GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

BUDGET FOR 1974-75

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(BUDGET DIVISION)

BUDGET FOR 1974-75

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BUDGET FOR 1974-75

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SPEECH OF SHRI LALIT NARAYAN MISHRA INTRODUCING THE RAILWAY BUDGET FOR 1974-75 ON FEBRUARY 27, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER,

Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for 1973-74 and the Budget Estimates for 1974-75.

Financial Results 1972-73

As is customary on this occasion, I shall first review the results of the last financial year *i.e.* 1972-73. When my able predecessor presented the Railway Budget for that year, he had every hope that the upward trend in our economy would bolster rail transport and thereby improve Railways' earnings. Unfortunately, very early in the year it became apparent that these expectations might not come true. Large scale power shedding, mulki rule agitation in Andhra Pradesh, strike by engineers of U.P. State Electricity Board and other disturbances adversely affected the working of major industrial units and the general state of national economy.

Against this background, when I presented the Revised Estimates for that year to the House, I had to scale down the originally estimated surplus of Rs. 32.53 crores to Rs. 12.40 crores. I was still optimistic that despite a shortfall in the originating traffic, the situation would be somewhat retrieved by the increase in the lead, emerging improvement in economic activity and the favourable change in the overall traffic mix. This hope has, however, not been fulfilled and the actual surplus for that year has turned out to be only Rs. 2.92 crores. This was mainly because of the gross traffic receipts not reaching the anticipated level. Actual gross traffic receipts for that year came to Rs. 1162.42 crores against Rs. 1174 crores assessed in the Revised Estimates.

Our estimate of Working Expenses was practically exact, as the actuals came to Rs. 982.62 crores against the revised estimate of Rs. 982.68 crores. The appropriation from Revenue to the Depreciation Reserve Fund was maintained at Rs. 110 crores and to the Pension Fund at Rs. 16 crores. The amount of Rs. 161.51 crores was paid as dividend to the General Revenues on the Capital-at-Charge of the Railways.

The indebtedness of the Railways to General Revenues under Development Fund and Revenue Reserve Fund, which was estimated at the Revised Estimate stage to go up to Rs. 110.67 crores at the end of 1972-73, actually came down to Rs. 85.65 crores because of adjustment of arrear relief in dividend payment for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 recommended by the Railway Convention Committee, 1971.

Revised Estimates 1973-74

The Budget Estimates for 1973-74, as approved by Parliament envisaged a surplus of Rs. 23.86 crores. The working results of the Railways during the year have, however, undergone a sea-change due to the confluence of three vital factors which have simultaneously affected their financial position. These factors are : the state of national economy, the deterioration in staff discipline and the impact of Pay Commission's recommendations as accepted and liberalised by Government.

STATE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Industrial production, which had recorded a significant rise in 1972, stagnated during 1973 due to a variety of factors like short supply of steel, coal and cement. Production was also adversely affected by extensive load shedding and power cuts due to depletion of hydel reservoirs. Disturbed industrial relations in a number of industries and strikes in the Railways, also had an adverse effect. Consequently, the offering of traffic itself to the Railways was at a substantially lower level than what was anticipated. At the same time, Railways were called upon to transport, on top priority, from May to July last year, 2.4 million tonnes of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana to the drought affected areas. This was a record movement as only 1.64 million tonnes were moved by the Railways during the same period in 1972-73 and 1.4 million tonnes during the previous year. The concentrated pressure of foodgrains traffic in a short time span and the paramount need to rush supplies to the scarcity affected areas in Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Assam imposed a severe strain on the railway system. The entire operation was undertaken on a fire-fighting basis so as to reach foodgrains to scarcity areas in time to stave off starvation. This traffic was moved at the cost of cancelling a number of passenger services and the sacrifice of a considerable amount of high-rated general goods traffic. It also involved an increased movement of empty wagons over long distances. Foodgrains, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, are carried by the Railway at a heavily subsidised rate. Therefore, the greater the number of wagons pressed into transportation of foodgrains, the larger is the loss to the Railways. The Railways met the national obligation but not without affecting their pocket.

DETERIORATION IN STAFF DISCIPLINE

So far as staff discipline is concerned, this has been a particularly bad year for the Indian Railways. From the very beginning we have been hit by go-slow, work-to-rule and work-to-designation agitations, mass absenteeism, wildcat strikes, bandhs, squatting on track, etc. While the agitations unconnected with railway operation impeded our working, the effect of employee agitations has been particularly crippling. Among such agitations are the lightning strike of station masters and assistant station masters during April on Western

Railway, the successive strikes and agitations by loco running staff in May, July-August and December which affected most of the Zonal Railways and the agitation by staff of Sholapur Division on the South Central Railway during August and September. The work-to-rule agitation by staff of Signal and Telecommunication Department during November and December 1973 also took its toll. Subsequently, an agitation by the Carriage & Wagon staff considerably affected transport operations. As a matter of fact, not a month has passed on the Railways this year during which train operations were not held up or hampered in one part or the other of the country by such agitations sponsored by certain unrecognised category-wise associations. Consequently, both the financial and operational targets have been unset. Earnings up to the end of December, 1973 fell short of expectations by Rs. 81.50 crores.

In the original Budget we had assumed that the Railways would be carrying 10 million tonnes of additional revenue earning freight traffic during the year over that carried during the last year. The actual traffic materialisation so far has fallen far short of this anticipation. There has been a drop of nearly 8 million tonnes in originating freight traffic up to the end of December as compared to the same period of last year. As compared to Budget projection, the originating freight traffic has been 15.30 million tonnes less. Although this shortfall has occurred in almost all important categories of traffic such as coal, raw materials for and finished products from steel plants, iron ore for export, cement, fertilizers, POL and other general goods, the movement of coal has been particularly sluggish.

It was anticipated in the Budget estimates that coal movement would reach 71 million tonnes. Actually only 61 million tonnes are expected to be moved, partly due to non-availability of coal for loading at established rail heads and partly due to the staff not putting in their best efforts because of agitational approach. This shortage in movement of coal has affected the Railways in two ways : loss in earnings consequent on less movement and enforced cancellation of trains due to shortage of loco coal. The actual stocks in loco sheds, which are normally kept at a level of 10 days' consumption, fell at a number of places to hardly a day's consumption. Occasionally, the stock of coke and blendable coal with steel plants also came down to dangerously low levels.

To make matters worse, the average lead of traffic during the current year has also decreased by 2.4% over that of the last year. The losses in the quantum and lead of traffic are irretrievable as even at the turn of the year signs of return to normalcy are not visible.

IMPACT OF PAY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The implementation of the recommendations of Pay Commission, as modified by the Government, and the grant of three increases in dearness allowance during the year have substantially added to our expenditure; its impact is over Rs. 109 crores for a full year. We have taken vigorous measures to disburse pay and allowances at the enhanced rates to as large number of staff as possible. It may, however, not be possible to disburse payments for the entire period. I may point out that implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations involves obtaining of options from a million and a half railway employees, refixation of their pay in the revised scales and drawal of pay bills for the net amounts payable to them. Since these processes were to take some time, the Government took a deliberate decision to pay during the current year an *ad hoc* amount of Rs. 150 to each Class II and III employee and Rs. 100 to each Class IV employee who may not be paid his full arrears of pay and allowances before the close of the financial year. This *ad hoc* amount will, of course, be adjusted against the arrear due or otherwise. Out of the estimated liability of Rs. 94 crores during the current year about Rs. 52 crores are expected to be disbursed to the employees during this year and the balance of Rs. 42 crores has been thrown forward and provided for in the next year's budget.

Gross Traffic Receipts

Against the background of unprecedented shortfall in performance, the Revised Estimates of Passenger Earnings have been placed at Rs. 370.60 crores or Rs. 8.61 crores less than the Budget Estimates. The earnings from other coaching traffic have also had to be reduced by Rs. 5.39 crores. The estimate of goods earnings has been kept at Rs. 709.50 crores which is Rs. 75.20 crores less than the Budget anticipation. We have also to carry out an adjustment of Rs. 4 crores in our earnings for an 'on account' payment to the Ministry of Defence. In the aggregate, gross traffic receipts are expected to be Rs. 93.20 crores less at Rs. 1170 crores against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1263.20 crores.

Effect of Economy Measures

Due to the combination and conjunction of heavy additional expenditure and substantially short earnings, the year 1973-74 has been the worst year for railway finances for many decades. Recognising the gravity of the situation, we devised and imposed during the year 'exchequer control' on all spending units to regulate their cash disbursement against the budget allotment. In addition, various economy measures were intensified which have yielded appreciable results. Consequently, Revised Estimates of working expenses have been fixed at only Rs. 953 crores or Rs. 34.77 crores more than the original budget. Considering that the provision for disbursement of pay and allowances arising out of the Pay Commission's recommendations, as modified by Government, during the current year is Rs. 52 crores, an amount of nearly Rs. 17 crores has thus been absorbed in working expenses through various economy measures. The appropriations to the Depreciation Reserve Fund of Rs. 115 crores and to the Pension Fund of Rs. 16 crores have been maintained as in the Original Budget Estimates. The dividend liability to General Revenues is expected, on latest calculations, to be Rs. 168.60 crores against the budget estimate of Rs. 172.61 crores.

Summing up

In short, with a drop in earnings of Rs. 93.20 crores and an unavoidable increase in expenditure of Rs. 34.77 crores together with a reduction of Rs. 4.36 crores in miscellaneous transactions and the amount of dividend payable to General Revenues, the budget surplus of Rs. 23.86 crores has turned into a deficit of Rs. 99.75 crores. This amount is proposed to be covered by obtaining a loan from the General Revenues. A further loan of Rs. 22.65 crores will also have to be taken from the General Revenues to meet the requirements of Development Fund expenditure and interest liabilities on outstanding loans. The indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues, which was anticipated at Rs. 111.01 crores, would, in the circumstances, rise to Rs. 208.02 crores.

Revised Estimates of Works Expenditure

In pursuance of Government's decision in August, 1973 imposing an economy cut, our programme of Plan expenditure was curtailed to remain within the reduced allotment of funds during the current financial year. I had, in my statement in Parliament on 29th August, 1973 mentioned that the Railways would attempt to achieve during 1973-74 an economy of Rs. 20 crores under works and revenue expenditure. As the Government's economy directive was received only towards the end of August, 1973, Railways had by then entered into certain commitments which had to be discharged during the current year. Nonetheless, due to administrative restraints on spending and the introduction of 'exchequer control' to which I have referred earlier, it has been possible to achieve a saving of Rs. 30.5 crores *i. e.* about Rs. 13.5 crores in works expenditure and about Rs. 17 crores in revenue expenditure, against the promised amount of Rs. 20 crores. The annual Plan outlay of Railways including M.T.P. would, now in the current year, be Rs. 324.19 crores against Rs. 337.54 crores provided for in the original budget. Of this reduced amount, Rs. 166.80 crores would be on Capital account, Rs. 130.19 crores on renewal and replacementworks charged to Depreciation Reserve Fund Rs. 20 crores on works chargeable to Development Fund and Rs. 7.20 crores on the Open Line Works Revenue.

Review of Fourth Plan

The Fourth Five Year Plan will come to an end within about a month. I may, therefore, pause at this stage and make a brief appraisal of the Plan. The Plan initially provided for 265 million tonnes of originating freight traffic at its end. The mid-term appraisal of January, 1971, however, taking note of less materialisation of traffic during the first two years of the Plan revised the original freight traffic target to 240 million tonnes. The downward trend in traffic from the second year of the Plan was mainly due to the disturbed law and order situation and industrial relations in the eastern part of the country. With some improvement in the situation from 1971-72, originating traffic during that year was 197.8 million tonnes rising to 291.3 million tonnes during 1972-73, the fourth year of the Plan. The current year, which is the last year of the Plan, however, has recorded a steep decline in originating traffic and, on present indications, the year might close with only 192 million tonnes which will be the lowest since 1963-64. I have already referred to the severe effect on performance during the current year of disturbed labour conditions, frequent strikes, go-slow and work-to-designation agitations by railwaymen, particularly loco running staff, which have occurred in almost every month of this year. In appraising the overall railway performance during the Plan period, however, the norm of originating tonnage is not a true index of the work done by the Railways. A fairer index would be the quantum of net tonne kilometres which takes into account the distance over which the traffic is hauled. This indicator shows an increase of 9.11% during the first four years of the Plan. Similarly, in respect of passenger traffic, passenger kilometres are more indicative as a performance index and herein too the increase has been 24.86 per cent in the first four years. It is only in the current year, which is the last year of the Plan, that both the originating tonnage and lead have been at the lowest ebb. I hope that the worst is behind us and the railways will now make the maximum possible effort to come up to normal standards of efficiency and service.

Fifth Five Year Plan

The Fifth Five Year Plan of the Indian Railways, both in physical and in financial terms, has been finalised after prolonged discussions and in consultation with the Planning Commission and other Economic Ministries. It envisages an outlay of Rs. 2350 crores for a target of 300 million tonnes of originating freight traffic by the end of the Fifth Plan Period. This figure is about 50% more than the existing level of freight traffic handled by the Railways. In respect of passenger traffic, the Plan foresees an annual growth rate of 4 per cent in passenger kilometres for non-suburban traffic and 5 per cent for suburban traffic. Actually the growth rate in the suburban areas would vary from 3 per cent in Calcutta area to 6 per cent in Bombay area. The Railways have, therefore, to gear themselves for this gigantic task. To meet this challenge some preparatory action has been initiated during the current year itself to increase line capacity and production of rolling stock.

Annual Plan for 1974-75

For the first year of the Plan, we have been allotted an outlay of Rs. 368 crores including Metropolitan Transport Projects towards Plan investment to carry 217 million tonnes of originating freight traffic. The break-up of this amount is Rs. 227 crores under Capital, Rs. 115 crores under Depreciation Reserve Fund, Rs. 18.50 crores under Development Fund and Rs. 7.50 crores under Open Line Works Revenue. Although this amount is about Rs. 44 crores more than the amount expected to be spent during 1973-74, yet, in view of the appreciable increase in prices during the current year, it may prove inadequate for stepping up our Plan activity. However, within the available resources we have drawn up our programmes of rolling

stock, line capacity etc., covering the need to augment our transport capacity and to undertake the development of economically potential areas.

Progress of Important Works & Surveys

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Cuttack—Paradeep rail link has been completed and opened to traffic this year. 132 kilometres of the Guna-Maksi line have also been opened to traffic and work on the remaining portion is in progress. Dabla—Singhana rail link to serve the Khetri Copper Complex is nearing completion and the link is expected to be opened this year.

I had, in my last year's Budget speech, enumerated some important new lines and gauge conversion works which were then under examination and active consideration of Government and had obtained the permission of the House to undertake them by reappropriation of funds within the relevant grants on their approval by Government. I am happy to inform the House that earthwork is in progress on Wani-Chanaka link and Manmad to Purli Vaijnath conversion. In respect of the Mangalore—Apta line, sanction has been accorded to the execution of earth work on the Apta—Dasgaon section. Traffic-*cum*-engineering surveys for the Delhi—Ahmedabad conversion have been completed and the reports are under examination. The engineering and traffic surveys for Barauni—Kathiar and New Bongaigaon—Gauhati conversions have also been completed.

Restoration of Dismantled Lines

As I mentioned last year, we have embarked upon a programme of restoration of dismantled lines so that the people who enjoyed the facility of rail transport in the past and were deprived of it during the Second World War or on account of floods etc. have these facilities back again. Restorataion of Dalmau—Daryapur, Gohana—Panipat. Saraigarh—Pratapgarh—Forbbesganj, Haldibari—Jalpaiguri and Chittauni—Bagaha lines has been approved through Supplementary Demands obtained this year. Their execution has been taken in hand. I had also mentioned that the reopening of Howrah—Amta, Howrah—Sheakhala and Saharanpur—Shahdara Light Railway had been accepted in principle. After completion of preliminary Engineering-*cum*-Traffic Surveys for these lines, the construction of broad gauge lines in place of old narrow gauge lines has already been approved of by the House through Supplementary Demands obtained this year. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has also agreed to participate in the construction of the new Shahdara—Saharanpur railway line on 50:50 basis. A corporation will be formed to manage the new railway line and road transport in the area will also be brought under its control so that inter-modal co-operation and co-ordination is ensured. For the Howrah—Amta, Howrah—Sheakhala and Bargachia—Champadanga lines, we have suggested to the Government of West Bengal that a Corporation may be formed on similar lines as have been accepted by the Uttar Pradesh Government for Shahdara—Saharanpur railway line. Construction of these lines will be taken up on the finalisation of the requisite arrangements with the State Government.

New Lines & Gauge Conversions

While presenting the Budget for 1973-74, I had mentioned the need for a new approach for evaluating the proposals for the construction of new railway lines in backward areas. In furtherance of this approach, it is now proposed to take up the construction of the following new railway lines and gauge conversion projects in 1974-75.

(1) Conversion of New Bongaigaon—Gauhati Section from metre gauge to broad gauge.

(2) Construction of a new metre gauge line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat.

(3) Construction of a new broad gauge line from Nadikude to Bibinagar.

(4) Conversion of Guntur—Macherla line from metre gauge to broad gauge.

(5) New broad gauge line from Rohtak to Bhiwani.

(6) Provision of broad gauge links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur.

(7) Conversion of metre gauge section from Samastipur to Darbhanga to broad gauge.

(8) Construction of a new metre gauge railway line from Jhanjarpur to Laukaha Bazar.

(9) Construction of a new metre gauge line from Sakri to Hasanpur.

(10) Construction of a new broad gauge line from Jakhapura to Banspani.

The North Eastern Council has been requested to bear the cost of construction of Dharmanagar-Kumarghat line out of the funds which may be allotted to it for development of backward hill areas. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Haryana have agreed to bear the cost of land, to regulate road transport and to inflate the chargeable kilometrage for Nadikude-Bidinagar and Rohtak-Bhiwani rail links as well as for Guntur-Macherla gauge conversion project. I look forward to similar cooperation and financial participation from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar in respect of the projects falling within those States.

I have not been able to include new railway lines in other backward areas of the country on account of paucity of funds during 1974-75. Surveys have, however, been taken up or are proposed to be taken up in 1974-75 for a large number of new railway lines which have been proposed by the State Governments, Members of Parliament and other public bodies I mention specifically the following :

1. Dhalli-Rajhara-Jagdalpur ;
2. Bhavnagar-Tarapore ;
3. Dasgaon-Mangalore;

4. Kumarghat-Agartala-Sabroom ;
5. Silchar-Jiribam ;
6. Nangal Dam-Talwara ;
7. Malda-Belurghat ;
8. Miraj-Latur ;
9. Muzaffarpur-Raxaul gauge conversion ;
10. Dehri-on-Sone-Pipradih ;
11. Deoghar-Dumka Rampur Hat and
12. Gaya—Rajgir.

I would like to take up the construction of these lines during the Fifth Plan, but this would depend upon the availability of resources. The present allocation during the Fifth Plan for construction of new railway lines is not sufficient for this purpose. Execution of these works will be considered by Government in the light of Survey reports and as and when we can augment our Plan funds.

Other Important Works

Apart from these new lines, gauge conversions and surveys, a large number of other important works are also proposed to be undertaken on the Railways during the next year. Though all these works are contained in the summary of works circulated with the Budget documents, knowing the Hon'ble Members' interest in this subject, it would be in order to mention some of the important ones.

We are proposing during 1974-75 to remodel Mazagaon Yard and to provide additional facilities at Bombay V.T. to admit longer trains being hauled to and from this terminus as well as to introduce new train services. Likewise, traffic facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.69 crores are also proposed for provision at Madras Central Station. The terminal facilities in Hyderabad-Secunderabad area are proposed to be developed at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.69 lakhs. The rebuilding, at a cost of Rs. 2.64 crores, of a bridge on the Sabarmati River with provision for an additional B.G. track on Ahmedabad-Sabarmati Section will be commenced during the year. New Diesel Loco Sheds, estimated to cost Rs. 1.20 crores each are proposed to be set up at Jhansi and at Ludhiana. A new Concrete Sleeper Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.28 crores will be constructed at Allahabad. Tempo of progress in electrifying Delhi-Tundla section will be stepped up. Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section will also be accelerated.

About 5000 quarters are built every year for the railway staff in different categories. The Fifth Five Year Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 40 crores on housing for railway employees. A provision of Rs. 7.96 crores for this purpose has been made in the Budget for 1974-75.

The Budget also provides for an expenditure of Rs. 17.24 crores on Medical services for the railway staff. Over 10,000 beds are maintained in 659 hospitals and Health Units where facilities for the most up-to-date treatment are available. Nearly 1.6 lakh patients are treated in these Hospitals/Health units daily.

Though education is legitimately the responsibility of the State Government, the Railways are running over 750 railway schools to cater to the needs of the children at such places where other educational facilities are not available. Besides these major facilities railwaymen have been provided 751 institutes and recreation centres, 22 holiday homes including two at Srinagar and Pahalgam, hostels at 14 centres where children of employees are given board and lodging at subsidised rates.

One important facet of railway working in which each rail passenger is interested in the provision of amenities at stations and in trains. It has been my endeavour that the Railways should present an image worthy of its being the premier public sector undertaking in the country. The expenditure on passenger and other users' amenities has been maintained at Rs. 4 crores per annum during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Basic amenities like waiting halls, benches, lights, drinking water, latrines, surfaced platforms, shady trees, etc., have already been provided at all stations. Nearly 900 water coolers have been provided in the First Class corridor coaches and third class sleeper coaches. A special programme of improving the cleanliness and appearance of important stations in progressing satisfactorily. Varanasi station—one of the important centres of pilgrimage—is being given a face lift at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.65 crore. Some of the other important stations on which work is in progress are—Bombay V. T., Bombay Central, Nagpur, New Delhi and Delhi, Kanpur, Aligarh, Rae Bareli, Gorakhpur, Gauhati, Madras Central, Bhopal, Banglore City, Hydrabad, Pune Darbhanga and Patna. Action is also being initiated for providing additional terminal facilities at Howrah.

Development of Backward Areas

From time to time I have received a number of requests from Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Public Bodies, etc. for construction of new railway lines in backward areas. Experience has shown that generation of traffic for such areas follows the development of transport infra-structure facilities. I have, therefore, advocated the need for a conceptual change in the application of orthodox financial criteria to the construction of new line in under-developed areas. Discussions on these lines have also been held with my colleague, the Planning Minister, for allocation of additional resources for this purpose outside the Railway Plan. Due, however, to the overall limitation of funds, it has not been possible to include, during 1974-75, a larger number of such projects, but I am alive to their necessity and I shall be further pursuing the matter with the Planning Commission.

Production of Coaches and Wagons

4125 broad gauge and 2125 metre gauge conventional coaches were assessed as required during the Fourth Plan. The outturn during the first four years has been

2942 broad gauge and 1969 metre gauge coaches. The remaining requirements are expected to be almost fully fulfilled by the output during the current year. During 1974-75, 1157 coaches are planned as new acquisitions in addition to 112 electric multiple unit stock for use on suburban sections. The present generated capacity in the private and public sectors as well as on railways, is, by and large, adequate to meet the coaching stock requirements.

The Railways' requirement of wagons is met largely by wagon builders in the private sector and partly by the Railway Workshops at Amritsar, Golden Rock and Samastipur. Against about 10,900 wagons manufactured during 1972-73—about 9000 by trade and about 1900 by railway workshops—this year's production is expected to reach about 13,000 wagons—about 11,000 from trade and about 2000 from railway workshops. During next year, while the production in railway workshops will be maintained at the current year's level, the output from trade is expected to rise to 12,000 wagons. With these additions to our wagon fleet, there should be no difficulty in lifting the projected tonnage of freight cargo at a reasonable level of operating efficiency. Wagon requirements during the Fifth Plan period have been assessed at about 1 lakh approximately and the bulk of them will be obtained from the trade. Wagon production in the private sector reached at one stage a level of 27,000 in a year, but fell to about 9000 largely due to disturbed labour conditions in the eastern part of the country where most of the industry is located. Presently, orders for 38,000 wagons are outstanding on wagon manufacturing firms and further orders for 12,000 wagons are intended to be placed thereon during 1974-75. I would like to assure the wagon building industry that lack of orders will not stand in the way of their increased production. I also hope that given normalcy in working conditions, the industry will be able to reachieve its earlier high production level. On this reckoning, I anticipate that the number of wagons available to the Railways will be enough to meet the transport needs.

Additional Power Supply Arrangements of Railways

The Hon'ble Members are aware of the frequent interruptions to power supply, load shedding etc., which we have had to contend with, particularly during the last 18 months or so. These interruptions have adversely affected train operations as well as the production, overhaul and maintenance of our locomotives, wagons and coaches. In order to ensure uninterrupted supply of power, stand-by generating sets are being obtained for installation at certain repair Workshops and Production Units.

In the context of the prevailing Oil crisis, the pace of electrification of trunk routes is being accelerated to energise 1,800 route kilometres by the end of the Fifth Plan period. To guard against interruption in power supply, we are considering setting up our own generation stations linked with the grid systems of the States. I had approached the House in December last and obtained their approval through a Supplementary Grant for taking up the surveys and site studies on the Central and Eastern Railways. I am glad to inform the House that these studies are making good progress. As and when these projects take feasible shape, steps will be taken, in consultation with the Planning Commission, to instal captive thermal power houses in the Fifth Plan. As electric power shortage is not likely to be entirely overcome in the near future, Railways will probably have to set up their own power houses in the sixth Plan period also.

Oil Crisis and Railways

Changes in the mode of traction from steam to diesel and electric have been made during the last two decades to modernise rail-transport technology as well as to meet the increasing traffic demand. A decision was taken in 1971 to discontinue the manufacture of steam locomotives at Chittaranjan. The Railways' annual consumption of High Speed Diesel oil is about 0.58 million tonnes as against the total consumption of about 6 million tonnes in the country, *i.e.* only about 10 per cent. Diesel oil consumption by the Railway is estimated to rise to 0.8 million tonnes at the end of the Fifth Plan on the basis of the present programme of dieselisation. The main consumer of HSD oil is, however, road transport, which uses nearly 80 per cent of the total annual consumption. In comparison with road transport, Railways are a more efficient user of diesel oil as their performance per unit of diesel oil consumed is six times better in terms of tonne kilometres than that of road transport.

We are today faced with the problem of a steep increase in the price of diesel oil as well as possibly reduced availability. Oil crisis will also generate increased demand for rail transport if HSD oil supplies to road transport are restricted. In this context, our plans for electrification of trunk routes will be stepped up to about 1,800 kms. during the Fifth Plan, rising to 3,000 route Kms. in the Sixth Plan and reaching 4,000 route Kms. during the Seventh Plan. Preliminary studies have indicated that in an overall assessment it would not be economically prudent to revert to steam traction as it would require much higher investments on line capacity works and maintenance facilities etc. to compensate for the lower hauling power of steam locomotives in comparison with diesel or electric locomotives. The Ministry of Railways have, therefore, urged that for these reasons and in view of their important role in providing transport infra structure, their demand for HSD oil should not be reduced. Pending further developments at the national level, production of diesel locomotives and on line plans for dieselisation have not been altered.

While the oil crisis affects many sectors of the economy, its impact on Railways is two-fold. First, it has resulted in increased demand for coal, which is expected to reach a production level of 90 to 95 million tonnes in 1974-75 against about 79 million tonnes during the current year. Transport capacity to match this substantial increase in the originating traffic of coal will require detailed planning of linkages and necessitate the optimum utilisation of existing assets as well as setting up of additional facilities. In co-ordination with the Department of Mines, we are taking requisite steps to meet the challenge. Secondly,

it has re-activated interest in steam tracion as a possible alternative to dieselisation. A quick economic study has thrown up the conclusion that while it is not advisable to re-start the production of steam locomotives, the service life of the existing steam fleet could be prolonged by improved maintenance and rehabilitation. Accordingly, it has been decided not to condemn and abandon old steam locomotives for the present.

Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes—Measures to improve their conditions

In pursuance of the Government policy to develop the weaker sections of the society, I am taking personal interest to ensure that the representation of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in railway service is actually in accordance with the Government orders issued from time to time. Last year, the scope of reservation for these communities was extended to cover promotions made on the basis of seniority-*cum*-suitability to posts wherein the element of direct recruitment was not more than 50 per cent. With a view to improving the promotion prospects of the railway employees belonging to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes as well as other minorities, a special cell headed by Senior Officers has been set up in the Railway Board. The Personnel Department of each Zonal Railway has also been strengthened by the addition of a Senior Personnel Officer with adequate staff for this important work. With the same objective, a branch office of the Railway Service Commission, Calcutta, has been opened at Ranchi—the heart of the Adivasi belt—to help attract suitable Scheduled tribe candidates to railway service.

Till 1972-73, recruitment to Class III posts in railway service was arranged by four Railway Service Commission Offices located at Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad and Madras. A policy decision has been taken that to throw open equal opportunities for employment to youngmen living in remote and backward areas, recruitment should be decentralised. To achieve this objective, the jurisdiction of a Railway Service Commission should be preferably co-extensive with the territory of a Zonal Railway. In pursuance of this policy, a new Railway Service Commission Office was set up during 1973-74 at Muzaffarpur to facilitate recruitment from the under-developed areas of that region. To rationalise and expedite recruitment, another Railway Service Commission is proposed to be set up during 1974-75 at Secunderabad.

Railway Protection Force

The Railway Protection Force is maintained for the proper protection and security of Railway property and of property entrusted to the Railways' care for carriage. Considering the increasingly onerous responsibilities devolving on the Force, I am anxious that the morale of its personnel is maintained at a high level so that it becomes an increasingly effective instrument in the prevention and detection of crime on the Railways.

At the annual function of the Railway Protection Force held on 1st July, 1973, I had announced that steps would be taken to substantially improve the promotion prospects of members of the R.P.F. I had also stated that the scale and quality of R.P.F. uniforms would be improved.

I am happy to say that the grade-wise distribution of posts in the R.P.F. has since been thoroughly overhauled so that much better avenues of promotion will now be available to R.P.F. personnel. Moreover, our intention is to progressively reduce the number of deputationists with the R.P.F. so that our dependence on outside officers becomes minimal and further channels of promotion become available to R.P.F. personnel.

Steps have also been taken to effect a substantial improvement in the scale and quality of uniforms issued to R.P.F. personnel. I am also anxious that in their conditions of service, the R.P.F. should not, on the whole, lag behind other central security organisations. As far as pay scales are concerned the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have since been received and these are under examination of my Ministry *vis-a-vis* the pay scales suggested for other central security organisations, such as the Central Industrial Security Force, Secretariat Security Organisation, Central Reserve Police, etc. It is my desire that the service conditions and prospects of the Railway Protection Force should be broadly comparable with other similar central organisations.

Frequent strikes by Loco Running Staff

I have already referred in the earlier part of my speech to the three major strikes during 1973 by the loco running staff—first in May, second in July-August and the third in November-December. I have time and again stated on the floor of the House that whatever promises and assurances were made to them when they called off their strike in August, 1973 have been fulfilled both in letter and in spirit. Lately, after considerable effort, an agreement has been reached between the representatives of locomen and the official side on the Qureshi Committee for working out the mode and manner of implementation of the 10-hour rule. Crash plans and programmes are being formulated by the Zonal Railways for fulfilling this commitment. I would, however, like to point out the magnitude of the problem inasmuch as that about 20,000 additional staff have to be recruited and trained and a programme of capital expenditure entailing an outlay of about Rs. 38 crores involving laying of additional loop-lines, rest rooms for drivers and crew-vans has to be worked out. Instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railways to plan for these works. The House will doubtless agree with me that the undertaking of this large scale programme of recruitment, training and construction will necessarily take time and cannot be completed within a period of 30 or 90 days. I, therefore, urge the loco running staff to recognise the realities of the situation and not to indulge in threats of further agitations or to embark on fresh strikes which only harm the community at large. For each rupee that the Railways lose in goods earnings, the Nation loses 10-times over or more. As the Railways are bulk commodity carriers, any interruption in transport activity severely affects production

of manufacturing units like steel plants, fertiliser and cement factories, etc.

Railway Units of Territorial Army

I must pay a word of tribute to the Railway Units of Territorial Army who have worked hard during the difficult days. I would like to inform the House that these Units are composed of Railwaymen in uniform subject to Army discipline. Whenever a state of emergency has affected railway operations, these Units have done admirable work to keep the Nation's lifeline going. These Units operated train services in the border areas during the last Indo-Pak conflict. They also assisted in the evacuation and subsequent return of millions of refugees from Bangladesh. Their services were fully recognised by the Government as well as by the House. During the anxious periods of strikes and agitations, the Territorial Army has rendered praiseworthy assistance in maintaining the movement of essential commodities and of critical materials to Steel Plants, Production Units, Power Houses, etc. In recognition of their valuable service, Government have decided to double the number of Railway Units immediately. I feel that later on their cadres could be further strengthened with advantage. We also intend to give some additional incentives to them to make the Wing more attractive.

Concession to Students and other Section of Public

The usual travel concessions to students, athletes, teachers and farmers, etc. have been continued during the current year. Free transport of relief goods intended for free distribution amongst the calamity stricken areas, such as, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Rajasthan, was liberally allowed. From May, 1973, the running of special trains for educational tours of students has been permitted as a regular measure on liberal terms which, inter alia, allow for 50 per cent concession in third class fares, free kitchen car and free travel for cooks travelling on such trains. This special measure has been found popular with the youth as it affords them an opportunity not only to have a full view of the cultural and economic unity of the country but also see for themselves the making of modern India.

Special Attention to Educated Unemployed

In the course of debate on last year's budget I had promised to allot book-stall contracts on stations to co-operative societies of educated unemployed youngmen. Instructions were accordingly issued to the Railways to allot book-stall contracts to registered co-operative societies of educated unemployed youngmen at stations at which no book-stalls exist at present but where book-stalls may be considered necessary and new stations which may be opened in the future.

The scheme has so far met with only limited success. Measures are, however, in hand to get over the teething troubles and to popularise the scheme.

Policy Regarding Renewal of Catering and Vending Contracts

Railways have been directed to call for applications in the case of all catering and wending contracts in which the contractors have completed two terms, that is, six years for all station vending and refreshment room contracts and ten years for restaurant and dining car contracts. This is aimed at the discouragement of growth of vested interests under the old procedure. This arrangement would also enable us to locate parties with greater capability and enthusiasm for rendering more satisfactory service to the travelling public.

Accident Compensation

Till the enactment of Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Act, 1973 towards the end of last year the upper limit for the payment of compensation in the case of death or total disablement of a passenger involved in a railway accident was Rs. 20 thousand. The amount payable as compensation was also related to the income of the passenger at the time of the accident. It was felt in the context of increased cost of living and the limits applicable in the case of air-crash victims that the ceiling was rather low and that the payments were considerably delayed due to the time required for determining the earning capacity of the passenger. The Indian Railways' Act was, therefore, amended and the upper limit for payment of compensation to a passenger in the case of death or total disablement caused in a railway accident was raised to Rs. 50 thousand. The Act also introduced a system of uniform payment of compensation in the case of dealth or total disablement without relating the amount to the income of the affected passenger thus providing a substantial benefit to the low-income passengers. The compensation now payable will be related to the type of injury suffered by a passenger and not the earning capacity at the time of the accident. The schedule of payments for injuries has also been revised to expedite disbursement of due compensation. An extra charge ranging from only 5 paise per ticket for a third class passenger to Re. 1 per ticket for the air-conditioned first class passenger has been levied from 1-1-74 to cover, amongst other items, the extra anticipated liability.

Two new Demands for Grants

Till recently payments towards claims from passengers involved in railway accidents were treated as a part of working expenses. From 1-4-1974, however, a special Fund titled "Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund" is being created to cover, in main, the liability to passengers involved in railway accidents. This Fund will also be used to finance expenditure on safety works, such as track circuiting or exle counters, automatic warning system, vigilance control device, lifting barriers at level crossings, interlocking of level crossing with signals, scotch light of reflecting material on sighting or warning boards etc. The Fund will also meet expenditure on passenger amenities, such as train indicators, rest shelters for licensed porters etc. It will be fed with an appropriation of the receipts from surcharge on passenger tickets. As the Fund would be operated only from 1-4-74, the receipts on account of the levied surcharge and the expenditure towards payment of claims of passengers involved in ralway accidents after 1-1-1974 will be accounted for under "Deposits—Miscellaneous"

and the balance at the close of 1973-74 will be transferred to the new Fund as proforma opening balance. The booklet titled "Demands for Grants" for 1974-75 therefore has now two additional Demands for Grants numbering 21 and 22, giving the details of the appropriation to and withdrawal from the Fund. The Explanatory Memorandum for 1974-75 also has a statement in respect of the transactions under this Fund.

Consultancy Services on Railways

In my speech last year, I had indicated that the Government was thinking of organising a separate unit for consultancy on the Railways so that the Indian Railways could offer a whole gamut of consultancy services to their clients, particularly to the foreign railways and world lending agencies, in all fields of disciplines including management, computerisation, transport operations, project evaluation after detailed field surveys as also execution of "turn-key" projects.

The Government has since approved the setting up of this consultancy unit as an autonomous company under the administrative control of the Railway Board. The company shall start functioning in the near future. I am confident that with the know-how and the expertise that the Indian Railways have developed over the years in all facets of railway activities, their consultancy unit will able to attract worldwide clientele.

Railway Convention Committee

The Railway Convention Committee, 1971, presented its final report in April, 1973 which was accepted by the House. The total relief in dividend payment to General Revenues which the Railways have obtained as a result of their recommendations covering the Fourth Plan as a whole was about Rs. 107 crores. I once again express my appreciation to the members of the Convention Committee on their having made a detailed study of certain important aspects of railway working like accounting matters, suburban services, metropolitan projects, commercial and allied matters and requirements of availability of wagons. Their recommendations are being pursued energetically and action taken thereon is being reported through the Railway Convention Committee, 1973. Pending examination in depth of the matters remitted to this Committee, which was constituted in May, 1973, an interim report has been presented by them and the recommendations contained therein have been included in the Budget for 1974-75. The various reliefs given by the earlier Committee have been extended by the present Committee to the Budget year 1974-75 wherein their effect is about Rs. 23.82 crores.

Foreign Exchange Assistance

The total foreign exchange requirement of the Railways for the Fifth Five Year Plan is estimated at about Rs. 330 crores. This requirement covers import of essential raw materials and components for manufacture of rolling stock and of other equipment for improvement and modernisation of the Railway system.

Over the years, the largest source of foreign exchange for the development programme of Indian Railways has been loans and credits from the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association. In December, 1973, the IDA have given another credit of 80 million dollars (equivalent to Rs. 60 crores) which will finance the major portion of imports during the fifteen months period from January, 1974 to March, 1975. Provision has been made in the Third Czech credit Agreement signed on 5th December, 1973 for the equipment and facilities required for the setting up of a Wheel and Axle Plant in the Railway sector as also for the import, if necessary, of heavy duty electric locomotives.

I am also glad to inform the House that in the Agreement on further development of Economic and Trade Co-operation signed on 29th November, 1973, the Government of U.S.S.R. have agreed to extend credit for the construction of the Calcutta Underground Railway Project.

Labour Relations

Hon'ble Members are fully aware of the key role a railwayman plays in the economic life of the community. This position places a very special responsibility on the shoulders of all categories of railwaymen I must place on record my warm appreciation of the loyal service being rendered by most of them to the community. I have also a word of commendation for the valuable services rendered by the officers and other supervisory staff and the railway personnel embodied in the Territorial Army, under conditions of considerable stress and strain and even occasional personal risk.

It is, however, a matter of great regret and concern to me that lately a small number of railwaymen have organised themselves into pressure groups among staff essential for maintenance and operation of the railways, and these groups have intermittently sought to paralyse railway working in sensitive areas and off and on held the community to ransom. The agitations by certain categories of railwaymen are politically motivated and divorced as they are from normal trade union activities they are not even in the interests of the working class. We have been passing through very difficult times. The difficulties, by and large, are the by-products of our endeavour to build our economy along modern lines, to provide the wherewithal for social transformation, to banish poverty from the face of our fair land and to ensure a happier and richer life for the millions who toil and produce the goods and services required by the nation. The railways are responsible for providing logistic support for our development programme—from hauling coal for production of energy, transporting raw materials to and finished materials from plants and industry, to move foodgrains to scarcity affected areas and to provide mobility for people to travel across our large country. Railways can fulfil this crucial task only by improving their productivity and raising the standard of their efficiency. Better industrial relations and more enlightened management are essential for this purpose. During last year, as I mentioned earlier, industrial relations on the Railways were greatly disturbed, which caused not only a heavy loss in earnings to the

railways but also to the overall national economy. This is a serious matter which requires our urgent attention. I am definitely of the view that Trade Unionism is the very corner stone of any democratic system. Democracy and Trade Unions have to go hand in hand. Wherever democracy is suppressed, trade unions have withered and wherever trade unions conducted themselves irresponsibly or recklessly, democracy was imperilled. The need for development of healthy trade unionism is, therefore, imperative. I am not one to suggest that workers of political parties should not enter trade union activity. But at the same time the leaders of political parties have a responsibility to ensure that the trade unions are not exploited merely for earning cheap popularity. Political parties of various affiliations have the responsibility to see that trade unions take an integrated view of the national economy and do not function in isolation. I concede that in a democratic community organised labour has an undeniable right to go on strike to safeguard their rights and interests. But it must also be recognised at the same time that workers owe some obligation to the community and a strike should be the last weapon in their armoury—not to be resorted to on flimsy and frivolous grounds but only when all other avenues of settlement through negotiations and arbitration have completely failed. It is, in my view, obligatory on the part of both unions and the administration to explore all avenues of settlement for which adequate apparatus exists at various levels in the Railway Administration, including the right to automatic arbitration on the failure of negotiations. Illegal wild-cat strikes and obstructive tactics adopted by some irresponsible railway cadres have caused social inconvenience and economic loss and have now come to arouse public resentment. While I must record my appreciation of those staff who continued working in the face of various forms of provocation, I would urge upon responsible leaders of different Trade Unions to help in creating a situation in which reckless indulgence in strikes is put an end to, as this will be in the interest of the workers themselves apart from being in the larger national interest.

On my directions the matter of labour relations was examined in depth by the Railway Board in consultation with the General Managers of the Zonal Railways and certain broad decisions were arrived at. I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that the principle of 'No work no pay' will be enforced apart from other disciplinary action which may be taken as necessary against the staff when they go on illegal strikes. It has also been decided to recognise the services of loyal workers by grant of extensions, rewards, advance increments for outstanding service and favourable consideration within administrative rules for appointment of children and dependents of loyal workers. We shall also devise means for affording effective protection to loyal workers and their families from violence or intimidation. From the agitations during 1973 it is clearly evident that these have been sponsored by category-wise unions who have been pressing for recognition and negotiating facilities to be extended to them. There are 700 categories of railwaymen, and Hon'ble Members will appreciate that it is not possible for any organisation to negotiate at all levels with the representatives of such a large number of categories. The grant of such facilities would cause a fragmentation of recognised trade union activity and concessions to one category would create an imbalance and generate demands from other categories. I, therefore, took an unorthodox step and convened a meeting on 4th February, 1974, which was attended by some of my colleagues and office bearers of two Federations on Railways as also representatives of four Central Trade Union Organisations apart from some Hon'ble Members of Parliament taking interest in labour relations. At this meeting the whole matter of labour relations was informally discussed and a general consensus emerged that in order to have purposeful negotiations and settlements between labour and administration there should be only one union which should be broad-based and popular enough to represent all crafts and categories of railway workers. To achieve this objective, if the principle of secret ballot has to be adopted, I think it should be favoured. It will be my endeavour to give this concept a practical shape in consultation with the two Railway Labour Federations, the Ministry of Labour and other concerned people.

I recognise that enlightened management is essential for happy industrial relations and increased productivity. A rigid bureaucratic approach in the handling of industrial relations is now an anachronism. It is, therefore, the objective of all railway executives to see that management responsibilities are discharged with an enlightened outlook. Without such an approach, no management, however adequately invested with authority, can get the best out of the large number of staff working thereunder. It is my firm conviction and unflinching objective that the Railways must set an example in this direction.

Budget Estimates 1974-75

I shall now turn to the Budget Estimates for the next year. The accumulated and undischarged liabilities of the 4th Plan, pertaining mostly to 1973-74, will throw a long dark shadow on the financial prospects of the Railways not only in 1974-75, which is the first year of the 5th Plan, but also in the next two years. Arising out of poor financial performance in the current year, we have to provide Rs. 44.76 crores in the Budget Estimates for the next year towards repayment of indebtedness, including interest charges to the General Revenues. In addition, we also have to carry Rs. 42 crores which is a throwforward liability of Pay Commission's recommendations and the increases in dearness allowance. The year 1974-75 will, therefore, have to bear the dead weight of these heavy burdens in addition to concurrent expenses.

Gross Traffic Receipts

We have estimated our gross traffic receipts, at the existing level of fare and freight rates, to be 1290.77 crores based on the hopeful assumption that the Railways will carry 25 million tonnes of additional originating traffic over that expected during the current year. This assumption may be questioned on the ground that the course of events during 1973-74 does not justify this optimistic forecast. I am, however, not despondent but look forward to the new year with

hope and confidence. Goods earnings have been assessed at Rs. 811.60 crores against the revised estimates of Rs. 709.56 crores. As passenger traffic has not shown the customary regular upward trend during 1973-74, the earnings therefrom have been kept at about the same level as the budget estimates for 1973-74. Other coaching earnings have been raised from Rs. 56.94 crores during 1973-74 to Rs. 66.58 crores.

Working Expenses

Our working expenses have been placed at Rs. 1148.37 crores which include Rs. 99 crores for payment of increase in wages and allowances arising out of Pay Commission's recommendations together with additional dearness allowance. There is also provision for additional expenditure (Rs. 29.29 crores) for carrying out repairs to railway assets including permanent-way, rolling stock, equipment, etc. The estimates also provide for an increase in the fuel bill of the Railways consequent on the haulage of the projected additional traffic of 25 million tonnes as well as for the higher cost of fuel (Rs. 40.78 crores). We have also provided for an appropriation of Rs. 115 crores to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Rs. 16 crores to Pension Fund. The rate of contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund during the budget year has been maintained at the same level as that during 1973-74, on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1973 accepted by the Parliament. The Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund created from 1-4-1974 will be credited with the entire proceeds estimated at Rs. 8 crores on account of the surcharge on passenger traffic levied under the Indian Railways Amendment Act, 1973.

Financial Burden of the Past

Taking all these and other relevant items into account, our revenue will fall short of our expenses by Rs. 7.5 crores. But for the throwforward liability from last year of Rs. 42 crores on account of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, revenue receipts would have exceeded the expenses including appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund and to Pension Fund, by Rs. 34.5 crores.

From these forecasts it will be seen that the Railways will not be able to meet the dividend liability, the requirement of debt-service charges and the expenditure on works debitable to Development Fund. Aggregate liability on this account amounts to Rs. 252.43 crores.

Hon'ble Members will, therefore, agree with me that bearing in mind the vital role of Railways in the economic infra-structure of the country, it is essential to restore their financial health. I have, therefore, most reluctantly come to the conclusion that an adjustment in the level of fares and freights is inescapable.

BUDGET PROPOSALS

Revision of the Freight Structure

Hon'ble Members will agree with me on the imperative and unavoidable need to make a major effort to raise resources. The Budget proposals to adjust freight rates and passenger fares have been made after very careful consideration and at the outset I may assure the House that the increases proposed by me are the minimum necessary in the present circumstances. I shall deal first with goods traffic. The cost of inputs, particularly wage bill, which constitutes 60 per cent of the total working expenses and fuel which accounts for nearly 20 per cent as also the cost of other materials and stores, have risen to such levels recently as to upset fundamentally the value of constituents in our freight rates and fares. Further, cost studies which generally form the basis for freight structure show that the gap between costs and income particularly in respect of major commodities moving in bulk, which form nearly 75 per cent of our cargo, is becoming wider and wider. While on one hand our average lead for haulage of goods has been growing longer over the years, the distance for the break-even point has fallen steeply during the current year. The taper in the telescopic rates i.e. per tonne per kilometre charge decreases or tapers off with the increasing distances and this taper has become very much more acute than the cost taper. For example, transport of iron ore which was unremunerative only beyond a distance of 1300 kms. on the B.G. has become totally unremunerative at present with the increasing costs of operation. Similarly, transport of coal was remunerative up to a distance of 1100 kms. The existing freight rate on this commodity will not cover the cost of haulage at any distance in 1973-74. The loss in the transport of low-rated freight traffic according to the latest assessment will rise to Rs. 115.40 crores in 1973-74. A comprehensive review of our existing schedule of freight rates is thus called for. The constituent elements of cost having thus undergone a radical change, the taper in the telescopic class rates has become more marked thereby accentuating the excess of costs over receipts at longer leads. To remedy this trend it has become necessary not only to effect a suitable escalation in the freight rates but also to adjust the taper for rates applicable for longer hauls. It is, therefore, proposed to revise the freight structure without disturbing the *inter-se* classification of goods. As at present, the rates for any commodity will be derived from a basic scale. The range of the increases in the revised structure compared to existing levels of freight will be from about 5 per cent at a lead of 40 kms. to approximately 11 per cent at a distance of 3000 kms.

Freight on Coal

Coal is at present treated as an exception in that it is outside the scope of the standard freight structure, with the result that, at the current concessional rate, Railways would suffer a loss of approximately Rs. 37.67 crores in carrying coal during 1974-75. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that the weak railway finances can ill-afford to bear a burden of this magnitude. It is now proposed to bring the freight rate for coal in alignment with the current cost by fitting it at class 37.5 in the standard freight structure. This would enable the Railways to neutralise the loss in the transport of coal. The increase in the incidence of freight on the price of coal will be only about 5 to 6 per cent for an average consumer at a lead of

760 kms. For shorter distances, the impact will be even less.

The details of the changes in freight rates are explained in the Memorandum. It is estimated that the proposed changes in the general tariff and the application of appropriate standard schedule to coal will bring an additional revenue per annum of Rs. 39.33 crores in respect of coal and Rs. 44.89 crores in respect of other commodities.

Foodgrains

Foodgrains, including pulses, are also carried at non-standard and concessional rates which do not meet even our out-of-pocket expenses. I have already referred to the commendable performance of the Railways in carrying foodgrains on an emergency basis to scarcity-hit areas, which not only affected the rhythm and pattern of their transport operations but also implied financial disadvantage. The Railways lost nearly Rs. 26 crores in 1972-73 in this stream of traffic. The size of this loss is likely to go up to Rs. 47.49 crores in 1974-75 with increased cost of operation. In normal circumstances I would have come to the House with a suggestion to relieve the Railways of this heavy social burden. But, in view of the prevailing high prices and the hardships gallantly borne by the common man, I do not propose to make any change in the current rates of freight on foodgrains, so that there is no effect, direct or indirect, on the family budget of the masses.

Transhipment Charges

Transhipment charges which were last revised in 1970 also require to be modified in view of the increasing costs at transhipment points. The present rates of charges which vary from 10 paise to 20 paise per quintal depending upon the nature of the commodity, will be increased from a minimum of 25 paise to a maximum of 50 paise per quintal. The transhipment charges for coal will likewise be raised from 60 paise per tonne to Rs. 1.50 per tonne. The new rates are expected to yield an extra revenue of Rs. 4 crores per annum.

Parcels and Luggage

As regards parcels and luggage, at present a supplementary charge of 5 per cent is being levied. It is proposed to increase the supplementary charge from 5 per cent to 15 per cent, except in the case of transport of fruits, vegetables and milk which will be exempted altogether from the levy of the proposed additional supplementary charge. The revision is expected to get the railways an additional revenue of Rs. 5.5 crores per annum.

Passenger Fares

In the wake of oil crisis, demand on rail transport is bound to increase and it is, therefore, in the overall interest of our national economy to allot a larger share of available rail transport facilities to the movement of goods and those commodities which constitute essential raw materials for agriculture and industry. With this end in view, the growth of passenger traffic needs to be discouraged and also short distance traffic which can be best served by road transport needs to give way to long distance passengers. The House, I am sure, will agree that the situation call for an increase in fares on a rational basis so as to give passenger traffic a lower priority within the transport capability of the Railways and also with a view to contribute simultaneously to the reduction in our revenue deficits.

Upper Class

In respect of travel by Air-conditioned Chair car and First Class, I propose an increase, inclusive of the surcharge recently imposed, ranging from a minimum of Rs. 2 to a maximum of Rs. 16 per ticket. As regards Air-conditioned First Class fares, I had already indicated my intention in my last Budget Speech that the fares would be brought closer to the corresponding air fares and accordingly I propose an increase per ticket ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 160 depending upon the distance. Similar increases are proposed in the case of travel by the two Rajdhani Expresses for the Air-conditioned First Class ; the existing fare of Rs. 379 per ticket between New Delhi and Howrah will be increased to Rs. 520. Similarly, in case of travel between New Delhi and Bombay Central, the fare will be revised from Rs. 349 to Rs. 465 per ticket. As regards A.C. Chair car available by these trains, suitable revision will be made, the increases being somewhat higher than the corresponding increases in the Chair car fares by the Deluxe trains. The additional revenue from increased fares of upper classes is expected to be Rs. 4.44 crores in a year.

Third Class Mail and Express

Mail and Express trains are primarily intended to carry long distance passengers on trunk routes. At present, contrary to this expectation, overcrowding in Third Class compartments on these trains is mostly caused by short distance passengers and this is partly attributable to the fares up to 50 kms. being very low, the minimum fare being as little as 25 paise. In order to alleviate this heavy overcrowding and inconvenience to long distance passengers, it is proposed to revise the very low fares by these trains up to 50 kms., raising the minimum fare from 25 paise to 50 paise for travel by Mail and Express trains. From 50 kms. onwards the increase in fares per ticket will be 50 paise and will gradually increase with the distance travelled, the maximum increase per ticket being Rs. 8 for distances beyond 3000 kms. The estimated additional yield will be Rs. 18.06 crores per annum.

Third Class Ordinary Passengers

Coming to Third Class ordinary passengers, I am proposing comparatively a very modest increase of only 5 paise upto a distance of 25 kms. and 10 paise between 26 and 49 kms ; the increase will then range from 25 paise per ticket to a maximum of Re. 1 per ticket depending upon the distance. In other words, for no distance the new fare will be more than Re. 1 per ticket over the existing fares. The extra collection from Third Class ordinary passengers will be Rs. 16.48 crores.

Season Tickets.

Petty vendors, office and industrial workers, who as part of their daily life, have to commute regularly to and from their place of work, generally purchase season tickets to avail themselves of highly concessional fares. I propose to exempt these commuters who belong to an inelastic income group from any increase in this item of their cost of living. Nearly 72 per cent of the passengers travelling in the suburban sections of metropolitan areas, that is about 990 millions in a year, would derive benefit in that for their daily journeys by rail they will continue to pay fares at the existing level.

Miscellaneous Charges.

Reservation charges are being increased from the present 50 paise to Re. 1 in the case of A.C. Chair car, from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in the case of First Class and from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 in the case of Air-conditioned class. I do not propose to make any increase in respect of reservation charges for Third Class travel. It is, however, proposed to revise the existing sleeper charges for Third Class travel in three-tier coaches from Rs. 4 for the first night to Rs. 5 for the first night and for every subsequent night from Re. 1 to Rs. 3. Similarly, for travel in two-tier, the charges will be increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per night. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the existing charges have remained unchanged for some years and it will be our endeavour to continue to enlarge and improve this service further. It is also proposed to increase the cost of the platform ticket from 25 paise to 50 paise per ticket with a view to curb flocking of visitors to station platforms. The proposals in regard to these miscellaneous charges are expected to fetch an additional sum of Rs. 3.68 crores per annum.

A Memorandum is being circulated to the Hon'ble Members giving them details about the proposals both in respect of freight rates and passenger fares.

Financial Effect of the Proposals.

All these measures which will be effective from 1-4-1974 will bring in a total additional revenue of Rs. 136.38 crores during 1974-75. This will leave an uncovered gap of Rs. 52.79 crores in the payment of dividend to the General Revenues.

An Appeal.

We are living through difficult times and the challenges arising out of the economic stresses, inflation, and oil crisis, etc., require the best effort from all of us. Indiscipline has no place in such a situation and must be replaced by hard work. Any institution is as good as its men, and this is particularly true in the case of Railways, which is the least officered amongst public and private undertakings. This casts a heavy responsibility on railway workers, particularly as in the context of high prices of oil our economy is going to be more dependent on rail transport than hitherto. I appeal to all sections of railwaymen to rise to the occasion, sink their differences and render a good account of themselves in the service of the Nation. I sincerely hope that my appeal will not go in vain.

—

RAILWAY BUDGET AS PRESENTED

सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(BHARAT SARKAR)

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1974-75

BUDGET

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF REVENUE	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget, Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
LXIV-A & LXV-A—Indian Railways—					
Revenue Receipts					
Passenger Earnings—					
Upper	41,38,88	47,38,03	41,73,81	—5,64,22	**42,25,00**
Third	302,41,82	*331,82,97	328,86,19	—2,96,78	**378,60,00**
TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	343,80,70	*379,21,00	370,60,00	—8,61,00	**420,85,00**
Other Coaching Earnings	65,64,54	66,39,00	56,94,16	—9,44,84	**73,58,00**
Goods Earnings	720,68,47	* 784,70,00	709,55,84	—75,14,16	**899,82,00**
Sundry Other Earnings	35,59,60	37,90,00	37,90,00	..	**38,90,00**
TOTAL—EARNINGS	1165,73,31	*1268,20,00	1175,00,00	—93,20,00	**1433,15,00**
Suspense	—3,31,10	—5,00,00	—5,00,00	..	**—6,00,00**
†Gross Receipts of Indian Railways	1162,42,21	*1263,20,00	1170,00,00	—93,20,00	**1427,15,00**
LXIV-B & LXV-B—Other Miscellaneous Receipts—					
Miscellaneous receipts	28,34	17,81	29,43	+11,62	**19,65**
Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic	..	..	..	..	**8,00,00**
LXVI—Subsidised Companies					
Government share of surplus profits etc.	6,63	2,68	3,45	+77	**3,70**
LXVII—Transfer from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	**..**
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1162,77,18	1263,40,49	1170,32,88	—93,07,61	**1435,38,35**
†Includes earnings of worked lines	55,70	57,93	56,58	—1,35	**56,89**

*An amount of Rs. 1.15 crores was withdrawn (58 lakhs and 57 lakhs against Passenger Third and Goods respectively) subsequently.

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways Met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
83-A & 84-A—Working Expenses—					
(*i*) Ordinary Working Expenses .	856,62,89	918,25,30	953,01,64	+34,76,34	**1148,37,40**
(*ii*) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	110,00,00	115,00,00	115,00,00	..	**115,00,00**
(*iii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	15,85,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	..	**15,85,00**
83-C—Payments to Worked Lines					
(*i*) Net earnings . . .	12,57	13,66	13,39	—27	**13,39**
(*ii*) Rebate etc.	1,79	1,79	1,79	..	**1,79**
*83-B & 84-B—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	8,64,45	9,67,70	10,24,69	+56,99	**11,61,57**
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	...	**8,00,00**
85.—Payments to General Revenues—					
I. Dividend to General Revenues . .	143,34,77	154,44,32	150,44,07	—4,00,25	**163,47,68**
Deduct—Amount met from Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	—99,74,80	—99,74,80	**—52,78,68**
II. Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	16,25,00	16,25,00	16,25,00	..	**16,25,00**
III. Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	1,90,81	1,92,14	1,91,19	—95	**1,94,00**
86.—Subsidised Companies—					
Land	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidy	..	..	91	+91	**1,20**
87.—Open Lines Works—Revenue . .	7,07,87	8,00,00	7,20,00	—80,00	**7,50,00**
88.—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(*i*) **Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund**	..	8,53,99	..	—8,53,99	..
(*ii*) **Appropriation to Railway Development Fund**	2,92,03	**15,31,59	..	—15,31,59	..
(*iii*) **Appropriation to Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund** . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1162,77,18	1263,40,49	1170,32,88	—93,07,61	**1435,38,35**
*Includes— Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	15,00	15,00	15,00	..	**15,00**

**See remarks against Earnings. Also see remarks below Development Fund at Page 7.

3. Distribution of Railways, Surplus

(in thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus	2,92,03	23,85,58	..	..
Railway Development Fund	2,92,03	15,31,59	..	..
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	8,53,99	..	..
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MM—Capital—					
*Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
131 & 132—Construction of Railways	206,55,11	164,00,00	160,59,87	—3,40,13	209,00,00
T—Deposits and advances					
Works expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
Depreciation Reserve Fund	113,60,05	137,54,00	130,19,00	—7,35,00	115,00,00
Development Fund	21,48,93	20,00,00	20,00,00	..	18,50,00
M—Revenue—					
88—Open Line Works—Revenue	7,07,87	8,00,00	7,20,00	—80,00	7,50,00
Accident Compensation, safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	13,60
GRAND TOTAL	348,71,96	329,54,00	317,98,87	—11,55,13	350,13,60
*Excludes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects	2,77,06	8,00,00	6,20,13	—1,79,87	18,00,00

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**		Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
*Opening Balance . . .	†167,22,68	173,65,40	174,15,56	**169,82,39**	Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund .	113,60,05	137,54,00	130,19,00	**115,00,00**
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)					
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	112,57,70	117,61,66	117,59,96	**117,65,03**					
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	7,95,23	8,02,09	8,25,87	**8,57,46**	Closing Balance . .	174,15,56	161,75,15	169,82,39	**181,04,88**
TOTAL . . .	287,75,61	299,29,15	300,01,39	**296,04,88**	TOTAL . .	287,75,61	299,29,15	300,01,39	**296,04,88**

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

† Excludes 38,06 transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(a) Includes 2,57,70, debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—C.L.W. (1,22,79 I.C.F. (48,91) D.L.W. (86,00)

(b) ,, 2,61,66 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,25,81) ,, (49,60) ,, (86,25)

(c) ,, 2,59,96 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,24,62) ,, (49,09) ,, (86,25)

(d) ,, 2,65,03 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,26,72) ,, (51,81) ,, (86,50)

B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**		Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*Opening Balance . . .	(a) 31,45	(a) 31,45	(a) 33,10	(ab) 31,33	Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—					(*i*) For Amortising Capital .	..	..	..	..
(*i*) Revenue Surplus . . .	..	8,53,99	..	..	(*ii*) For making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend .	..	..	99,74,80	**52,78,68**
(*ii*) Loan from General Revenues	..	..	99,72,04	**90,55,50**	(*iii*) Repayment of loans .	..	8,30,54	..	**33,24,01**
					(*iv*) Interest on loans . .	..	45,68	..	**5,48,46**
Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	(b) 1,65	(c) 22,23	(d) 99	(e) 95,65	Closing Balance . . .	(a) 33,10	(a) 31,45	(ab) 31,33	(ab) **31,33**
TOTAL	33,10	9,07,67	100,06,13	**91,82,48**	TOTAL	33,10	9,07,67	100,06,13	**91,82,48**

*Includes 172.29 lakhs (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(a) Includes 31.45 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

(ab) ,, 31.33 lakhs ,, ,, ,,

(b) ,, 1.61 lakhs on account of interest and dividend, etc., on investment.

(c) ,, 1.28 lakhs ,, ,, ,,

(d) ,, 0.95 lakh ,, ,, ,,

(e) ,, 1.02 lakhs ,, ,, ,,

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**		Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
Opening Balance	+8,19,41	..	1,96,00	..	Appropriation from Development Fund	21,48,93	20,00,00	20,00,00	**18,50,00**
Appopriation to Development Fund—									
(*i*) Revenue Surplus	2,92,03	@15,31,59	..	..	Repayment of Loans	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Loan from General Revenues	15,72,24	@9,81,51	22,64,95	**24,38,91**	Interest on loans	3,71,04	@5,25,67	4,77,11	**6,03,66**
Interest on Development Fund	32,29	12,57	16,16	**14,75**	Closing Balance	1,96,00	..	..	..
TOTAL	27,15,97	25,25,67	24,77,11	**24,53,66**	TOTAL	27,15,97	25,25,67	24,77,11	**24,53,66**

+Includes Rs. 7.02 lakhs due to transfer from capital.

@In the original budget as presented to Parliament, appropriation of 1646.59 lakhs was proposed from anticipated surplus of 2500.58 lakhs and a loan of 863.69 lakhs from General Revenues. With the withdrawal of certain proposals for fare and freight increases amounting to 1.15 crores, revenue surplus stood reduced to 2385.58 lakhs. The amount of appropriation from Surplus in budget as approved by Parliament stood reduced to 1531.59 lakhs and loan from and interest payable to General Revenues got escalated to 981.51 lakhs and 525.67 lakhs respectively.

D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**		Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	R.s	**Rs.**		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
Opening Balance	+108,41,28 (a)	115,56,98 (b)	+126,19,83 (c)	**137,91,12 (d)**	Appropriation from Pension Fund	10,45,57	12,45,31	12,82,70	**14,41,93**
Appropriation to Pension Fund	+21,66,43	16,60,00	+ +18,19,88	**16,60,00**					
Interest on Pension Fund	5,43,86	5,76,45	6,34,11	**6,96,40**	Closing Balance	125,06,00	125,48,12	137,91,12	**147,05,59**
TOTAL	135,51,57	137,93,43	150,73,82	**161,47,52**	TOTAL	135,51,57	137,93,43	150,73,82	**161,47,52**

+Includes 807.81 lakhs in 1972-73 and 113.83 lakhs proposed in 1973-74 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

+ +Includes 494.60 lakhs in 1972-73 and 159.88 lakhs proposed in 1973-74 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits during the course of the respective financial years.

(*a*) Includes 71,83 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (19,99) ICF (25,92) and DLW (25,92).
(*b*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, (19,52) ,, (26,93) ,, (13,55).
(*c*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, (21,51) ,, (24,09) ,, (14,40).
(*d*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, (21,18) ,, (24,65) ,, (14,17).

E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**		Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
Opening Balance	..	..	..	+2,00,00					
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	..	..	..	**8,00,00**	Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund—				
					(*i*) Accident Compensation	..	..	..	**2,50,00**
					(*ii*) Safety works . .	..	..	..	**10,45**
Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	..	..	..	**23,46**	(*iii*) Passenger amenities .	..	..	..	**3,15**
					Closing Balance	..	..	..	**7,59,86**
TOTAL	..	..	..	**10,23,46**	TOTAL	..	..	..	**10,23,46**

+Proforma adjustment from "Deposits Miscellaneous" 1973-74 Accounts.

As introduced in Lok Sabha
Bill No. 18-F of 1974

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1974

A
BILL

To authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75 *for the purposes of Railways.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1974.

Issue of Rs. 25,10,19,87,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1974-75.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in Column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two thousand five hundred and ten crores, nineteen lakhs and eighty-seven thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1974-75, in respect of the services relating to railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	1,99,75,000	..	1,99,75,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure	9,61,45,000	*3,00,000*	9,64,45,000
3	Payments to Worked Lines and Others	16,38,000	..	16,38,000
4	Working Expenses—Administration	1,21,89,65,000	*18,000*	1,21,89,83,000
5	Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance	4,59,37,34,000	*44,000*	4,59,37,78,000
6	Working Expenses—Operating Staff	2,64,91,78,000	*55,22,000*	2,65,47,00,000
7	Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)	2,20,39,24,000	..	2,20,39,24,000
8	Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel	64,66,31,000	*95,30,000*	65,61,61,000
9	Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses	42,67,30,000	*11,96,000*	42,79,26,000
10	Working Expenses—Staff Welfare	42,89,19,000	..	42,89,19,000
11	Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1,15,00,00,000	..	1,15,00,00,000
11A	Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund	16,00,00,000	..	16,00,00,000
12	Dividend to General Revenues and Contributions for Grants to States in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	1,81,66,68,000	..	1,81,66,68,000
13	Open Line Works (Revenues)	7,50,27,000	..	7,50,27,000
14	Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund	54,28,15,000	..	54,28,15,000
15	Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	8,35,54,72,000	*2,00,000*	8,35,56,72,000
16	Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund	14,53,83,000	..	14,53,83,000
17	Repayment of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Development Fund	6,03,66,000	..	6,03,66,000
20	Payments towards Amortisation of Over-capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund	38,72,47,000	..	38,72,47,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	8,00,00,000	..	8,00,00,000
22	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	2,63,60,000	..	2,63,60,000
	TOTAL	25,08,51,77,000	*1,68,10,000*	25,10,19,87,000

A

BILL

To authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75 for the purposes of Railways.

(As passed by the Houses of Parliament)

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2, Act, 1974

An

Act

To authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for services of the financial year 1973-74 *for the purposes of Railways.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1974.

Issue of Rs. 20,29,34,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1973-74.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of twenty crores, twenty-nine lakhs and thirty-four thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1973-74, in respect of the services relating to railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

Appropriation

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	2,21,000	..	2,21,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure	19,83,000	*1,000*	19,84,000
3	Payments to Worked Lines and Others	64,000	..	64,000
4	Working Expenses—Administration	1,38,61,000	*66,000*	1,39,27,000
5	Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance	9,52,31,000	*1,89,000*	9,54,20,000
6	Working Expenses—Operating Staff	2,28,28,000	*11,00,000*	2,39,28,000
7	Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)	..	*12,000*	12,000
8	Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel	2,83,23,000	*21,02,000*	3,04,25,000
9	Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses	..	*3,98,000*	3,98,000
10	Working Expenses—Staff Welfare	2,29,55,000	*13,000*	2,29,68,000
14	Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	*77,68,000*	77,68,000
15	Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	..	*20,90,000*	20,90,000
16	Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund	37,29,000	..	27,29,000
	TOTAL	18,91,95,000	*1,37,39,000*	20,29,34,000

PART I—REVENUE

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE RAILWAY UNDERTAKING

[SURPLUS (+)/SHORTFALL (—)]

(In crores of Rupees)

1972-73	(+) 2.92 (Actuals)
1973-74	(—) 99.75 (Revised Estimate)
1974-75	(—) 52.79 (Budget Estimate)

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1972-73

2. The table below shows the principal financial figures for the year 1972-73 alongside the Revised Estimates for the year and the Actuals of the preceding year :

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Actuals, 1972-73
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Gross Traffic Receipts .	1096.59	1174.00	1162.42
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses	795.32	856.68	856.63
*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund. .	105.00	110.00	110.00
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	11.38	15.85	15.85
Payments to Worked Lines	0.15	0.15	0.14
Total Working Expenses .	911.85	982.68	982.62
Net Traffic Receipts . .	184.74	191.32	179.80
**Net Miscellaneous expenditure	15.66	15.74	15.37
Net Railway Revenue .	169.08	175.58	164.43
Dividend to General Revenues . . .	151.24	163.18	161.51
Surplus(+)/Shortfall(—) .	+17.84	+12.40	+2.92
+Operating Ratio . .	83.1%	83.7%	84.5%
Capital-at-Charge . .	3520.99	3718.80	3730.00
Ratio of Net Revenue to capital-at-charge . .	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

3. The table below shows the details of the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1972-73 according to the final accounts, in juxtaposition with the Revised Estimates for the year and the Actuals of the preceding year (1971-72).

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Actuals, 1972-73
Passenger Earnings:			
Upper	39.09	41.62	41.39
Third	281.04	301.37	302.42
Total Passenger Earnings .	320.13	342.99	343.81
Other Coaching Earnings .	69.43	66.24	65.64
Goods Earnings . . .	675.30	732.13	720.68
Sundry Other Earnings .	36.83	37.64	35.60
Total Earnings . . .	1101.69	1179.00	1165.73
Suspense	—5.10	—5.00	—3.31
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	1096.59	1174.00	1162.42

The actual gross traffic receipts for 1972-73 turned out to be less by 11.58 crores than the Revised Estimates for that year. This decrease was made up of (i) 0.60 crore (0.91%) under 'Other Coaching' (ii) 11.45 crores (1.56%) under Goods and (iii) 2.04 crores (5.42%) under Sundries. The decrease has been offset by an increase of 0.82 crore under 'Passenger Earnings' and 1.69 crores due to decrease in the unrealised earnings under 'Suspense'.

Based on the trends of traffic available upto December, 1972, the revised estimate of goods earnings took into account additional traffic of 5.64 million tonnes over 1971-72 level and an increase of 2.4 per cent in the lead of traffic. Although the additional traffic that materialised was 5.20 million tonnes, the trend of increase in the average lead anticipated at the revised estimate stage was not maintained in the last quarter when the average lead showed a decline of 3.5 per cent compared with the average of the first three quarters of 1972-73. In the result, the average lead for the year as a whole also recorded only a modest increase of 1.3 per cent against the anticipation of 2.4 per cent in the revised estimate. Consequently the actual earnings fell short of the revised estimate by 11.45 crores.

So far as passenger traffic is concerned, the actuals showed a marginal increase of Rs. 82 lakhs only over the revised estimate.

The shortfall in 'Earnings' under 'Other Coaching' *viz.* Rs. 60 lakhs, was also marginal.

* Excludes the contribution from the three Production Units.

** Includes Appropriation to the Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishment.

\+ Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

The substantial improvement in the position under 'Suspense' *viz.* Rs. 1.69 crores was achieved through special efforts towards the close of the year to recover unrealised earnings.

ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES

4. The gross amounts under the various Grants of 'Ordinary Working Expenses' for 1972-73 are compared in the table below with the Revised Estimates for that year and the Actuals for 1971-72:—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1972-73	Actuals, 1972-73	Percentage of variation over Revised Estimate
Grant No. 4—Administration.	87.89	92.70	92.28	—0.45
Grant No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance .	298.19	333.44	334.21	+0.23
Grant No. 6—Operating Staff	187.60	195.79	195.51	—0.14
Grant No. 7—Operation (Fuel)	169.88	177.16	176.27	—0.50
Grant No. 8—Operation other than Staff and Fuel . .	52.81	57.21	56.18	—1.80
Grant No. 9—Miscellaneous Expenses .	41.01	41.28	40.69	—1.43
Grant No. 10—Staff Welfare .	28.79	30.47	30.57	+0.33
TOTAL . .	866.17	928.05	925.71	—0.25
Credits or Recoveries . .	—70.85	—71.37	—69.08	+3.21
NET . . .	795.32	856.68	856.63	—0.01

The 'Ordinary Working Expenses' (Gross) for the year 1972-73 which came to Rs. 925.71 crores showed a saving of Rs. 2.34 crores (or one quarter per cent) from the Revised Estimate of Rs. 928.05 crores. The saving occurred under all the Grants for 'Ordinary Working Expenses' except under Demands for Grants 5 and 10 where there were some small excesses.

Credits or recoveries (which are outside the Grant for the purpose of vote of Parliament but are taken in accounts in reduction of expenditure) fell short by Rs. 2.29 crores as compared to the anticipations in the Revised Estimate. In the final analysis, the net working expenses were Rs. 0.05 crore less than the revised estimate of Rs. 856.68 crores.

5. Payments to Worked Lines came to Rs. 14 lakhs against Rs. 15 lakhs provided in the Revised Estimate. The net 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' was Rs. 37 lakhs less mainly under 'subsidy' and 'Other Miscellaneous Expenditure'.

6. The Depreciation Reserve Fund received from Revenue Rs. 110 crores and the Pension Fund Rs. 16.00 crores (Rs. 15.85 crores by debit to working expenses and Rs. 15 lakhs from miscellaneous expenditure as provided for in the Revised Estimate).

SURPLUS 1972-73

7. The aggregate effect of the aforesaid variations was that Net Revenue (before payment of Dividend to General Revenues) fell short of the Revised Estimate figure of Rs. 175.58 crores by Rs. 11.15 crores. The Dividend to General Revenues came to about Rs. 1.67 crores less than the Revised Estimate with the result that the year closed with an actual surplus of Rs. 2.92 crores against Rs. 12.40 crores anticipated in Revised Estimate.

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

8. The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 167.23 crores, after taking into account a credit in the opening balance of Rs. 38.07 lakhs due to certain adjustments. The Fund received during the year a contribution of Rs. 110 crores from Revenue on the basis of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971. In addition, Rs. 2.58 crores accrued from the production Units, *viz.* Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works, and Integral Coach Factory. The actual expenditure from the Fund during the year was Rs. 113.60 crores. With accretion of Rs. 7.95 crores as interest on the balance, the Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 174.16 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 6.93 crores more than the opening balance of Rs. 167.23 crores.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

9. The opening balance in the Development Fund was Rs. 8.20 crores. Rs. 2.92 crores from the surplus were credited to the Fund. In addition, Rs. 32.30 lakhs accrued as interest to Development Fund. Thus the balance available in the Fund was Rs. 11.44 crores. The expenditure on works during the year chargeable to the Fund aggregated to Rs. 21.49 crores and the interest liability on outstanding loans under the Fund amounted to Rs. 3.71 crores making a total of Rs. 25.20 crores. To meet this financial liability, a loan of Rs. 15.72 crores from the General Revenues was obtained in terms of the Convention Resolution. The Fund, therefore, closed with a balance of Rs. 1.96 crores. The fund owed a loan liability of Rs. 86.65 crores to the General Revenues as on 31-3-1972. With a further loan of Rs. 15.72 crores envisaged in the Revised Estimate, the loan liability of the Fund was anticipated to increase to Rs. 102.37 crores by the close of the year, 1972-73. The Railway Convention Committee, 1971 recommended that the arrear reliefs pertaining to the years 1969-70 and

1970-71 may be adjusted in proforma reduction of outstanding loan liability of the Railways to the General Revenues. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, as approved by Parliament, the loan liability under Development Fund was written down by Rs. 16.72 crores. Thus, at the end of 1972-73, the loan liability of the Fund stood at Rs. 85.65 crores.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

10. The Revenue Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 0.31 crore while Rs. 2 lakhs accrued as interest on the balance in the Fund. The Fund closed with a balance of Rs. 0.33 crore. The Fund had an outstanding loan liability of Rs. 8.30 crores to the General Revenues at the end of 1972-73 which was due and provided for re-payment in the Budget Estimate 1973-74. This liability was liquidated during 1972-73 itself in proforma adjustment of the arrear reliefs pertaining to the years 1969-70 & 1970-71 recommended by the Railway Convention Committee 1971 and approved by the Parliament. As on 31-3-1973, therefore, the fund had no outstanding loan payable to General Revenues.

PENSION FUND

11. The Railway Pension Fund opened the year with a balance of Rs. 108.41 crores including Rs. 8.08 crores transferred to it from the State Railway Provident Fund Account of Pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits. Rs. 16.00 crores were contributed to the Fund during the year from Railway Revenue and Rs. 72 lakhs from Production Units. Rs. 4.95 crores were transferred to the Fund from the State Railway Provident Fund Account of pre-57 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits during the year and Rs. 5.44 crores were credited as interest on the balance in the Fund—the total coming to Rs. 27.11 crores. Against this, Rs. 10.46 crores were withdrawn for pension payments and the Fund thus closed with a balance of Rs. 125.06 crores at the end of 1972-73.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1973-74

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

12. The details of the Revised Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts of the current year are compared in the table below with the Budget Estimate for the year and the actuals of the previous year (1972-73) :

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	**Revised Estimate, 1973-74**
1	2	3	4
Passenger Earnings			
Upper	41.39	47.38	**41.74**
Third	302.42	331.83	**328.86**
TOTAL PASSENGER EARNINGS	343.81	379.21	**370.60**
Other Coaching Earnings	65.64	66.39	**56.94**
Goods Earnings	720.68	784.70	**709.56**
Sundry Other Earnings	35.60	37.90	**37.90**
TOTAL EARNINGS	1165.73	1268.20	**1175.00**
SUSPENSE	—3.31	—5.00	**—5.00**
Gross Traffic Receipts	1162.42	1263.20	**1170.00**

The Budget Estimate for 1973-74, as presented to Parliament, envisaged Gross Traffic Receipts to be of the order of Rs. 1264.35 crores. In deference to the wishes of Parliament, proposals for revision in freight and fares involving an additional revenue of Rs. 1.15 crores were withdrawn. The Modified Budget Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts was, therefore, placed at Rs. 1263.20 crores. The Revised Estimate is placed at Rs. 1170.00 crores, involving a reduction of Rs. 93.20 crores over the Modified Budget. The shortfall is under 'Passenger' Rs. 8.61 crores, 'Other Coaching' Rs. 9.45 crores and Goods Rs. 75.14 crores. Earnings under 'Suspense' awaiting realisation are anticipated at the same level as in the Budget. The traffic earnings of Railways upto end of December, 1973 were about 81.5 crores less than the budgetary expectations. The month of January, 1974 has also not shown any promise of traffic revival. As a matter of fact, the financial year 1973-74 has been a particularly dismal one for the Indian Railways. From the beginning of the year, Railways have been hit by 'go-slow', 'work-to-rule' and 'work-to-designation' agitations, mass absenteeism, wild-cat strikes, bundhs, squatting of tracks, etc. Consequently, operations were severely impeded. In the result, the railway traffic, under all important streams and categories, suffered heavily.

Passenger Earnings

In the Modified Budget, Passenger Earnings were estimated at Rs. 379.21 crores. During the first nine months of the financial year, there was a drop of 3.15% in originating passengers which caused a loss of Rs. 8.37 crores. The latest trend is also not very encouraging. Keeping these factors in view, the Revised Estimate has been placed at Rs. 370.60 crores showing a shortfall of Rs. 8.61 crores.

Other Coaching Earnings

The Budget Estimate for 'Other Coaching' Earnings was Rs. 66.39 crores against which the Revised Estimate is Rs. 56.94 crores based on the trend of traffic under this head.

Goods Earnings

The original Budget Estimates were framed on the assumption that the Railways would carry during the year additional originating traffic of 10 million tonnes over that carried last year. Upto the end of

December, 1973, a drop of 7.91 million tonnes in originating traffic, as compared to the same period of last year, has already occurred. As compared to the budget anticipations, the shortfall is 15.30 million tonnes. This shortfall has occurred in almost all important categories of traffic such as coal, raw materials for and finished products from steel plants, iron ore for export, cement, fertilisers, petroleum, oils and lubricants and other general goods. National economy during the financial year did not pick up. Industrial production stagnated due to a vareity of factors like shortage of steel, coal, cement, etc. Production also suffered because of extensive load-sheding and power cuts. Disturbed industrial relations in the country also contributed to lower production levels. The overall effect was that the offering of traffic itself to the Railways was at a substantially lower level than anticipated. During the earlier part of the financial year (from May to July), the Railways had to undertake large scale movement of food and fodder supplies to the scarcity affected areas in Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Assam. This traffic was moved at the cost of cancelling a number of passenger services and at the sacrifice of a considerable amount of high-rated general goods traffic. It also resulted in increased movement of empty wagons over long distances. Foodgrains are carried by the Railways at a heavily subsidized rate. The greater the number of wagons pressed into service for transportation of foodgrains and fodder, the larger is the loss in earnings to the Railways. The total loss in earnings on this account has been assessed at around Rs. 50 crores. From the beginning of this year, railways have had to contend with strikes, work-to-rule and work-to designation etc. agitations by certain categories of railway employees which have impeded train operations. Some such agitations are even now going on. In consequence, the estimate of originating freight traffic has now been placed at 192 million tonnes. Besides, there has also been a drop of 2.44 per cent in the average lead of revenue earning traffic during the current year. We, therefore, now anticipate a decrease of Rs. 75.14 crores in earnings over the budgeted level. In other words, these are now placed at Rs. 709.56 crores.

Sundry Earnings

The Revised Estimate of Sundry Earnings has been kept at the same level as in the Budget for the year *i.e.* Rs. 37.90 crores.

The aggregate effect of all the above factors is that Gross Traffic Receipts during the current year are anticipated to be Rs. 1170.00 crores against Rs. 1263.20 crores provided in the Modified Budget, involving a shortfall of Rs. 93.20 crores.

WORKING EXPENSES

13. The table below compares the Revised Estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses with the Budget Estimate for the year, Budget Estimate as modified by the Supplementary Grants sanctioned in December, 1973 and the actuals of the previous year.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals 1972-73	Budget Estimate 1973-74	Budget Grant 1973-74 as modified by Supplementary Grants	**Revised Estimate 1973—74**
Demand No. 4— Administration	92.28	98.77	101.86	**103.25**
Demand No. 5— Repairs, Maintenance . .	334.21	363.60	372.38	**381.92**
Demand No. 6— Operating Staff	195.51	209.56	217.36	**219.75**
Demand No. 7— Operation (Fuel)	176.27	185.54	185.59	**179.16**
Demand No. 8— Operation other than Staff and Fuel . .	56.18	58.05	58.33	**61.31**
Demand No. 9— Miscellaneous Expenses .	40.69	42.18	42.29	**41.93**
Demand No. 10— Staff Welfare	30.57	32.19	33.13	**35.43**
TOTAL . .	925.71	989.89	1010.94	**1022.75**
Credits or recoveries . .	—69.08	—71.64	—71.64	**—69.73**
NET . .	856.63	918.25	939.30	**953.02**
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	110.00	115.00	115.00	**115.00**
Appropriation to Pension Fund .	15.85	15.85	15.85	**15.85**
Payments to worked lines .	0.14	0.16	0.16	**0.15**

The Revised Estimate for 1973-74 for Ordinary Working Expenses (Gross) is Rs. 1022.75 crores against the original Budget Grant of Rs. 989.89 crores involving an increase of Rs. 32.86 crores. The credits are, however, expected to be Rs. 1.91 crores less than the Budget Estimate. In the aggregate, the Ordinary Working Expenses are anticipated to exceed the Budget by Rs. 34.77 crores. If the provision for disbursement of pay and allowances arising out of implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and increases in dearness allowance sanctioned during the course of the year amounting to Rs. 52 crores is taken into consideration, the Railways nearly absorbed Rs. 17 crores in working expenses through various economy measures. One of the highlights of exercising financial discipline

during the year was the introduction of 'exchequer control' over the spending units against budget allotments.

During the course of the year (December, 1973), Supplementary Grants were obtained for Demands 4 to 10 aggregating Rs. 21.05 crores to cover provisional payment of increases in Dearness Allowance sanctioned to the staff by the Government with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973. The said Supplementary Demands raised the total Revenue Working Expenses Grants (Gross) for the year to Rs. 1010.94 crores (989.89 plus 21.05 crores). As compared to this Modified Grant the Revised Estimate show a further increase of Rs. 11.81 crores.

The broad factors explaining the Gross increase of Rs. 32.86 crores in the Revised Estimate of expenditure for the current year over the original Budget Estimate are indicated below :

(i) Payments to staff towards provisional payment of two increases in Dearness Allowance sanctioned with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973 are expected to be Rs. 21.17 crores against which Supplementary Grants amounting to Rs. 21.05 crores were obtained from the Parliament in December, 1973. The balance requirement has been included in the Revised Estimate.

(ii) Implementation of Government's decisions, with retrospective effect from 1-1-1973, in respect of Class II, III & IV categories of staff on the recommendations of Third Pay Commission including the third increase in Dearness Allowance sanctioned with effect from 1-10-1973 is estimated to cost the Railways Rs. 109.86 crores annually. For the year 1973-74, the financial effect has been computed at Rs. 94.60 crores. While every effort is being made by the Railways to effect as much payment as possible for current months as well as of the arrears of pay and allowances, it is not possible to discharge the entire accrued liability before the close of the financial year. Orders have accordingly been issued to make *ad hoc* Payment of Rs. 100 to every class IV employee and Rs. 150 to every class II & III employee who cannot be paid during the year his full arrears on account of implementation of Pay Commissions' recommendations. On current assessment an amount of Rs. 31.50 crores will be disbursed, including the *ad hoc* payments to such of the staff as cannot be paid their arrears, plus Rs. 21.17 crores by way of two increases in Dearness Allowance earlier sanctioned with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973 or Rs. 52.67 crores in all, leaving a balance of Rs. 41.93 crores as a throwforward in the next year's budget.

(iii) More payment of Rs. 1.24 crores towards compensation claims for goods lost or damaged in order to liquidate old claims and claims of higher value arising out of general increase in price levels of commodities.

(iv) More expenditure of Rs. 1.39 crores on consumption of oils, lubricants, stationery, forms, tickets and other consumable stores largely because of increase in prices.

(v) Increased expenditure of Rs. 0.67 crores on running repairs to rolling stock to ensure its better availability by reucing ineffectives.

(vi) The aggregate effect of other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 6.76 crores).

The above increases amounting to Rs. 62.73 crores have been partly counter-balanced by savings under fuel due to non-materialisation of the anticipated level of traffic (6.53 crores), less POH of rolling stock (2.01 crores), non-filling up of posts, less ballasting of track, less earth-work and other economies (15.44 crores), less payments under the head 'Compensation' (1.29 crores) and the net effect of other aggregate savings (4.60 crores). In the Budget for 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 1.60 crores was made to meet the higher incidence of compensation payments arising out of injuries to passengers in railway accidents. The Indian Railways Amendment Act, 1973 which has come into force with effect from 1-1-1974, however, provides for payment of this enhanced liability for which a special fund is being created from 1-4-1974.

14. The variations (in lakh of rupees) under each of the Demands for Revenue Working Expenses are explained below:

Demand No. 4—*Administration.*—The Revised Estimate under this demand exceeds the original Budget Estimate by Rs. 447.12 Lakhs under the 'Voted' Portion. A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 308.51 lakhs was obtained in December, 1973 to cover the provisional payment of two Dearness Allowance increases sanctioned with effect from 1st May, 1973 and 1st August, 1973—a post budget factor.

The increase of Rs. 447.12 lakhs over the original Budget is to cover such post-budgetary factors as :

(i) provisional payment of two increases in Dearness Allowance with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973 (308.51 lakhs);

(ii) provision required for part payment towards implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission including Dearness Allowance increase sanctioned with effect from 1-10-1973 (437.65 lakhs);

(iii) arrear debits from various State Governments to cover the increase in the cost of Order Police due to increase in strength, rates of Dearness Allowance etc. (31.68 lakhs);

(iv) payment to State Governments for Protection Police—Village Resistance Groups (8.29 lakhs); and

(v) provision for Transfer Allowance to staff (6.07 lakhs).

These increases have been partly offset by savings due to non-filling up of vacancies/non-appointment of additional staff and other economies (341.07 lakhs) and more credit adjustments under Stock Adjustment Account (4.01 lakhs).

The increase of Rs. 0.84 lakh under *Charged* Appropriation is for payments in satisfaction of court decrees.

Demand No. 5— Repairs and Maintenance.—The additional expenditure of Rs. 1829.85 lakhs as compared with original Budget Estimate 1973-74 is mainly due to the following post-budgetary factors :

(i) provisional payment of two Dearness Allowance increases sanctioned by Government with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973 (887.54 lakhs);

(ii) provision for part payment to staff towards implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission including Dearness Allowance increase with effect from 1-10-1973 (1429.40 lakhs);

(iii) increase in casual labour rates (94.45 lakhs);

(iv) more running repairs to rolling stock to ensure better maintenance and availability of stock (67.00 lakhs);

(v) upgradation of certain categories of posts arising out of the implementation of the award of Railway Labour Tribunal (20.55 lakhs);

(vi) patrolling of track due to strike by the loco running staff (3.13 lakhs);

(vii) more procurement of wagon sheets and tarpaulins for movement of foodgrains etc. (37.04 lakhs).

The above increases are partly counter-balanced by savings due to less workshops repairs to rolling stock (201.07 lakhs); less ballasting of track, non-filling of posts, less earth-work etc. due to non-materialisation of the anticipated level of traffic and other economies (415.82 lakhs); more credit adjustments under Stock Adjustment Account (64.17 lakhs) and inter-demand transfer of expenditure (28.20 lakhs).

The increase of Rs. 1.82 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation is to cover payments arising out of court decrees.

A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 877.54 lakhs was obtained under this Demand from the Parliament in December, 1973 to cover the post-budgetary factor of provisional payment of Dearness Allowance to railway employees sanctioned by the Government with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973.

Demand No. 6—Operating Staff.—The increase of Rs. 1008.63 lakhs over the original budget is largely on account of :—

(i) provision required for provisional payment of two Dearness Allowance increases with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973 (780.35 lakhs);

(ii) part payment to staff towards implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission including increases in Dearness Allowance with effect from 1-10-1973 (1043.19 lakhs);

(iii) upgradation of posts of certain categories of running staff arising out of the implementation of the decisions of the Railway Labour Tribunal (29.87 lakhs); and

(iv) payment of Transfer Allowance sanctioned during the year (12.46 lakhs).

The above increases have been partly counter-balanced by savings due to inter-demand transfer of expenditure on account of change in allocation (89.57 lakhs); savings due to non-filling of vacancies as a measure of economy and non-fulfilment of the traffic target and other minor factors (767.67 lakhs).

The increase of 11.01 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation is on account of payments in satisfaction of court decrees.

A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 780.35 lakhs was obtained under this Demand from the Parliament in December, 1973 to cover the post-budgetary factor of provisional payment of Dearness Allowance to railway employees sanctioned by the Government with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973.

Demand No. 7—Operation (Fuel).—There is a saving of 638.53 lakhs over the original Budget. The saving is primarily because of the level of traffic anticipated in the budget for 1973-74 having not materialised. The savings are anticipated under 'Cost of Coal' (221.98 lakhs); 'Freight and Handling Charges on Fuel' (213.10 lakhs); 'Cost of other Fuel (Diesel)' (61.79 lakhs); and cost of electric current for traction purposes (171.15 lakhs); partly counter-balanced by increase under Sales Tax, Excise and Cess on Coal (13.19 lakhs); losses on fuel (6.70 lakhs) and provision for part payment to staff charged to this Demand towards implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission including Dearness Allowance increases (9.60 lakhs).

A small Supplementary Grant of Rs. 5.05 lakhs was obtained from the Parliament in December, 1973 to cover the post-budgetary factor of provisional payment of Dearness Allowance to Railway employees

sanctioned by the Government with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973.

Demand No. 8—Operation other than Staff and Fuel.—There is an excess of 311.19 lakhs in the Revised Estimate over the Original Budget under 'Voted' portion and 14.59 lakhs under the charged appropriation. Under the 'voted' the Excess is made up of the provision for :

(i) payment of two Dearness Allowance increases sanctioned with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973 (29.97 lakhs);

(ii) part payment to staff towards implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission including the Dearness Allowance increase with effect from 1-10-1973 (56.56 lakhs);

(iii) more consumption of lubricants and diesel oil including the increase in cost (65.02 lakhs);

(iv) more expenditure on payments of compensation claims for goods lost or damaged in order to liquidate old claims and claims of higher value (124.43 lakhs);

(v) more consumption of consumable stores and other miscellaneous causes (36.36 lakhs);

(vi) payment of arrear terminal charges to Visakhapatnam Port Railway (71.00 lakhs);

(vii) increase in the tariff of electricity by the State Electricity Boards (29.84 lakhs) and the net effect of other miscellaneous factors (62.63 lakhs).

The above increases are partly offset by more credit adjustments under the Stock Adjustment Account (164.62 lakhs) anticipated during the year.

The increase under *Charged* appropriation is for payment of court decrees.

A Supplementary Grant of Rs. 27.96 lakhs was obtained from the Parliament in December, 1973 to cover the post-budgetary factor of provisional payment of Dearness Allowance to railway employees sanctioned by the Government from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973.

Demand No. 9—Miscellaneous Expenses.—Under this Demand there is a saving of Rs. 33.99 lakhs over the Original Budget under the 'Voted' portion and an excess of Rs. 9.57 lakhs under the *Charged* appropriation. The savings under voted portion are on account of :

(i) less provision required towards contribution to Provident Fund, Gratuities and Special Contribution to Provident Fund (63.25 lakhs);

(ii) less provision required for security defence measures (24.64 lakhs) ;

(iii) net effect of clearance of adjustment of transaction under 'Suspence' (19.70 lakhs); and

(iv) less provision required under the head 'Compensation' (128.76 lakhs).

A provision of Rs. 1.60 crores was made in the Budget for 1973-74 to cover payments to passengers involved in Railway accidents. The Indian Railways Amendment Act, 1973 provides for such payments at enhanced rates. However, a separate fund is being instituted with effect from 1-4-74 to cover liabilities arising out of compensation payments to passengers involved in railway accidents. The provision under the head 'Compensation' under this demand would now be utilized for payment of compensation to workmen under the Workmen's Compensation Act only.

The above savings are partly counter-balanced by increases on account of provisional payment of Dearness Allowance sanctioned with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973 (11.24 lakhs), a post-budget factor for which a Supplementary Grant of equal amount was obtained from Parliament in December, 1973, part payment to staff towards implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission including Dearness Allowance with effect from 1-10-1973 (22.40 lakhs) and more catering stores due to increase in sales (76.58 lakhs); more expenditure on freight charges on stores, rent rates & taxes & other miscellaneons factors (92.14)

The increase of Rs. 9.57 lakhs under the *Charged* appropriation is to cover court decrees.

Demand No. 10—Staff Welfare.—The excess of Rs. 323.57 lakhs over the original Budget under this Demand is to cover expenditure on provisional payment of two Dearness Allowance increases with effect from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973 (94.02 lakhs), a post-budget factor for which a Supplementary Grant of equal amount was obtained from Parliament in December, 1973; part payment to staff towards implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission including Dearness Allowance increase with effect from 1-10-1973 (151.20 lakhs); increase under 'Medical' due mainly to inter-demand transfer (26.18 lakhs); 'Health and Welfare' Services due mainly to inter-demand transfer (85.13 lakhs); canteens and other staff amenities (6.41 lakhs); partly counter balanced by savings under 'Education' (28.35 lakhs) and economy measures (11.02 lakhs). The excess under 'Medical and Health and Welfare' Services on account of inter-demand transfers has been duly accounted for by the surrender of an equal amount under other revenue demands with the result that there is no effect of this factor in the net working expenses.

OTHER ITEMS MAKING UP TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES

15. The contribution to the Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund has been maintained at Rs. 115.00 crores as provided for in the Budget. Appropriation to Pension Fund has also been kept at the budget

level of Rs. 15.85 crores. Payments to worked lines are also anticipated to be at the same level as provided for in the Budget.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

16. The table below compares the Revised Estimate under 'Miscellaneous Transactions' with the original budget, budget as modified by Supplementary Grants sanctioned by the Parliament in September and December, 1973 and the Actuals of the previous year.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74	**Revised Estimate, 1973-74**
RECEIPTS				
Receipts from Subsidised Companies . .	7	3	3	**4**
Other Miscellaneous receipts .	28	18	18	**29**
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	35	21	21	**33**
EXPENDITURE				
Land . . .	..	..	..	..
Subsidy . .	..	..	..	**1**
Surveys . .	32	1,13	1,13	**97**
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	8,17	8,40	8,47	**9,13**
Open Line Works (Revenue) .	7,08	8,00	8,00	**7,20**
Appropriation to Pension Fund .	15	15	15	**15**
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	15,72	17,68	17,75	**17,46**
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure .	15,37	17,47	17,54	**17,13**

NET MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

The Budget Estimate for Net Miscellaneous Expenditure for the current year was Rs. 17.47 crores. The Revised Estimate under this head is placed at Rs. 17.13 crores involving a decrease of Rs. 34 lakhs. This decrease is mainly on account of an economy cut of 0.80 crore under Open Line Works (Revenue) & less expenditure of 0.16 crore on Surveys partly offset by increases to cover part payments to staff under miscellaneous establishments towards implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission including increases in Dearness Allowance with effect form 1-5-1973, 1-8-1973 and 1-10-1973. Supplementary Grants aggregating Rs. 7.38 lakhs were obtained from Parliament in September and December, 1973 to cover the payments of Dearness Allowance increases from 1-5-1973 and 1-8-1973. etc.

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

17. The Budget Estimate of Dividend payable to General Revenues was Rs. 172.61 crores. The Revised Estimate is Rs. 168.60 crores involving a decrease of Rs. 4.01 crores. This decrease is mainly on account of the lower level of capital expenditure during the year due to economy cut and more loss anticipated to be sustained on the working of strategic lines. The Revised Estimate of Dividend payable to General Revenues takes into account the latest available estimate of capital-at-charge and deferred dividend payment on new lines completing the period of moratorium.

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

18. The principal financial figures of the current year according to the Revised Estimate are compared below with the Budget Estimate and the Actuals of the previous year.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimates, 1973-74 (As passed)	**Revised Estimate, 1973-74**
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	1162.42	1263.20	**1170.00**
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses	856.63	918.25	**953.02**
*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	110.00	115.00	**115.00**
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	15.85	15.85	**15.85**
Payment to Worked Lines .	0.14	0.16	**0.15**
Total—Working Expenses .	982.62	1049.26	**1084.02**
Net Traffic Receipts . .	179.80	213.94	**85.98**
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS			
Receipts	0.35	0.21	**0.33**
†Expenditure . . .	15.72	17.68	**17.46**
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure	15.37	17.47	**17.13**
Net Railway Revenue . .	164.43	196.47	**68.85**
††Dividend to General Revenues . . .	161.51	172.61	**168.60**
Net Surplus(+)/Shortfall(—)	+2.92	+23.86	**—99.75**
Operating Ratio . . .	84.5%	83.1%	**92.7%**

* Represents provision made from Revenue and excludes the contribution in respect of the three Production Units, which is changed to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account (Capital).

† Includes 15 lakhs for Appropriation to the Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments like the Railway Board, the R.D.S.O., etc.

†† At 5.5% on the Capital invested up to 31-3-1964 and 6% on Capital invested thereafter. Out of one per cent of the dividend payable on Capital invested up to 31-3-1964, a sum of Rs. 16.25 crores is for transfer to the States in lieu of tax on passenger fares and the balance is to assist the States to finance safety works in terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1965 and 1971 and approved by the Parliament.

It will be observed from the above statement that due to increase of Rs. 34.42 crores in Working Expenses and decrease of Rs. 93.20 in Gross Traffic Receipts partly offset by decrease of Rs. 4.01 crores in Dividend payable to General Revenues, the year is anticipated to close with a net shortfall of Rs. 99.75 crores as against a surplus of Rs. 23.86 crores anticipated in the Budget as passed by the Parliament.

FUNDS

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

19. The Depreciation Reserve Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 174.15 crores. The Fund would receive during the year Rs. 115.00 crores from Revenue, Rs. 2.60 crores from the three Production Units *viz.*, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory and Rs. 8.26 crores as interest accruing on the balance. With an anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 130.19 crores from the Fund during the year, the balance in the Fund is expected to stand at Rs. 169.82 crores at the end of the financial year.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

20. The Revenue Reserve Fund had an opening cash balance of Rs. 0.02 crore. Since the year is anticipated to close with a shortfall of Rs. 99.75 crores, the same will have to be made good by withdrawal from the Revenue Reserve Fund. This liability is proposed to be met by taking a loan from General Revenues amounting to Rs. 99.72 crores. Thus, the Fund will owe a liability of Rs. 99.72 crores to General Revenues at the close of the year.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

21. The expenditure chargeable to the Fund for financing works is expected to be of the same order as in the Budget *i. e.* Rs. 20.00 crores. Interest charges on outstanding loans and loans to be taken during the year work out to Rs. 4.77 crores. Total withdrawal from the fund is, thus, anticipated to be Rs. 24.77 crores. With an opening balance of Rs. 1.96 crores and Rs. 0.16 crore accruing as interest on the balance, there is a gap of Rs. 22.65 crores. This shortfall of Rs. 22.65 crores is proposed to be met through a loan from General Revenues. The Fund had an outstanding loan liability of Rs. 85.65 crores to the General Revenues at the end of 1972-73. With the additional loan of Rs. 22.65 crores during the year, the Fund will owe Rs 108.30 crores to the General Revenues a tthe close of the financial year.

PENSION FUND

22. After providing for an adjustment of Rs. 1.14 crores on account of expected transfer to the Fund of the Govt. Contribution to the State Railway Provident Fund in respect of pre-1957 staff who had opted for the pensionary form of benefits the opening balance in the fund would be Rs. 126.20 crores. The Fund will receive during the year a contribution of Rs. 16.00 crores from Revenue, Rs. 0.60 crore from the three Production Units and Rs. 1.60 crores on account of transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund. The interest accruing to the fund during the year is estimated to be Rs. 6.34 crores. The withdrawal from the Fund for disbursement of pension charges during the year is expected to be Rs. 12.83 crores giving a balance of Rs. 137.91 crores in the fund at the close of the year.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1974-75

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Passengers Earnings*

23. The estimate of Passenger Earnings during 1974-75 has been placed at Rs. 420.85 crores i.e. Rs. 50.25 crores more than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 370.60 crores. The estimate provides for an increase of about 3 per cent in the passenger traffic over the previous year and also includes the effect of proposed adjustment of fares (Rs. 41.16 crores).

Other Coaching*

The estimate of 'Other Coaching' earnings for 1974-75 has been placed at Rs. 73.58 crores involving an increase of Rs. 16.64 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 56.94 crores. This estimate also includes the effect of proposed increase in rates of traffic booked under this head (Rs. 7.00 crores).

Goods Earnings*

It has been assumed that the Railways would be able to carry 25 million tonnes of additional revenue earning traffic during 1974-75 over the level of traffic anticipated in the Revised Estimate for 1973-74. After taking into account this additional traffic and the adjustment in freight rates proposed to be effected from 1-4-1974 (Rs. 88.22 crores), the Budget Estimate of Goods Earnings in 1974-75 has been placed at Rs. 899.82 crores, an increase of 190.26 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 709.56 crores.

Sundry Earnings

Sunday earnings for 1974-75 are expected to be Rs. 38.90 crores—1.00 crore more than the Revised Estimate for 1973-74.

Suspense

Earnings in 'Suspense' awaiting realisation are expected to be Rs. 6.00 crores during 1974-75 i.e. 1.00 crore more than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 5.00 crores for 1973-74. The Budget Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts for 1974-75 thus comes to Rs. 1427.15 crores and compares with the Revised Estimate for 1972-73 and Actuals for 1972-73 as under :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
TRAFFIC EARNINGS:			
Passengers			
Upper . .	41.39	41.74	42.25**
Third	302.42	328.86	**378.60**
Total Passenger Earnings .	343.81	370.60	**420.85**
Other Coaching Earnings .	65.64	56.94	**73.58**
Goods Earnings . . .	720.68	709.56	**899.82**
Sundry Other Earnings. .	35.60	37.90	**38.90**
TOTAL	1165.73	1175.00	**1433.15**
Suspense	—3.31	—5.00	**—6.00**
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	1160.42	1170.00	**1427.15**

WORKING EXPENSES

24. The Budget Estimate of 'Ordinary Working Expenses' during 1974-75 has been placed at Rs. 1218.44 crores (Gross) involving an increase of Rs. 195.69 crores over that of the Revised Estimate for 1973-74. The credits are estimated to be Rs. 0.34 crore more. Taking these credits into account, the net 'Ordinary Working Expenses' are estimated to be Rs. 1148.37 crores or Rs. 195.35 crores more than the corresponding figure of Rs. 953.02 crores in the Revised Estimate for 1973-74.

The increased expenditure is chiefly attributable to :—

(*a*) escalation of staff costs (Rs. 123.05 crores), inclusive of Rs. 99.12 crores on account of implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of three increases in Dearness Allowance;

(*b*) increased cost of repairs and maintenance of way and works, rolling stock and electrical, signal and telecommunication services (Rs. 29.29 crores);

(*c*) increased expenditure on fuel arising out of the increase in consumption to deal with the projected increase in traffic and higher cost of fuel (Rs. 40.78 crores); and

(*d*) on miscellaneous other factors such as higher cost of consumable stores, increased expenditure on electricity due to electrification of new buildings, staff quarters, railway colonies and increase in traffic etc. (Rs. 2.57 crores).

Out of the total additional staff cost of Rs. 123.05 crores, Rs. 99.12 crores, as already stated, is towards payment to staff on account of implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission and grant of three increases in Dearness Allowance. The total financial burden on account of the implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of three Dearness Allowance increases during 1974-75 is estimated at Rs. 109.86 crores. The provision of Rs. 99.12 crores is made up of Rs. 41.93 crores as throw-forward from the previous year (payment in 1973-74 is anticipated to be Rs. 52.67 crores against the estimated accrued liability of Rs. 94.60 crores) and Rs. 57.19 crores as additional provision required during the year for full year's effect (total estimated effect for the year Rs. 109.86 crores, less provision of Rs. 52.67 crores included in the Revised Estimates for 1973-74).

The other increases in staff costs are to provide for the net effect of annual increments (Rs. 6.21 crores), implementation of 10 hour duty from signing on to signing off for loco running staff (Rs. 4.00 crores), full year's effect of upgradation of certain posts of running staff in pursuance of the decision of the Railway Labour Tribunal (Rs. 0.83 crore), appointment of

* For details about the proposed adjustments in respect of freight rates and passenger fares, separate Memoranda on the subject may be referred to.

** With abolition of 2nd class from 1-4-1974 earnings of 2nd class will be accounted for under Third.

essential additional staff/filling up of vacancies and the the net effect of other variations such as allowances, leave salary, changes in personnel etc. (Rs. 10.11 crores); more expenditure on contingency, overtime running allowance, Travelling Allowance etc. (Rs. 1.01 crores). The staff amenities account for additional Rs. 0.46 crores on medical facilities and expenditure on medicines due to an increase in the number of patients, Rs. 0.26 crore on account of increased expenditure on health and welfare and sanitary services in railway colonies etc. and Rs. 1.05 crores towards educational facilities for children of railway employees and training of railway staff.

The increased cost of repairs and maintenance of way and works, rolling stock and electrical and signal telecommunication and other railway assets accounts for Rs. 29.29 crores. This increased expenditure is largely due to higher prices of stores and materials like steel, cement, paints and other variety of stores. The provision also covers the expenditure on repairs and maintenance of additional assets and equipment expected to be brought into use or commissioned during the year. The increase of Rs. 40.78 crores under fuel is the minimum additional requirement to carry the projected higher level of traffic and higher cost of fuel anticipated during the Budget year. The increase in cost of stores and other miscellaneous factors accounts for Rs. 2.57 crores.

Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund is proposed to be maintained at Rs. 115 crores for the year i.e. at the same level as in 1973-74. This is in accordance with the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1973 made in their Interim Report approved by the Parliament in December, 1973. The appropriation to Railway Pension Fund has been kept at Rs. 15.85 crores— the same level as in Revised Estimate for 1973-74.

The Budget Estimate of Working Expenses for 1974-75 is shown below alongside the Revised Estimate for the current year and the Actuals for the previous year.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
Demand No. 4—Administration	92.28	103.25	**121.90**
Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance	334.21	381.92	**459.38**
Demand No. 6—Operating Staff	195.51	219.75	**265.47**
Demand No. 7—Operation (Fuel)	176.27	179.16	**220.39**
Demand No. 8—Operation Other than Staff and Fuel	56.18	61.31	**65.62**
Demand No. 9—Miscellaneous Expenses	40.69	41.93	**42.79**
Demand No. 10—Staff Welfare	30.57	35.43	**42.89**
TOTAL	925.71	1022.75	**1218.44**
Credits or recoveries	—69.08	—69.73	**—70.07**
NET	856.63	953.02	**1148.37**
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	110.00	115.00	**115.00**
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	15.85	15.85	**15.85**
Payments to Worked Lines	0.14	0.15	**0.16**
*Excludes appropriation to Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments	0.15	0.15	**0.15**

25. The variations (in lakh of rupees) under each of the Demands are explained in greater detail in the following paragraphs :—

Demand No. 4—Administration.—The increase of Rs. 1864.63 lakhs under this Demand is to cover provision of Rs. 1450.74 lakhs required for payment to staff towards implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission including full year's effects of the increases in Dearness Allowance sanctioned with effect from 1st May, 1st August and 1st October, 1973 as also payment of arrears; Rs. 163.79 lakhs for filling up of vacancies/appointment of additional staff in essential categories including normal security staff charged to this Demand changes in personnel etc., upgradation of certain press Rs. 132.74 lakhs on account of the net effect of annual increments; Rs. 55.65 lakhs to cover more expenditure on supply of stationery and forms including adjustment of debits relating to the previous years; Rs. 24.73 lakhs towards more expenditure on office contingencies; Rs. 8.93 lakhs on travelling, compensatory, house rent and other allowances and Rs. 37.72 lakhs as aggregate effect of other miscellaneous factors. The above increases are partly counterbalanced by savings due to non-recurrence of arrear payments to the State Governments towards cost of Order Police etc. amounting to Rs. 8.81 lakhs and Rs. 0.86 lakh under the *Charged* appropriation due to less payment of court decrees.

Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance.—The increase of Rs. 7745.99 lakhs under this Demand is required to cover the provision of Rs. 4628.98 lakhs on account of payment to staff towards implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission including the three increases in Dearness Allowance sanctioned with effect from 1st May, 1st August & 1st October, 1973 and Rs. 189.48 lakhs to cover the net effect of annual increments. The balance Rs. 2229.26 lakhs is the minimum amount required for meeeting the increase in cost of repairs and maintenance of the railway assets in use and to be pressed into service during the year. The increases under each of the detailed heads of Demand are explained below :—

(i) *Way and Works.*—The increase of Rs. 574.85 lakhs under this head is to cover provision of Rs. 179.30 lakhs for ballast to make up deficiencies and to bring the track upto the requisite standard; Rs. 169.80 lakhs for unavoidable repairs to buildings; Rs. 55.07 lakhs for accommodating fluctuations under

the Stock Adjustment Account; Rs. 286.27 lakhs for maintenance of more track kilometerage, yards, bridges, roads etc. forming part of the extension and development programme of the railways during the year 1974-75. The Provision also includes more expenditure on revenue stores and expenditure on tools and plants etc. The increases under this detailed head are partly offset by savings of Rs. 115.59 lakhs due to non-recurrence of the arrear adjustments and expenditure in connection with the Kumbh Mela.

(ii) *Rolling Stock.*—The increase of Rs. 1551.32 lakhs under this head is to cover more expenditure of Rs. 376.25 lakhs on running repairs of rolling stock to ensure better maintenance and availability of the stock (locomotives Rs. 201.42 lakhs and coaches and wagons Rs. 174.83 lakhs). Another Rs. 1175.07 lakhs is required for workshop repairs (locomotives Rs. 311.70 lakhs and coaches a wagons Rs. 863.37 lakhs).

(iii) *Ferry, Steamers and Harbours.*—The increase of 28.38 lakhs is required to cover more expenditure on repairs to steamers, barges etc.

(iv) *Electrical Services.*—The increase of Rs. 554.90 lakhs under this head is made up of Rs. 141.24 lakhs for increase in expenditure on improvement in train lighting, Rs. 81.42 lakhs for repairs to electric locomotives and electric multiple unit stock and Rs. 332.24 lakhs for maintainance of other electrical rolling stock, installations etc. as a result of expansion of electric traction.

(v) *Signal and Telecommunication Services.*—The increase of Rs. 237.51 lakhs is to cover maintenance of new signal and telecommunication installations and assets etc. pressed into service. The provision also includes an increased payment of Rs. 11.23 lakhs on account of rental on P&T line wires.

(vi) *Other Expenses.*—A net saving of Rs. 17.70 lakhs is anticipated under this head.

Under *Charged* expenditure there is a saving of Rs. 1.73 lakhs due to non-recurrence of payment of court decrees made in 1973-74.

Demand No. 6—Operating Staff.—The increase of Rs. 4571.87 lakhs under this demand is made up of Rs. 4527.66 lakhs under the 'Voted' portion and of Rs. 44.21 lakhs under the *Charged* appropriation. The increase of Rs. 4527.66 lakhs under the 'Voted' portion is on account of estimated payment of Rs. 3100.28 lakhs to staff towards implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission including full year's effect of the three increases in Dearness Allowance sanctioned from 1st May, 1st August and 1st October, 1973 and payment of arrears; Rs. 258.28 lakhs on account of the net effect of annual increments; Rs. 360.00 lakhs to cover the additional burden on account of the implementation of 10 hour duty schedule for loco running staff; Rs. 697.40 lakhs for filling up of vacancies/appointment of minimum additional staff to cope with workload arising out of anticipated increase in traffic; Rs. 29.64 lakhs to cover fully year's effect of the implementation of the decision of Railway Labour Tribunal; Rs. 9.65 lakhs to cover additional expenditure on overtime, running allowance, travelling, city compensatory and other allowances and Rs. 75.08 lakhs as a result of the aggregate effect of other minor variations. The above increases are partly offset by Rs. 2.67 lakhs due to non-recurrence of expenditure in connection with Kumbh Mela, arrear payments of night duty allowance to staff in 1973-74 and other minor factors.

The increase of 44.21 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation is to cover more payments on account of court decrees.

Demand No. 7—*Operation* (*Fuel*).—The Railways expect to carry 25 million tonnes of additional originating goods traffic during 1974-75 over that likely to be carried in 1973-74 and about 3 per cent more passengers. The increased provision of Rs. 4123.26 lakhs under this demand is the minimum requirement to carry the anticipated higher level of traffic and higher cost of fuel under the three different tractions. The excess is Rs. 742.70 lakhs under Steam; 3100.64 lakhs under Diesel and Rs. 285.41 lakhs under Electric Traction. An amount of Rs. 45.02 lakhs is required to meet the additional cost of staff charged to this demand and to cover payments towards implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission including the three increases in Dearness Allowance sanctioned from 1st May, 1st August and 1st October, 1973 and payment of arrears. The above increases are partly offset by Rs. 50.39 lakhs due to non-recurrence of arrear adjustments and other minor factors. Under *Charged* expenditure there is a saving of Rs. 0.12 lakh due to non-recurrence of the payment of court decrees made in 1973-74.

Demand No. 8—*Operation other than Staff and Fuel.*—The increase of Rs. 430.57 lakhs under this demand includes Rs. 6.89 lakhs to cover the net effect of annual increments; Rs. 190.13 lakhs for payment to staff towards implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission including the three increases in Dearness Allowance sanctioned from 1st May, 1st August and 1st October,1973 and payment of arrears; Rs. 58.95 lakhs for more expenditure on stationery, forms and other consumable stores including increase in prices; Rs. 70.95 lakhs due to more consumption of electricity on account of commissioning of new assets; Rs. 22.05 lakhs due to more adjustment of arrear debits; Rs. 14.09 lakhs due to more expenditure on lubricants, oils etc; Rs. 113.69 lakhs to provide for more debit adjustments from Stock Adjustment Account anticipated during the year; Rs. 6.08 lakhs due to increase in tariff of electricity by the State Electricity Boards; Rs. 12.33 lakhs for mor expenditure on handling of goods due to revision in the rates of handling and Rs. 10.35 lakhs on account of the aggregate effect of other miscellaneous causes. The above increases are partly counter balanced by savings due to non-recurrence of Rs. 72.29 lakhs of arrear payments to Port Trust Railways, Rs. 2.10 lakhs due to expenditure in connection with Kumbh Mela, and Rs. 0.55 lakh under the *Charged* appropriation due to less incidence of court decrees.

Demand No. 9—*Miscellaneous Expenses.*—The excess of Rs. 86.24 lakhs under this demand over the

Revised Estimate is to cover payment of Rs. 73.26 lakhs to staff towards implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission including the full year's effect of the three increases in Dearness Allowance sanctioned from 1st May, 1st August and 1st October, 1973 and payment of arrears; Rs. 8.92 lakhs for more payments under the head 'Compensation' under Workmen's Compensation Act, Rs. 3.90 lakhs for appointment of essential additional staff and filling up of vacancies; Rs. 2.70 lakhs to cover the net effect of annual increments; Rs. 26.73 lakhs for more expenditure on catering stores due to anticipated increase in sales; Rs. 3.33 lakhs to cover expenditure on fire fighting and fire protection equipment; Rs. 42.45 lakhs towards more payments of Contribution to Provident Fund and Gratuities and Special Contribution to Provident Fund due to more retirements; Rs. 0.14 lakh to cover expenditure on security and civil defence measures and Rs. 1.00 lakh for revision in the contract labour rates. The above increases are partly offset by savings due to less debit transactions of Rs. 19.88 lakhs anticipated under 'Suspense', Rs. 17.61 lakhs due to less payment expected under rents and taxes, Rs. 3.34 lakhs due to less freight charges of carriage of stores, insurance, port landing and other charges, Rs. 14.48 lakhs due to non-recurrence in 1974-75 of write back adjustment of unclassified losses and Rs. 14.07 lakhs due to other miscellaneous factors.

Under *Charged* expenditure there is a saving of Rs. 6.75 lakhs due to non-recurrence of the payment of the court decrees made in 1973-74.

Demand No. 10.—*Staff Welfare.*—The excess of Rs. 746.84 lakhs in the Budget Estimate 1974-75 over the Revised Estimate 1973-74 is to cover payment of Rs. 500.35 lakhs to staff towards the implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission including the full year's effect of the three increases in Dearness Allowance sanctioned with effect from 1st May, 1st August and 1st October, 1973 and payment of arrears and Rs. 29.92 lakhs to cover the net effect of annual increments. The balance of Rs. 216.57 lakhs is required for more Medical, Health and Education, Canteens and other staff amenities. Under Medical, an additional provision of Rs. 45.89 lakhs is required for meeting the cost of medicines, diet charges, extensions of hospitals due to increases in the number of patients and expansion of medical facilities for staff. The increase of Rs. 26.30 lakhs under Health and Welfare is on account of increased expenditure on sanitary stores and services in Railway colonies, staff quarters etc. Under Education, an excess of Rs. 145.13 lakhs is to provide for more expenditure on staff training including additional expenditure for training of loco running staff towards implementation of the 10 hour duty schedule. The provision also covers grants-in-aid to schools, reimbursement of tuition fees and expansion of educational facilities for the children of Railway employees. Under Canteens and staff amenities, there is a small decrease of Rs. 0.75 lakh.

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

26. The Budget Estimate of Miscellaneous Transactions indicates an increase of Rs. 1.76 crores over the Revised Estimate and is compared with the Actuals of 1972-73 and Revised Estimate of 1973-74 in the table below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
RECEIPTS			
Receipts from subsidised Companies . . .	7	4	**4**
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	28	29	**20**
Receipts from Surcharge on Passengers . . .	..	..	**8,00**
TOTAL RECEIPTS . .	35	33	**8,24**
EXPENDITURE			
Land	..	..	..
Subsidy	..	1	**1**
Surveys	32	97	**1,36**
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	8,17	9,13	**10,11**
Open Line Works (Revenue).	7,08	7,20	**7,50**
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund.	..	..	**8,00**
Appropriation to Pension Fund	15	15	**15**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	15,72	17,46	**27,13**
NET MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE	15,37	17,13	**18,89**

The increase of Rs. 1.76 crores is made up of Rs. 39 lakhs under Surveys, Rs. 30 lakhs under Open Line Works, Revenue, Rs. 98 lakhs under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure and Rs. 9 lakhs due to less Miscellaneous Receipts. The increase under Surveys is to cover expenditure on new surveys to be taken up during 1974-75 and under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure is to cover mainly the increased expenditure on account of the implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations including increases in Dearness Allowance and payment of arrears.

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

27. The dividend to General Revenues for 1974-75 is estimated at Rs. 181.67 crores. The increase of Rs. 13.07 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 168.60 crores is due to anticipated increase in the Capital-at-charge of the Railways.

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

28. A summary is given below of the financial results as anticipated in the Budget for 1974-75 along

with the figures of the Revised Estimate for 1973-74 and Actuals of the previous year.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
TRAFFIC RECEIPTS			
Gross Traffic Receipts . .	1162.42	1170.00	**1427.15**
WORKING EXPENSES			
Ordinary Working Expenses	856.63	953.02	**1148.37**
*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	110.00	115.00	**115.00**
*Appropriation to Pension Fund	15.85	15.85	**15.85**
Payments to Worked Lines .	0.14	0.15	**0.15**
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	982.62	1084.02	**1279.37**
MET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS .	179.80	85.98	**147.78**
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS			
Receipts	0.35	0.33	**8.23**
†Expenditure . . .	15.72	17.46	**27.13**
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure	15.37	17.13	**18.90**
Net Railway Revenue . .	164.43	68.85	**128.88**
††Dividend to General Revenues. . . .	161.51	168.60	**181.67**
Net Surplus(+)/Shortfall(—)	+2.92	(—)99.75	**(—)52.79**
Operating Ratio . . .	84.5%	92.7%	**89.7%**

It will be seen from the above statement that a shortfall of Rs. 52.79 crores is anticipated during 1974-75

FUNDS

DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

29. The Railway Depreciation Fund is expected to open the year with a balance of Rs. 169.82 crores. The Fund will receive a contribution of Rs. 115 crores from Revenue on the basis of recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1973 as contained in their Interim Report approved by Parliament in December, 1973. A contribution of Rs. 2.65 crores is anticipated from the three production units. Interest amounting to Rs. 8.58 crores will accrue to the Fund on the balance during the year. With the anticipated withdrawal of Rs. 115 crores from the Fund during 1974-75, the Fund is expected to close at the end of the year with a balance of Rs. 181.05 crores.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND

30. The Revenue Reserve Fund is expected to open the year with a balance of Rs. 31 lakhs representing investment in shares of and loans to the branch line companies. A sum of Rs. 33.24 crores representing one third of the loan taken in 1973-74 for meeting the dividend liability for 1973-74 would be needed for repayment in 1974-75. The net liability for payment of interest on the amount of outstanding loan works-out to Rs. 5.48 crores. Besides, Rs. 52.79 crores are required to be withdrawn from the Fund for meeting in full the liability towards dividend to General Revenues during 1974-75. In the result Rs. 91.51 crores would be required to cover these anticipated payments which are proposed to be met from a loan of Rs. 90.55 crores from General Revenues after adjusting interest of Rs. 96 lakhs accruing to the Fund. At the end of 1974-75, the Fund will owe a liability of Rs. 157.03 crores to General Revenues.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

31. The Development Fund is expected to open the year with a nil balance. Withdrawal from the Fund for financing works chargeable to the Fund is estimated at Rs. 18.50 crores. Liability for payment of interest on outstanding loans from General Revenues works out to Rs. 6.04 crores. It is proposed to obtain a loan Rs. 24.39 crores after adjusting interest accruing to the Fund during the year from the General Revenues in terms of the Railway Convention Resolution. At the end of 1974-75, the fund will owe Rs. 132.69 crores to the General Revenues.

PENSION FUND

32. The Pension Fund is expected to open the year with a balance of Rs. 137.91 crores. A contribution of Rs. 16.00 crores is proposed to be made to the Fund from Revenue during 1974-75. In addition, Rs. 60 lakhs are likely to be contributed to the Fund by the three production units. The interest of Rs. 6.96 crores would accrue to the Fund on the balance during the year. Withdrawal from the Fund during 1974-75 is estimated to be Rs. 14.42 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 147.05 crores at the close of the year.

ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

33. At present, expenditure on account of payment of compensation to passengers involved in Railway

* Represents only the provision made from Revenue and excludes the contribution in respect of the three Production Units which is charged to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account (Capital).

† Includes 15 lakhs for appropriation to the Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments like Railway Board, RDSO, etc.

†† At 5.5% on Capital-at-charge on 31-3-1964 and 6% on fresh Capital thereafter. Out of the one per cent dividend payable on capital invested upto 31-3-1964, a sum of Rs. 16.25 crores is for transfer to the States in lieu of tax on passenger fares and the balance to assist the States to finance safety works in terms of the recommendations of Railway Convention Committees, 1965 and 1971 and approved by Parliament.

accidents is treated as part of the working expenses. From 1-4-1974 onwards, the expenditure on this account is proposed to be met from a separate Accident Compensation. Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund, being created from that date. Besides compensation arising out of accidents to passengers, this Fund will meet the expenditure on safety works such as track circulating or axle counters (including the cost of new wooden sleepers); automatic warning system (AWS), vigilence control device, provision of lifting barriers at level crossings, interlocking of level crossing gates with signals, provision of scotch light of reflective materials on sighting/warning boards and such other works as may be included within the scope of the Fund from time to time; and amenities such as covers over goods platforms, train indicator boards on important stations of suburban and non-suburban sections, rest shelters for licensed porters and such other works as may be added from time to time.

A surcharge levy on passenger traffic has been introduced with effect from 1-1-1974 to cover the additional liability on account of the increase in the amount of compensation payable in the case of death or permanent disablement of passengers arising out of railway accidents. The proceeds of this surcharge during 1974-75 will be credited to this Fund. The amount of receipts from surcharge during the year is estimated at Rs. 8 crores. As the Fund will be formally operative from 1-4-1974 onwards, the transactions during the intervening period i.e. between 1-1-1974 and 31-3-1974, are being routed through 'Deposits Miscellaneous'. The balance as on 31-3-1974, will be transferred to the Fund as proforma opening balance.

The Fund is estimated to open with a balance of Rs. 2 crores. An amount of Rs. 8 crores is estimated to be credited to the Fund from the receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic. Withdrawals from the Fund are estimated to be Rs. 2.64 crores made up of a very broad estimate of Rs. 2.5 crores for payment of compensation to passengers involved in railway accidents and Rs. 14 lakhs for safety and passenger amenity works. With the interest of Rs. 24 lakhs accidents and Rs. 14 lakhs for safety and passenger accruing to the fund, the Fund is anticipated to close with a balance of Rs. 7.60 crores.

34. A detailed year-wise account of the 5 funds is given in appendices XIII—XVII of this Memorandum.

PART II

EXPENDITURE ON THE WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME OF RAILWAYS

Actual Expenditure for 1972-73

35. The Revised Estimate of expenditure on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock for 1972-73 chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) was 339.29 crores net—(775.93 crores Gross, less credits of 436.64 crores which are outside the scope of the Grants but constitute reduction of expenditure in accounts).

The actual expenditure during the year came to 351.49 crores net—(Gross 782.77 crores less credits of 431.28 crores). The net increase of 12.20 crores was largely due to increase in the price of stores, receipt of more stores for general purposes, imported stores and less credits under Suspense Heads etc. than anticipated.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1973-74

Budget and Revised Estimate for 1973-74

36. The Budget for the current year (1973-74) provided for a net expenditure of 337.54 crores on Rolling Stock, Plant & Machinery and Works etc. Supplementary Grants of 12.15 lakhs, including an advance of six thousands taken from the Contingency Fund of India, were obtained in September and December 1973 thus raising the total Budget Grant (Net) to 337.66 crores. The Supplementary Grant of 12.15 lakhs was intended for undertaking certain important works, manufacture of cranes, setting up of certain plants and also for the procurement of Machinery and Plant, which were regarded as "New Service/New Instruments of Service".

The new works involved were :—

(i) Restoration of Dalmau—Daryapur dismantled line (Northern Railway).

(ii) Restoration of Gohana—Panipat dismantled line (Northern Railway).

(iii) Restoration of Saraigarh—Raghopur—Pratapganj MG line (Northeastern Railway).

(iv) Restoration of Haldibari—Jalpaiguri (BG) and Lataguri—Domohani portion of Lataguri—Changrabandha (MG) Branch lines (Northeast Frontier Railway).

(v) Construction of a BG line in the area served by the former Shahdara—Saharanpur Light Railway (Northern Railway).

(vi) Construction of a BG line in the area served by the former Howrah—Amta Light Railway including Bargachia—Champadanga branch (Southeastern Railway).

(vii) Construction of a BG line in the area served by the former Howrah—Sheakhala Light Railway (Eastern Railway).

(viii) Complete Track Renewal of 97.447 Kms. of 75 lb ISR/IR rails with 90 lbs. S.S. rails on CST/9 sleepers (M+4) with wooden sleepers at joints between Garhi Manakpur and Unnao stations—on Phaphamau—Unchahar-Unnao section (Northern Railway).

(ix) Manufacture of 16 Nos. 75-tonne BG Steam Cranes at Jamalpur Workshops (Eastern Railway).

(x) Manufacture of 37 Nos. 10-tonne BG Diesel Cranes at Jamalpur Workshops (Eastern Railway).

(xi) Manufacture of 7 Nos. 35-tonne MG Steam Cranes at Izatnagar Workshops (North-eastern Railway).

(xii) Machinery and Plant for Amritsar Workshops for stepping up of the production of wagons from 1,000 to 1,500 four-wheeler units per year (Northern Railway).

(xiii) Restoration of Pratapganj—Forbesganj MG Line (Northeastern Railway).

(xiv) Restoration of Bagaha—Chhitauni MG Line (Northeastern Railway).

(xv) Production of 7 numbers diesel generating sets for railway workshops/production units (Diesel Locomotive Works).

(xvi) Setting up of a factory for manufacture of electric traction equipment, Nasik (Central Railway).

(xvii) Setting up of Wheel & Axle Plant at Yelahanka (Karnataka).

Analysis of variations in the Revised Estimate 1973-74 from the Budget

37. In August 1973, Government decided to impose an economy cut on expenditure. In pursuance of this decision, Railways' works expenditure had to be necessarily restricted. As a result, a net saving of Rs. 13.47 crores is expected to be achieved during the current year under Works grants. This is the aggregate result of savings of Rs. 0.80 crore under Grant 13 and 13.06 crores under Grant 15, offset by a small increase of 0.39 crore under Grant 14. The Revised Estimates have therefore been placed at 324.19 crores net) ,against the modified budget grant of 337.65 crores (including Supplementary Grant of 0.12 crore).

The Budget and the Revised Estimate under each of the Works Grants 13, 14 and 15 are compared below with brief reasons for variations .—

Revised Estimates of Works Grants 1973-74 as compared with Budget Estimates

38. The provision under each Grant is shown below:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Demand No.	Budget Grant as modified 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74
13. Open Line Works (Revenue)		
Gross	8,00	7,21
Credits	..	—1
Net	8,00	7,20
14. Construction of New Lines		
Gross	36,89	37,31
Credits	—20	—23
Net	36,69	37,08
15. Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund		
Gross	741,66	734,59
*Credits	—448,69	—454,68
Net	292,97	279,91
Gross	786,55	779,11
TOTAL: Credits	—448,89	—454,92
Net	337,66	324,19

*NOTE :—The credits against Demand 15 are mainly on account of credits under stores suspense and manufacture suspense, the former being for stores issued and charged to Heads in other Demands and the latter for the outturn from manufacture debited to Heads of other Demands.

Revised Estimate for 1973-74—Grant-wise variations

The Grant-wise variation in the Gross provision is briefly explained as under :—

Demand No. 13—Open Line Works (Revenue)

The Revised Estimates under this Grant have been fixed at 7.21 crores against the Budget Grant of 8.00 crores i.e. 0.79 crore less. The reduction of 0.79 crore is expected to be achieved as a result of economy cut applied on expenditure under this Demand during the year.

Demand No. 14—Construction of New Lines

Against the Modified Grant of 36.89 crores (Voted) the Revised Estimates have been fixed at 37.31 crores (Voted 36.42 crores and Charged 0.89 crore) involv- a reduction of 0.47 crore under Voted and an excess of 0.89 crore under Charged. The reduction of 0.47 crore under Voted is expected to be achieved as a result of economy cut. The additional provision of 0.89 crore under Charged is to cover certain payments arising out of court decrees.

Demand No. 15—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund

Against the Budget Grant of 741.66 crores (Voted 741.60 crores and charged 0.06 crore), the Revised Estimates have been fixed at 734.59 crores (Voted 734.33 crores and Charged 0.26 crore) involving a reduction of 7.27 crores under Voted and an increase of 0.20 crore under Charged. Less provision under Voted is due to reduction as a result of economy cut applied on expenditure under this Demand during the year. The reduction expected is under Manufacture Suspense (4.67 crores), Track Renewals (4.38 crores), Bridge Works (1.26 crores), Other Structural Engineering Works (0.93 crore), Rolling Stock (3.20 crores) and taking over P&T line wires (0.31 crore). This reduction has been partly offset by increased provision under Stores Suspense (0.89 crore) due to more purchase of certain stores, including increase in their price, under Miscellaneous Advances (4.89 crores) to cover payments for imported steel expected during the year and under Machinery and Plant (1.70 crores) based on the latest known delivery position of machinery. The additional provision of 0.20 crore under charged is required to cover payment of certain Court decrees etc. during the year.

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1973-74

Position of net expenditure under Plan Heads

39. The summarised position of net expenditure of Revisee Estimate 1973-74 under Plan Heads is shown below :

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Variation	Supplementary Grant obtained in September & December 1973	Variation in Revised Estimate over modified Budget including Supplementary Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6
Capital	164,00	160,60	—3,40	2	—3,42
Depreciation Reserve Fund	137,54	130,19	—7,35	10	—7,45
Development Fund	20,00	20,00	..	..	..
Open Line Works (Revenues)	8,00	7,20	—80	..	—80
TOTAL	329,54	317,99	—11,55	12	—11, 67
Metropolitan Transport Projects	8,00	6,20	—1,80	..	—1,80
GRAND TOTAL	337,54	324,19	—13,35	12	—13,47

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1973-74

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Plan Heads	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rolling Stock					
53,61	(*a*) Locomotives	19,40	26,49	..	..	45,89
5	(*b*) Boilers	1	5	..	..	6
40,72	(*c*) Carriages	28,60	17,67	16	..	46,43
57,78	(*d*) Wagons	34,99	21,51	..	..	56,50
..	(*e*) Ferries	..	7	..	..	7
152,16	TOTAL	83,00	65,79	16	..	148,95
4,25	Machinery and Plant	1,54	3,69	5	85	6,13
62,87	Track Renewals	25	58,20	..	1	58,46
9,88	Bridge Works	2	7,55	1,14	30	9,01
55,84	Traffic Facilities	44,74	3,42	4,67	1,86	54,69
10,50	Signalling and Interlocking Works etc.	4,58	3,64	1,42	1,44	11,08
5,29	Workshops (including production units, namely CLW, DLW & ICF but excluding those provided as part of Electrification projects	4,27	31	1,24	63	6,45
17,04	Electrification	15,74	16	66	..	16,56
4,03	Other Electrical Works	22	2,94	45	53	4,14
6,42	Staff Quarters	72	1,25	3,37	43	5,77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3,33	Amenities for Staff	..	17	2,38	77	3,32
4,05	Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	..	1	3,74	..	3,75
12,85	New Lines	13,59	..	..	..	13,59
..	Restoration of dismantled Lines	3	1,02	4	..	1,09
2,57	Other Specified Works	54	14	68	39	1,75
..	Purchase of Railway Lines	..	..	..	..	..
1,00	Taking over of Open Line Wires from P&T Deptt.	69	..	..	..	69
..	Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	..	..	..	..	..
—1,32	Stores Suspense (Net)	—13,93	..	..	..	—13,93
—4,70	Manufacture Suspense (Net)	5,60	..	..	..	5,60
1,49	Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	—65	..	..	.	—65
	Credits or Recoveries					
—17,76	(*a*) Credits for released materials	..	—16,49	..	—1	—16,50
—25	(*b*) Other Credits	—35	—1,61	..	..	—1,96
329,54	TOTAL	160,60	130,19	20,00	7,20	317,99
8,00	Metropolitan Transport Projects	6,20	..	..	..	6,20
337,54	GRAND TOTAL	166,80	130,19	20,00	7,20	324.19

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

40. The break-up of the Actuals for 1972-73, the Revised Estimate 1973-74 and the Budget Estimate for 1974-75 by Plan Heads is given below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Plan Heads	Actuals, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rolling Stock	127,40	148,95	162,38
2.	Machinery and Plant	6,42	6,13	8,08
3.	Track Renewals	40,35	41,97	44,82
4.	Bridge Works	5,78	9,01	8,00
5.	Traffic Facilities	59,25	54,69	60,03
6.	Signalling and Interlocking Works, etc.	15,04	11,08	14,88
7.	Workshops (including Production Units, namely C.L.W., D.L.W., and I.C.F. but excluding those provided as part of Electrification Projects)	5,12	6,45	10,47
8.	Electrification	14,31	16,56	24,85
9.	Other Electrical Works	3,84	4.14	4,99
10.	Staff Quarters	7,22	5,77	7,96
11.	Amenities for staff.	3,50	3,32	4,02
12.	Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	4,51	3,75	3,79
13.	New Lines	14,18	14,68	13,15
14.	Other Specified works	1,78	1,75	2,99
15.	Taking over of open line wires from P&T Deptt.	..	69	40
16.	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	14
17.	Investment in Government commercial Undertakings—Road Services	4,39	..	3,00
18.	Stores Suspense, Manufacture Suspense, Miscellaneous Advances, etc.	35,63	—10,95	6,87
	TOTAL	348,72	317,99	380,82
	Probable Savings	..	..	—30,68
	NET	348,72	317,99	350,14
	Metropolitan Transport Projects	2,77	6,20	18,00
	GRAND TOTAL	351,49	324,19	368,14

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1974-75

41. The Budget Estimate for Works Expenditure for 1974-75 has been placed at 368.14 crores. This is about 43,95 lakhs more than the Revised Estimate for the current year.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Revised Estimates, 1973-74	Budget Estimates, 1974-75	Variation
Capital	160,60	209,00	+48,40
Depreciation Reserve Fund	130,19	115,00	—15,19
Development Fund	20,00	18,50	—1,50
Open Line Works (Revenue)	7,20	7,50	+30
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	14	+14
TOTAL	317,99	350,14	+32,15
Metropolitan Transport Projects Miscellaneous Advances (Capital)	6,20	18,00	+11,80
GRAND TOTAL	324,19	368,14	+43,95

The break-up of the proposed expenditure in 1974-75 by Plan Heads and allocation is shown below :

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Plan Heads	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	Total
1.	Rolling Stock	109,99	52,26	13	..	..	1,62,38
2.	Machinery and Plant	1,50	5,70	8	80	..	8,08
3.	Track Renewals	20	60,55	..	..	..	60,75
4.	Bridge Works	80	6,14	79	27	..	8,00
5.	Traffic Facilities	52,20	2,00	3,85	1,98	..	60,03
6.	Signalling and Interlocking Works etc.	5,61	5,86	1,60	1,81	..	14,88
7.	Workshops, (including Production Units, namely C.L.W., D.L.W. & I.C.F. but excluding those provided as part of Electrification Projects	8,20	55	96	76	..	10,47
8.	Electrification	23,54	20	1,11	..	..	24,85
9.	Other Electrical Works	11	3,49	70	69	..	4,99
10.	Staff quarters	1,22	2,09	4,27	38	..	7,96
11.	Amenities for Staff	..	30	2,99	73	..	4,02
12.	Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	..	6	3,73	..	..	3,79
13.	New Lines	12,33	..	..	..	..	12,33
14.	Restoration of dismantled lines	2	80	..	..	..	82
15.	Other Specified Works	1,00	63	78	58	..	2,99
16.	Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	3,00	..	..	..	..	3,00
17.	Taking over of open line wires from P&T Department	40	..	..	..	..	40
18.	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	14	14
19.	(a) Store Suspense (Net)	1,52	..	..	..	..	1,52
	(b) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	2,45	..	..	..	..	2,45
	(c) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	3,03	..	..	..	..	3,03
20.	Credits or recoveries:						
	(a) Credits for released materials	..	—15,93	..	..	..	—15,93
	(b) Other Credits	—13	..	..	..	..	—13
	TOTAL	226,99	124,70	20,99	8,00	14	380,82
	Probable Savings	—17,99	—9,70	—2,49	—50	..	—30,68
	NET	209,00	115,00	18,50	7,50	14	350,14
	Metropolitan Transport Projects	18,00	..	..	..	..	18,00
	GRAND TOTAL	227,00	115,00	18,50	7,50	14	368,14

Expenditure on Works

The details of the expenditure under broad heads without taking into account the probable savings of 30.68 crores are explained below. The total net expenditure would be 368.14 crores (398.82 crores—30.68 crores).

Of the gross provision of 233 crores for Works, 192 crores or 82 per cent is for Works in Progress and only 41 crores or 18 per cent is for New Works.

Rolling Stock Expenditure of 1974-75 Budget

42. An expenditure of 163.18 crores (including 0.80 crore under Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities), is proposed in 1974-75 on Rolling Stock, of which 161.43 crores is for programmed deliveries of stock already on order and 1.75 crores is for new acquisitions, as detailed below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Deliveries against 1974-75 programme	Deliveries against earlier programme
Locomotives	24	47,44
Boilers	..	5
Carriages	5	52,44
Wagons	1,46	61,50
Ferries	..	..
TOTAL	1,75	161,43

(The Railway-wise distribution of the provision is given at pages 47—51 of Part I of the Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways).

The entire expenditure on Rolling Stock is for stock to be produced in this country.

The Programme of New Acquisitions (*i.e.* items included in the Budget for the first time) includes the following units of Rolling Stock :

(In units)

Particulars	To be obtained from abroad	To be obtained from indigenous sources	Total
(a) Locomotives:			
(*i*) Diesel Shunters	..	..	..
(*ii*) Diesel Electric	..	30	30
(*iii*) Diesel	..	..	..
(*iv*) Electric	..	4	4
(b) Boilers	..	..	..
(c) (*i*) Carriages	..	1,157	1,1572
(*iffi*) Electric Multiple units	..	112	11
(d) Wagons (in terms of 4 wheelers)	..	12,000	— 12,000
(e) Cranes	..	6	6

Machinery and Plant Expenditure in 1974-75 Budget

43. The Budget provision for Machinery and Plant is 8.08 crores of which 7.38 crores is for programmed deliveries and only 70 lakhs for new acquisitions. Replacement of Machinery and Plant included in the 1974-75 programme (new acquisitions) is as usual only of items which are beyond economic repair.

(A summary of the requirements of each Railway under new acquisitions as well as programmed deliveries, is given at pages 52-53 of Part I of the Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways).

Provision for New Lines (Works in Progress and New Works) in 1974-75

44. The provision of 55.39 crores for construction of new lines and Electrification of Railway Lines, etc. is for the projects listed below :—

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Expenditure upto 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (actual or expected)
1.	Construction of Wani-Chanaka Rail Link (Central Railways)	5.00	57.00	467.77	31-12-1977
2.	Bassein Road-Diva Broad Gauge Rail Link (42 Kms (Central Railway)	205.25	160.00	908.75	1-6-1976
3.	Sub-structure for a double line Railway Bridge over the Farakka Barrage as incorporated in the Barrage structure (Eastern Railways)	0.05	0.10	399.85	31-12-1979
4.	Construction of a B.G. line in the area served by the former Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway (Eastern Railways)	0.01	10.00	339.99	1-4-1977
5.	Kathua-Jammu—Construction of a new Broad Gauge rail link between (northern Railways)	1340.73	24.00	20.27	2-12-1972

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Expenditure upto 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (actual or expected)
6.	Shahdara-Saharanpur—Construction of a B.G. Line in the area served by the former Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway (Northern Railway)	0.01	21.00	1720.99	1-4-1978
7.	Gohana-Panipat—Restoration of dismantled line (Northern Railway)	5.00	10.00	153.00	1-4-1977
8.	Dalmau-Daryapur—Restoration of dismantled line (Northern Railway)	15.00	20.00	78.00	1-4- 1977
9.	Kanpur-Tundla Section—Electrification of track (Northern Railway)	1251.46	4.20	83.30	5-3-1972
10.	Tundla-Delhi Section including Delhi Area—Electrification of track (Northern Railway)	962.62	807.80	449.03	June, 1976
11.	Rohtak-Bhiwani—Construction of a new B.G. Line (Northern Railway)	..	10.00	602.80	March 1979
12.	Restoration of Saraigarh—Raghopur—Pratapganj M.G. line (23 kms) (Northeastern Railway)	44.00	10.00	84.22	1974-75
13.	Restoration of Pratapganj—Forbesganj M.G. line (49 Kms) (Northeastern Railway)	20.00	16.50	270.51	1-4-1977
14.	Restoration of M.G. line between Bagaha and Chitauni (28.41 Kms) (Northeastern Railway)	14.50	15.50	644.07	1-4-1979
15.	Provision of a new M.G. line between Sakri and Hasanpur (Northeastern Railway)	..	10.00	465.00	March 1978
16.	Provision of B.G. rail links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur (Northeastern Railway)	..	15.00	1485.00	March 1979
17.	Construction of a new M.G. line from Jhanjharpur to Laukahabazar (Northeastern Railway)	..	10. 00	283.00	April 1976
18.	Restoration of damaged—(i) Haldibari—Jalpaiguri (BG) Branch line	5.00	7.01	18.00	November 1974
	(ii) Lataguri-Domohani portion of Lataguri—Changrabandha (MG) Branch line (Northeast Frontier Railway)	5.00	2.99	6.00	November 1974
19.	Mangalore-Hassan Railway Construction (Southern Railway)	2689.39	260.00	637.74	December 1976
20.	Tornagallu-Mudukulapenta—Construction of a new B.G. line (24 Kms.) (Southern Railway)	218.28	45.00	66.95	July 1975
21.	New B.G. line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum Central via. Nagercoil with a Branch line from Nagercoil to Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) (Southern Railway)	420.25	235.00	798.43	31-3-1977
22.	Madras-Trivellore Section: Electrification (Southern Railway)	12.54	20.00	346.24	December 1977
23.	Madras—Gudur: Electrification (Southern Railway)	60.36	234.00	697.59	December 1977
24.	Electrification of Vijayawada—Gudur Section (South Central Railway)	120.60	476.00	1387.31	December 1977
25.	Construction of new B.G. Line from Bibinagar to Nadikude (South Central Railway)	..	15.00	1331.72	1-4-1979
26.	Rail Link to Haldia Port (South Eastern Railway)	805.85	62.00	7.47	December 1974
27.	Kottavalasa-Bailadilla Construction Project (South Eastern Railway)	5421.05	13.00	24.80	1-11-1968 for Goods Traffic
28.	Construction of Cuttack-Paradeep Rail Link (South Eastern Railway)	714.77	45.00	248.51	Goods Traffic on 9-7-1973
29.	Electrification of Rourkela—Durg Section (Southeastern Railway)	2098.19	70.00	..	27-9-1970
30.	Electrification of Panskura-Haldia Section (Southeastern Railway)	239.60	70.00	2.03	1974-75
31.	Electrification of Waltair—Kirandul Section (Southeastern Railway)	742.92	342.00	820.32	December 1976
32.	Construction of B.G. line from Banspani to Jakhapura (Southeastern Railway)	..	5.00	3895.00	1-4-1980
33.	Construction of a B.G. Line in the area served by the former Howrah-Amta Light Railway including Bargachia-Champadanga Branch (Southeastern Railway)	0.01	10.00	989.99	1-4-1978
34.	Electrification of Virar-Sabarmati section including ancillary works on the existing electrified section on Churchgate—Virar Section (Western Railway)	2935.30	400.00	198.12	May 1974
35.	Guna (Rothiai)—Shajapur Maksi—Construction—(Western Railway)	916.28	58.00	76.87	31-12-1974
36.	Dabla—Singhana Metre Gauge Railway Line (32.05 Kms.) (Western Railway)	211.84	68.00	0.25	Goods Traffic on 31-5-1974
37.	Sabarmati—Gandhinagar (BG) Rail Link and connected facilities (30 Kms.) (Western Railway)	142.75	100.00	42.52	Goods Traffic in December 1974

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Expenditure upto 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance of sanctioned cost	Date of opening (actual or expected)
38.	Techno-economic feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit system for Bombay	90.51	33.33	..	September 1974
39.	Final location survey of Fort Market line between Goregaon and Fort Market and of additional double line between Kurla and Bhandup—6th corridor of Mass Rapid Transit system Bombay	0.50	9.50	..	September 1974
40.	Construction of Fort Market Line between Goregaon and Fort Market and of additional double line between Kurla and Bhandup—6th corridor of Mass Rapid Transit system Bombay	..	465.37	8557.63	
41.	Calcutta-Design and Construction of rapid transit system from Dum Dum to Tollyganj	695.75	1250.00	12084.25	1979
42.	Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit system in Calcutta City for Metropolitan Transport	80.71	9.00	1.70	April 1974
43.	Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit System and ancillary studies for Delhi	80.92	25.00	10.57	December 1974
44.	Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit System for Madras	51.94	8.06	..	December 1974
	TOTAL		5539.36		

Track Renewals in 1974-75

45. The provision for Track Renewals in 1974-75 is 60.75 crores of which 42.11 crores is on Works in Progress and the balance of 18.64 crores on New Works.

Other Open Line Works 1974-75

46. The provision for other open line works is 117.08 crores. Of this, an amount of 93.97 crores or about 80 per cent is earmarked for line capacity works and other operating improvements to augment line capacity and the balance of 23.11 crores is distributed over bridge works, users' amenities, staff quarters and amenities for staff and works chargeable to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund as shown in the table below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Particulars	Capital	Depreciation Reserve Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works—Revenue	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	Total
I. Bridge Works—						
(a) Works in Progress	80	4,47	72	20	..	6,19
(b) New Works	..	1,67	7	7	..	1,81
II. Operating Improvements—						
(a) Works in Progress	60,70	11,06	7,14	4,23	..	83,13
(b) New Works	7,03	1,48	74	1,59	..	10,84
III. Staff Quarters—						
(a) Works in Progress	98	1,56	3,34	19	..	6,07
(b) New Works	24	53	93	19	..	1,89
IV. Staff Amenities—						
(a) Works in Progress	..	16	2,24	46	..	2,86
(b) New Works	..	14	75	27	..	1,16
V. Users' Amenities—						
(a) Works in Progress	..	5	1,97	..	..	2,02
(b) New Works	..	1	96	..	..	97
VI. Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund—						
(a) Works in Progress	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) New Works	..	..	..	..	14	14
SUMMARY						
(a) Works in Progress	62,48	17,30	15,41	5.08	..	100,27
(b) New Works	7,27	3,83	3,45	2,12	14	1,681
GRAND TOTAL	69,75	21,13	18,86	7,20	14	117,08

Particulars of Open Line Works in 1974-75

New Works and important Works in Progress etc. each estimated to cost 20 lakhs and above are listed in sections (a), (b) and (c) of Appendix I to this Memorandum.

Full details of the 'New Works' proposed to be taken up during 1974-75 are given in the Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme—Part II, and the list of new works each costing between 5 and 20 lakhs appears at pages 28-45 of Part I.

New Works estimated to cost rupees one crore or more included in the programme are detailed below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars	anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75
1.	Provision of an additional platform at Bombay Victoria Terminus and remodelling of Mazgaon Yard .	1,33	15
2.	Mathura-Palwal Section-Provision of automatic block signalling with axle counters and other line capacity works (for increasing line capacity .	1,65	20
3.	Kalwa Car shed-Provision of Repair facilities for EMU Coaches .	2,20	48
4.	Jhansi—3rd Diesel Loco Shed to home 60 Locos	1,20	35
5.	Jhansi Workshop.—Expansion of wagon repair workshop to increase POH out-turn to 21,000 F.W. units per year	3,50	6
6.	Howrah-Provision of terminal facilities for dealing with Suburban and Non-Suburban Traffic-Phase I. .		
	(i) Replacement of the Structures of General Stores and Signalling Workshop at Howrah and shifting them to Belur		
	(ii) Replacement of the structures of Belur Scrap yard and shifting it to Dankuni	1,48	13
7.	Doubling, between Subzimandi and Ganaur.	4,48	10
8.	Allahabad (Subedarganj) : Setting up of concrete sleeper plant . .	1,28	1
9.	Ludhiana-Provision of a Diesel shed for 60 locomotives . . .	1,20	1
10.	Conversion of Samastipur—Darbhanga MG Section into BG .	4,75	10
11.	Conversion of the Section from New Bongaigaon, to Gauhati from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge (160.5 Kms.)	24,79	2,00
12.	Proposed ancillary traffic facilities at Madras Central for the level of traffic upto the year 1975 (land acquisition only)	2,69	8
13.	Doubling between Bibinagar-Bhongir (13.26 Kms) and provision of two crossing stations between (i) Ghanpur—Pindial and (ii) Jangaon-Raghunathpalli	1,23	10
14.	Guntur—Macherla Section—Conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge for 130.22 Kms. . .	8,21	23
15.	Expansion of Raipur wagon repair workshops to increase the POH outturn to 15,000 F.W. units per year	4,08	45
16.	Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutments of Berupa Bridge No. 539 (16–100'G) at Km 402/15-14 between Nergundi-Kendrapara Road in Bhadrak-Khurda Road section	1,47	5
17.	Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutments of Bridge No. 557-Koakhai (20-150'G) at Km 414/2-415/3 between Balikuda-Barang in Bhadrak-Khurda Road section	2,42	60
18.	Rebuilding of Bridge No. 733 over river Sabarmati between Ahmedabad and Sabarmati with provision for an additional BG Track . . .	2,64	10
19.	Kota-Expansion of Wagon Repair Workshop to increase POH outturn to 12,000 F.W. units per year . .	1,35	5
20.	Viramgam—Providing a Diesel Loco Shed for homing 50 Main Line Deisel Electric Locomotives .	1,00	3

Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings —Road Services, 1974-75

47. A provision of 3 crores is proposed for "Investments in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services" during 1974-75.

Taking over of Line Wires from P. & T. Department

48. A provision of 40 lakhs has been made during 1974-75 for taking over line wires from the P. & T. Department.

Stores, Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advances, 1974-75.

49. The Budget envisages an increase of 7 crores under the Capital Suspense Heads (Net), *viz.* an increase of 1.52 crores under Stores Suspense, 2.45 crores under Manufacture Suspense and 0.03 crores under Miscellaneous Advances. The increase under Stores Suspense is mainly to cover more purchases and higher price of stores. The increase under Manufacture Suspense is mainly due to anticipated increase in the out-turn in the Production Units and

the Railway Workshops. The increase under Miscellaneous Advances is mainly to cover advance payments for materials.

Credits during 1974-75

50. Credits totalling 16.06 crores for released materials, etc. are expected to be adjusted during the Budget year. These do not figure in the gross demands.

Summary of Capital (Works) Budget 1974-75

51. The distribution of the total estimated net expenditure of 368.14 crores during 1974-75 on the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways by Demands is as under :—

(In crores of rupees)

Demand No. 13—Open Line Works Revenue . .	7.50
Demand No. 14—Construction of New Lines . .	54.19
Demand No. 15—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	306.31
Demand No. 22—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	0.14
TOTAL	368.14

52. For further particulars of the Budget Estimates of expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Open Line Works (Revenue) and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund, reference is invited to Consolidated Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways—Part I and II.

K. S. BHANDARI,
Financial Commissioner, Railways

27th February, 1974.

APPENDIX I

(a) *The new open line works costing 20 lakhs and more for which funds have been provided in* 1974-75 are:—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY			
1.	Remodelling of Junnerdeo Yard	42	5	37
2.	Provision of an additional platform at Bombay Victoria Terminus and remodelling of Mazgaon Yard	1,33	15	1,18
3.	New Katni Yard—Remodelling	74	5	69
4.	Bhusawal Up Goods Yard—Provision of 3 additional Up Departure Lines of 686 m	35	4	31
5.	Mathura-Palwal Section —Provision of automatic block signalling with axle counters and other line capacity works (for increasing line capacity)	1,65	20	1,45
6.	Bombay Division—Suburban and S.E. District.—Replacement of 48 kms. of 1.93 sq. m. copper contact wire	31	1	30
7.	Kalwa Car Shed,—Provision of Repair facilities for EMU Coaches	2,20	48	1,72
8.	Jhansi.—3rd Diesel Loco shed to home 60 locos	1,20	35	85
9.	Development of facilities for POH and heavy repairs to diesel locos by suitable conversion of Parel Workshop	30	1	29
10.	Jhansi Workshop —Expansion of wagon repair workshop to increase POH out turn to 21,000 F.W. units per year	3,50	6	3,44
11.	Pune —Provision of 1 × 3000 KW Rectifier sub-station	46	1	45
12.	Wadi Bunder Viaduct on Harbour Branch line.—Replacement of ballasted deck and changing of flooring system of the Viaduct at Kms. 1/18 to 2/12 Bombay Division	53	1	52
	EASTERN RAILWAY			
13.	Howrah.—Provision of terminal facilities for dealing with Suburban and non-suburban Traffic—Phase I			
	(*a*) Replacement of structures of General Stores and Signalling workshop at Howrah and shifting them to Belur.			
	(*b*) Replacement of structures of Belur scrap yard and shifting them to Dhankuni	1,48	13	1,35
14.	Patna Junction —Provision of additional terminal coaching facilities (Phase I)	55	5	50
15.	Gomoh —Remodelling of yard	63	4	59
16.	Kusunda—Titulmari link:—			
	(*i*) Provision of an additional line to serve Chandore Branch			
	(*ii*) Kusunda—Phase I Provision of an additional line in the empty stabling yard	38	5	33
17.	Dhanbad —Provision of integrated coaching facilities—Phase I	47	1	46
18.	Sasaram.—Construction of road over-bridge in replacement of existing "B" class level crossing No. 42/1 on Grand Chord	24 Deposit 25	1	23

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY			
19.	Doubling between Subzimandi and Ganaur	4,48	10	4,38
20.	Ghaziabad-Saharanpur section.—Provision of Panel interlocking at Deoband, Talheri Buzrug and Rohana Kalana in replacement of old and worn-out signalling gears and MACL signalling at Tapri, Bamanheri and Nagal.	38	2	36
21.	Ghaziabad-Tundla Section —Provision of Panel Interlocking at 15 stations.	42	2	40
22.	Allahabad (Subedarganj) —Setting up of concrete sleeper plant	1,28	1	1,27
23.	Ludhiana —Provision of a Diesel shed for 60 locomotives	1,20	1	1,19
24.	Lucknow —Replacement of existing stand by reciprocating steam generating set by 1 No. of 1750 K.W. Diesel Generating set at the Central Power House	32	1	31
25.	Varanasi —Replacement of old and worn out dilapidated. 84 units type I and 24 units type II Single Storeyed with 84 units type 1 and 24 units type II (3 stroyed quarters)	22	6	16
	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY			
26.	Daliganj-Sitapur Section—Replacement of existing signalling equipment by Multiple aspect Standard I interlocking through panel in SM's office at 8 stations (four 3 line stations namely Ataria, Sidhauli, Baraijalalpur, Khairabad and four 2 line stations namely Mohibullapur, Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Itaunjo and Kamlapur)	30	6	24
27.	Augmentation of Channel capacity of Microwave system on Gorakhpur-Lucknow, Gorakhpur-Katihar and Gorakhpur-Varanasi sections.	53	3	50
28.	Conversion of Samastipur—Darbhanga M.G. section into B.G.	4,75	10	4,65
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY			
29.	New Gauhati—Development of Diesel Shed to home 30 M.G. Diesel locomotives	28	3	25
30.	Conversion of New Bongaigaon to Gauhati M G. Section to B.G.	24,79	2,00	22,79
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
31.	Proposed Ancillary traffic facilities at Madras Central for the level of traffic upto the year 1975 ;land acquisition only)	2,69	8	2.61
32.	Gooty Diesel Loco Shed —Proposed expansion to accommodate 100 locos.	30	2	28
33.	Vellanur (incl)—Keraikkudi Jn. (excl.)—Section,—Replacing the existing wornout std. III 2 aspect lower quardrant signalling by MAUQ signalling (6 stations+4 level crossing).	30	5	27
34.	Vridhachalam Jn —Replacing the existing wornour 2 aspect standard III Lower quadrant sigg. by Multiple aspect electro-mechanical colour light signalling operated from two end cabins	23	2	21
35.	Perambur —Provision of 1 × 1750 KW diesel generating sets to ensure unrestricted and un-interupted electric power supply to meet the loads of Rly. work shops at Perambur and at I.C.F.	24	2	22
36.	Golden Rock —Provision of 1 × 1750 diesel generating sets to ensure unrestricted and uninterupted electric power supply to meet the load of Railway work shops at Golden Rocks	24	2	22
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY			
37.	Ramgundam —Provision of 5 additional lines in the yard (60 wagons capacity each)	21	2	19
38.	Secunderabad-Kazipet Section —Doubling between. Bibinagar—Bhongir (13.26 Kms) and provision of two crossing stations (1) between Ghanpur—Pindial (2) between Jangaon and Raghunathpalli	1,23	10	1,13
39.	Guntur-Macherla Section —Conversion from M.G. to B.G. (130.22 Kms).	8,21	23	7,98
40.	Mandamari —Additional facilities in the Yard	34	2	32

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Anticipated cost	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY (*Concld.*)			
41.	Daund-Wadi Section—Additional line capacity works			
	(*a*) Simultaneous reception facilities at Dhavlas, Angar and Madha			
	(*b*) Twin approaches to Daund Yard.			
	(*c*) Connecting 4 dead end sidings at Wadi Yard	68	7	61
42.	Sholapur-Kurduvadi Section—Replacing the worn out signalling by Multiple Aspect Signalling at 7 stations	36	6	30
43.	Kazipet-Balharshah section (235 Kms)—Provision of Railway owned land line communication system with aluminium conductors (ACSR).	45	4	41
44.	Kazipet.—Extension of diesel loco shed to home 100 diesel locos i.e. increasing homing capacity from 60 to 100 diesel locos.	60	4	56
45.	Development of terminal facilities in Hyderabad/Secunderabad area (Phase. I)	42	5	37
46.	Vijayawada-Krishna Canal Section—Provision of absolute permissible block working.	22	2	20
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY			
47.	Tikiapara—Replacement of existing temporary cabins, lever frames and S&T gears by electrically operated points and signals from a central cabin	28	5	23
48.	Raipur—Expansion of wagon repair shop to increase the POH outturn to 15000 FW units per year	4,08	45	3,63
49.	Panel interlocking at 29 wayside stations on Kottavalasa-Kirandul line	77	7	70
50.	Rebuilding of the Up line Bridge No. 434 (6—40/G and 1—80/G) at Km. 340.357 between Jajpur-Keonjhar Road-Jakhapura in Bhadrak-Palasa section and conversion of the same into 8-40 ft. G	23 R. 4	3	20
51.	Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutments of Berupa Bridge No. 539 (16—100'G) at Kms. 402/15-14 between Nengundi-Kendrapara Road in Bhadrak-Khurda Road Section	1,47	5	1,42
52.	Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutmets of Bridge No. 557 Koakhai (20—150/G) at Km. 414-2-415/3 between Balikuda-Bearang in Bhadrak Khurda Road Section	2,42	60	1,82
	WESTERN RAILWAY			
53.	Rebuilding of Bridge No. 733 over river Sabarmati between Ahmedabad and Sabarmati with provision for an additional B.G. track	2,64 R. 56	10	2,54
54.	Vadodara—Provision of a rewinding-*cum*-heavy repair shop for diesel electric loco traction machines	36	6	30
55.	Kota—Expansion of wagon repair workshop to increase POH out turn to 12,000 FW units per year	1,35	5	1,30
56.	Viramgam—Providing a Diesel Loco shed for homing 50 main line diesel electric locomotives.	1,00	3	97
57.	Sabarmati—Providing a Diesel Loco Shed for homing 40 M.G. main line Diesel electric ocomotives	65	2	63
58.	Bombay Area—Providing 21 units type IV special quarters	24	4	20

(*b*) The important open line works in progress costing 20 lakhs or more for which funds have been provided in 1974-75

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate Expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to domplete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1.	Agra—Jhansi Section:—				
	(*a*) Sank Rairu.—Doubling of Section between (15.76 Kms)	1,09	99	9	1
	(*b*) Dabra—Sonagir.—Doubling of Section between (19.93 Kms)	1,62	1.42	15	5
2.	Jhansi-Bina Section:—				
	(*a*) Bijrotha-Dailwara.—Doubling of Section between (18.73 Kms)	1,22.14	1,21.37	—0.67	1
	(*b*) Dhaura-Karonda.—Doubling of Section between (14.97 Km	R. 164 95	164.86	—0.91	1
		R. 1			
3.	Bina-Katni Section:—				
	(*a*) Baghora-Khurai.—Doubling of Section between (11.85) kms)	78	66	11	1
	(*b*) Nariaoli-Ratona.—Doubling of Section between (11.38 Kms)	70	67	3	..
	(*c*) Patharia-Damoh.—Doubling of Section between (26.59 Kms)	2,12	1,37	65	10
		R. 1			
	(*d*) Rithi-Hardua.—Doubling of Section between (15.13 Kms)	1,20	85	26	9
4.	Wardha-Balharshah Section. Doubling between:—				
	(*a*) Nagri-Hinganghat	1,01	43	30	28
	(*b*) Bhugoan-Hinganghat	1,75	1,21	51	3
5.	Bina-Katni Section:—				
	Doubling of remaining single line between:—				
	Khurai-Sumereri (8.64 Kms)				
	Jeruwakhera-Nariaoli (16.30 Kms)				
	Ratona-Saugor (7.15 Kms)				
	Damoh-Bandukpur (14.94 Kms)				
	Salaia-Bakhleta (11.72 Kms)				
	Bakhleta-Rithi (6.82 Kms)	5,46	6	1,75	3,65
6.	Karjat.—(*i*) Extension of existing 4 Dn. and 2 Up loop lines to 686 m. and provision of one additional loop line of 686 m. (ii) Provision of separate passenger platform for EMU locals and (*iii*) Khopoli shuttles on UP side	55	45	10	
7.	Kamshet.—Provision of Up and Dn. loop lines of 686 m. CSR	22	16	6	..
8.	Kasara.—Provision of an additional down loop and extension of loop line to 686 m. CSR	57	55	2	..
9.	Mathura-Tuglakabad Section.—Provision of third line between Ballabgarh and Tuglakabad (18.80 Kms).	3,61	2,61	62	38
10.	Balharshah.—Remodelling of Yard	42	39	3	..
11.	Provision of a third line between Ballabgarh and Palwal	1,58	1,45	4	9
		R. 1			

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate Expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
12.	Itarsi Yard.—Provision of additional facilities to reduce cross movements in yard complex	98	29	30	39
	R.	2			
13.	Bina.—Provision of Fly Over Across Bina-Jhansi main line to Bina-Kota and Bina-Jhansi lines	1,03	49	41	13
14.	Trombay Yard.—Provision of additional facilities for dealing of traffic in POL and fertilizer	54	44	9	1
15.	Pune & Ghorpuri.—Remodelling of Yard	2,33	2,25	8	..
16.	Ajni Yard.—(1) Provision of 4 Dn. Departure lines (2) Diversion of main Up Line (3) Extension of Dn. sorting lines (4) Provision of 3 Up Departure lines (5) Other minor alterations	1,16	1,05	11	..
	R.	1			..
17.	South-East and North-East Section:—				
	(*i*) Construction of a precedence loop in the Up direction at Thakurwadi	25	3	5	17
	(*ii*) Construction of precedence station in the Up direetion at TGR 3	40	3	5	32
18.	Line capacity and traffic facility works for the movement of coal from Pench Valley coal fields to Koradi Power House:—				
	(*a*) Godhani.—Provision of a crossing station with Junction arrangements for the Koradi Power House siding				
	(*b*) Amla Yard.—Provision of one R & D Line				
	(*c*) Iklehra.—Provision of one additional Line				
	(*d*) Junnerdeo.—Provision of one additional Line	43	27	16	..
19.	Bhandup—Mulund.—Acquisition of land for Goods Shed 73.41 acres. (29.71 Hectares)	50	45	2	3
20.	Kalyan-Jgatpuri Section.—Strengthening of power distribution system in connection with extension of loop lines	1,81	1,46	35	..
21.	Strengthening of power distribution system for heavier Goods Train loads on Kalyan-Pune Section	2,02	1,61	41	..
22.	Itarsi-Agra Section.—Provision of MAUQ signalling at 18 stations	48	38	10	..
23.	Lonavla-Puna-Section.—Provision of Colour Light Signalling	39	25	7	7
24.	Byculla.—Replacement of aged electrical signalling by route relay interlocking	27	13	11	3
25.	Pune-Provision of route relay interlocking	65	55	10	..
26.	Kalyan-Jgatpuri Section.—Provision of departmental underground communication cables for control block and telegrah circuits	37	9	5	23
27.	Kalyan-Lonavla Section.—Provision of departmental underground cables for block control and telegraph circuits	32	8	5	19
28.	Itarsi-Nagpur Section.—Provision of Microwave Link	67	36	26	5
29.	Balharshah-Nagpur Section.—Provision of Microwave Link	41	29	6	6
30.	Jhansi-Kanpur-Banda Section.—Provision of overhead ACSR	32	19	13	..
31.	Bombay Bhusawal Section.—Provision of Microwave Link	54	22	18	14
32.	Bhusawal-Nagpur Section.—Provision of Microwave Link	50	27	13	10
33.	Itarsi-Agra—Tundla Section,—Provision of Microwave Link	1,07	42	27	38
34.	Kurla-Trombay Branch.—Expansion of electrification and provision of connection from Kurla-Trombay Branch line to the existing Up and Down main Line at Kurla	27	19	8	..
35.	Kasara Sub-Station.—Replacement of rotary converter sets by rectifier units	43	8	15	20
36.	South East Section.—Replacement of rotary convertors and H.T. switchgears in traction sub-station	2,69	1,89	73	7

(Figures in lakhs of rupees

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate Expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
37.	North East Section.—Replacement of rotary convertors and H.T. switchgears in traction sub-station	2,28	1,78	46	4
38.	N.E. & S.E. District.—Replacement of 50 Kms. of 1.93 sq. cm. of contact wire	24	18	4	2
39.	Kalyan Power House.—Provision of auto transformer in Thakurli Power House	27	26	1	..
40.	Bombay Division.—Replacement of 48 Kms. of contact wire on North-East and South East sections	26	1	4	21
41.	Kalyan Power House.—Replacement of existing strokers on Boiler No. 12	27.34	0.28	0.59	26.47
42.	Bombay Area.—Provision of 32 units type IV (Spl.) multi-storeyed quarters for junior scale officers at Mazgaon	21	19	2	..
43.	Byculla (Bombay area).—Construction of 80 units type III multi-storeyed quarters at Barkely Place	34	26	5	3
44.	Bombay Area.—Provision of 28 Units type IV (Spl) multi-storeyed quarters for officers	23	2	2	19
45.	Kalwa.—Acquisition of land for setting up new facilities for inspection and stabling of 50 additional EMU units	56	15	20	21
46.	Bhusawal.—Provision of P.O.H. and other ancillary facilities of A.C. locomotives	3,53	1,46	17	1,90
47.	Itarsi-Diesel Loco Shed.—Expansion of increased holding	54	46	1	7
48.	New Katni Junction.—Expansion of diesel loco shed to home 100 locos	36	20	4	12
49.	Kalyan Loco Shed.—Provision of additional facilities	50	13	13	24
50.	Lonavla.—Provision of yard and cylinders repair facilities for balanced vacuum test and provision of 105 quarters for C & W staff	48	5	16	27
51.	Vikhroli—Trombay Wadala.—Provision of goods line—Acquisition of land for	1,40	1	10	1,29
52.	Kalyan Power House.—Replacement of strokers of Boiler Nos. 15 & 16	50	1	28	21
53.	Pulgaon.—Provision of rail facilities for the Central Ammunition Depot	55	10	15	30
54.	Doubling of Gher and Hetampur Section including doubling of Chambal Bridge	2,50	40	10	2,00
55.	Doubling of Basat-Matatila Section including doubling of Betwa Bridge	56	25	10	21
56.	Mathura-Faridabad.—Provision of multiple aspect upper quadrant signalling at 13 stations (Mathura exclusive) and one level crossing gate	41	1	1	39
57.	Nagpur.—Provision of route relay interlocking.	97	1	20	16
58.	Bombay Division.—Replacement of 48 kms. of 1.93 sq. cm. copper contact wire in N.E. and S.E. districts	26	15	6	5
59.	Setting up of a factory for manufacture of electric traction equipment at Nasik	9,38	0,01	5	932.99
60.	Bhandup-Mulund.—Provision of a large size goods shed between	77	53	10	14
61.	Bombay-Kalyan Section,—Strengthening of power distribution system for running additional 9 car rakes	1,37	2	7	1,28
62.	Kurla Car Shed.—Provision of increased stabling facilities	52	40	3	10

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
63.	Vikhroli.—Provision of a duplicate 22 KV feeder	22	12	2	8
64.	Bombay Sub-District.—Provision of supervisory remote control system for traction sub-stations and track cabins	40	2	1	37
65.	Govandi.—Provision of rectifier sub-station 1 × 3000 KW on Kurla-Mankhurd Section	36	2	1	33
66.	Birlanagar.—Construction of road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 424 near Gwalior	24	1	1	22
67.	Saugar.—Construction of road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 24 at Km. 1049/1	25	1	1	23
68.	Bina-Katni Section.—Replacement of 8/30 48 m through girders of Sonar Bridge at Kms. 1105/8	28	4	4	20
69.	Byculla Barkley Place.—Construction of 60 units type III quarters in 15 Storeyed Building	32	3	9	20
70.	Kurla.—Modification of structures of inspection shop and provision of E.O.T. Cranes	37	28	5	4
	EASTERN RAILWAY				
71.	Doubling of Barwadih-Garhwa Road Section	5,34	3,80	1,06	48
72.	Doubling of Tori-Kumandi Section	4,18	1,03	1,10	2,05
73.	Bonidanga-Tildanga—New Farakka Section. (i) Provision of a loop at Tildanga. (ii) Provision of Tokenless block working on Barharwa/Sahibganj loop Cabin-Bonidanga-Dhuliaganj/New Farakka	28.82	0,01	4,00	24.81
74.	Mughalsarai—Remodelling and Mechanisation of Down Yard	2,78 R. 6	81	71	1,26
75.	Gomoh-Barkakana Section.—Extension os loops at 3 crossing stations between Amlo and Barkakana stations	20	13	6	1
76.	Extension of avoiding lines between Phusro and Kargali to meet at Jarangdih	70	30	40	..
77.	Andal—Additions and alterations to the Exchange Yard for Durgapur Steel Plant to provide marshalling facilities for 1.6 million tonnes	R 1 30 Deposit 32	10	10	10
78.	Dankuni—Provision of goods terminal yard	1,10	64	25	21
79.	Howrah.—Acquisition of 1.3 acres of land near Howrah General goods for future expansion of the terminal facilities	25.40	0.05	2.00	23.35
80.	Paraj-Waria and Rajbandh.—Provision of Fully wired down loop with hot axle siding at each of the station	29	1	10	18
81.	Andal—Calcutta Chord Link Project (MD Link Project)	5,20	5,06	9	5
82.	Down Fly-over Line over the Howrah-Burdwan Chord Line between Dankuni Station and Calcutta Chord Link	1,01	80	15	6
83.	Provision of 8 Nos. intermediate block signalling with axle counters on the Grand Chord between Gomoh and Gaya stations in the following sections:— (1) Chaudhuribandh—Chickhaki. (2) Chichaki—Hazaribagh Road. (3) Hazaribagh Road—Chaube. (4) Parsabad—Sarmatand. (5) Hirodih—Koderma (6) Koderma.—Gujhandih. (7) Gurpa—Paharpur. (8) Paharpur—Tankuppa	38	33	5	..

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	latest anticipated cost	Approximate Expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
84.	Asansol—Provision of route relay interlocking	1,32	33	22	77
85.	Provision of colour light signalling between Dum Dum Jn. and Habra Stations	22	20	2	..
86.	Gomoh-Sone East Bank Section and Coal area via Barkakana and Garhwa Road.—Provision of Railway alignment for control and other circuits with ASCR wires	70	60	6	4
87.	Provision of microwave communication between Calcutta-Asansol-Jhajha-Kiul-Garhara-Danapur-Mughalsarai.	1,30	29	50	51
88.	Sahibganj Loop.—Provision of Railway alignment for control and other circuits with ACSR wire from Rajgaon to Kiul	62	30	14	18
89.	Jamalpur.—Provision of Rolling Mill Projects for production of Track fittings for Indian Railways	1,36	21	30	95
90.	Kanchrapara Workshop—Facilities for rewinding of Traction machinery	93	70	10	13
91.	Howrah Car Shed.—Extension of Car shed and provision of 10 additional lines with shunting necks at both ends for maintenance of additional EMU stock	73	34	10	29
92.	Mughalsarai.—Extension of Electric Loco Shed for holding 100 locos	63	51	3	9
93.	Sonapur.— (a) Proposed EMU shed with Inspection pit and Offices, (b) Proposed washing platform and hydrants etc.	47	8	6	33
94.	New Alipur.—Acquisition of 0.700 acres of land at New Alipur and 6.39 acres of land at Gholsapur for construction of Officers' quarters.	24.18	4.90	0.05	19.53
95.	Alipore-Calcutta.—Construction of 27 units type IV special multi-storeyed quarters for officers	26	5	13	8
96.	Howrah.—Rebuilding of Buckland Bridge	1,99 Deposit 3,24	26	20	1,53
97.	Sealdah.—Remodelling of yard including route relay interlocking-Phase II	1,02	85	5	12
98.	Gaya-Mughalsarai section.—Provision of 2nd approach signals at a distance of 2 Kms. from the existing home signal at 26 stations	48	40	1	7
99.	Provision of automatic train control on Burdwan-Gaya section	21	8	6	7
100.	Kali Pahari Chattar.—Pathar Level Crossing No. 129 'A' Class over Grand Trunk Road at No. 208—Replacement by road over bridge	22 Deposit 22	5	2	12
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
101.	Shakurbasti—Rohtak Section.—Doubling of	3,59 R. 1	3,54	5	..
102.	Ghaziabad—Saharanpur.—Doubling of Sections 1. Ghaziabad—Muradnagar 2. Meerut City—Daurala 3. Nangal—Saharanpur	3,99	01.0	10	388.90
103.	Ludhiana.—Additions and alterations in the goods yard	41	39	2	..
104.	Tughalakabad.—Remodelling of Yard (Phase I)	4,70 R. 1	3,64	1,06	..
105.	Ambala Cantt.—Remodelling of the coaching and marshalling yard	1,38	1,07	5	26

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
106.	Khurja-Meerut City Section.—				
	(*i*) Extnension of loops at 4 stations Khurja City, Bulandshahr, Gulaothi and Kharkhauda.				
	(*ii*) Conversion of Baral (DK) and Hafizpur (D) into corssing stations				
	(*iii*) Provision of panel interlocking	60.27	0.12	7	53.15
107.	Juhi.—Provision of route relay interlocking	82	56	25	1
108.	Kanpur.—Provision of route relay interlocking	49	43	5	1
109.	Firozepur Division—Replacement of signalling gears and providing centralised operation at 4 stations viz. Mananwala, Butari, Beas and Hamira	28.90	0.30	19	9.60
110.	Lohta-Partapgarh Section.—Provision of tokenless block instruments	20.80	0.20	9.20	11.40
111.	Tundla-Delhi Section.—(Including Delhi Area) Electrification of track colour light signalling works	1,18	98	13	7
112.	Provision of automatic signalling between Ambala Cantt. and Rajpura with additional loops at Ambala City and Rajpura	61	39	8	14
113.	Provision of multichannel microwave communication system between Mughalsarai and New Delhi	1,37	1,04	17	16
114.	Lucknow-Rai Bareilly-Partapgarh Phaphamau Section.—Provision of departmental line wires	39	20	7	12
115.	Provision of multichannel microwave communication system between New Delhi and Ferozepur via Jullundur	1,90	1,69	12	9
116.	Provision of multichannel microwave communication system between Delhi and Bikaner	1,16	64	8	44
117.	Provision of departmental line wires—				
	(*i*) Lucknow -Faizabad				
	(*ii*) Faizabad-Varanasi				
	(*iii*) Pratapgarh-Mughalsarai	66	65	1	..
118.	Uttaratia-Sultanpur-Zafarabad Section.—Provision departmental line wires	40	21	12	7
119.	Kanpur.—Provision of motor repairshop and setting up of armature rewinding facilities for traction motors of electric locos	44	8	5	31
120.	Jagadhri.—Expansion of Workshops	97	24	17	56
121.	Tughlakabad.—Expansion of diesel shed to cater for increase in the holdings of diesel locos from 48 to 100.	26	10	6	10
122.	Lucknow (Charbagh Shops).—Conversion of steam locomotive repairs workshops to take up petty and heavy repairs of diesel/Electric locomotives and rail cars	76	3	10	63
123.	Bhagat-Ki-Kothi.—Provision of a shed from 25 to 35 (MG) Diesel Locomotives	57	54	3	..
124.	Shakurbasti.—Expansion of Diesel Shed	44	4	8	32
125.	Tughlakabad.—Provision of a diesel shed to deal with 48 locomotives	94	89	5	..
126.	Delhi Area.—Provision of 32 units type IV special multi-storeyed flats	23	21	2	..
127.	Delhi Area.—Providing 40 units type IV special multi-storeyed quarters for officers.	36	8	6	22
28.	Delhi Area Paharganj and Panjabi bagh.—Replacement of old and dilapidated 16 units type II and 96 units type I single storeyed quarters with 16 units type II and 96 units type I multi-storeyed quartes	24.09	0.10	12	11.99
129.	Delhi Area.—Providing 64 units type 1, 48 units type II, 16 units type III, multi-storeyed quarters. (4 storeyed)	22	16	1	5

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
130.	Lucknow (RDSO)—Provision of office and residential accommodation, 4 units type V, 8 units type IV, 16 units type III, 28 units type II, 24 units type I in connection with shifting of Metallurgical and Chemical Wing of RDSO from Chittaranjan to Lucknow	29	21	8	..
131.	Lucknow (RDSO).—Construction of 60 units type IV quarters (double storeyed) for class III staff	22	18	3	1
132.	Lucknow (RDSO).—Provision fo 80 units type II multi storeyed quarters for class III staff	21.80	0.02	6	15.78
133.	Delhi-Bhatinda Section.—Provision of Departmental line wire with 4 ACSR and 6 Iron wires	43	2	2	39
134.	Delhi-Mughalsarai Section.—Provision of automatic train control of Delhi-Mughalsari section. (for Mail and Express trains)	31.42	4.12	0.10	27.20
135.	Allahabad-Kanpur Section.—Provision of additional approach signals at all station	39	28	6	5
136.	Delhi.—Transport Museum	27	9	6	1
137.	Varansai.—Proposed Station building with Parcel and Claims Office	65	5	6	54
	NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
138	Conversion of Barabanki-Samastipur M.G. section *via* Muzaffarpur into BG and provision of new M.G. link between Katarnianghat & Kauriyalaghat stations	47.11	4,99	6,82	35,30
139.	Varanasi Division.—Provision of multi-channel microwave communication with Radio patching of control circuits in Gorakhpur-Ahalyapur-Varansi Section in the existing Gorakhpur-Ahalyapur-Samastipur microwave Radio Relay system	34	26	8	..
140.	Barauni-Katihar Section (Including Sahebpur Kamal Jn)—Monghyrghat and Thanabihpur-Lattipur.—provision of Rly. owned over head ACSR alignment	21	12	4	5
141.	Barauni-Katihar Section.—Regirdering of Kosi Bridge No. 2 (15 x 200/) at Km. 41/6 and 42/1 between Katareah and Kursela	1,62 R. 22	28	29	1,05
142.	Hazipur-Bachhawara Section.—Replacement of existing signalling equipment by multiple aspect signalling worked from panel at 8 stations	32	13	12	7
143.	Sitapur-Mailani Section.—Replacement of existing signalling equipments by multiple aspects standard III signalling through panels in SM's office at 8 stations	32	1	16	15
144.	Mailani-Pilibhit Section.—Replacement of existing signalling equipment by multiple aspect standard I through panels in S.M.'s office at 6 stations	21	1	8	12
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
145.	New Bongaigaon.—Extension of existing GER shop to creat facilities for rewinding of traction machines and control equipment coils of Diesel Electrical Locomotives	29	5	5	19
146.	Malda Town.—Provision of additional facilities in Malda Town Marshalling Yard	85	76	6	3
147.	New Bongaigaon.—Carriage and Wagon Shop Expansion for creation of additional P.O.H. facilities for M.G. Coaching Stock	92	36	21	35
148.	Increasing waterways under B.G. Teesta Bridge (13 Spans of 150 ft. each) near Jalpaiguri by adding 7 spans of 150ft. each and ancillary works of river training and protection	1,38 R. 16	67	55	16
149.	Alipurduar Junction.—Construction of 96 units type II (Double Storeyed) Quarters and 48 units type III (Double Storeyed) Quarters for Staff	26	5	6	15
150.	Provision of 7 GC/S Multichannel Microwave UHF link between Pandu and Katihar	57	48	1	8

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
151.	Chamagram Old Malda Katihar (BG) Section.—Provision of departmental erection of ACSR and Iron Wires	23	1	2	20
152.	Siliguri-Bongaigaon Section.—Provision of Standard III interlocking at 28 sations	67	63	1	3
153.	Pandu-Lumding-Badarpur.—Provision of 7 GC/S Multichannel Microwave/ UHF Link	38	33	1	4
154.	Siliguri-Alipurduar Junction.—Departmental installation of ACSR and iron line wire	23	15	2	6
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
155.	Jolarpettai.—Provision of a Hump yard and Retarders	3,88	2,94	74	20
	R.	2			
156.	Doubling of track between Jolarpettai and Mulannur (33.81 kms)	3,25	91	95	1,39
157.	Doubling of track between Alwaye and Ernakulam	1,94	1,89	4	1
	R.	1			
158.	Doubling of track between Kanjikode and Olavakkot	1,16	90	14	12
	R.	1			
159.	Doubling of track between Podanur and Madukkarai (9.66 kms)	1,03	77	16	10
160.	Doubling of track between Erode and Uttukuli	3,63	2,79	50	34
	R.	1			
161.	Doubling of track between Uttukuli and Irugur (46.20 kms)	3,69	99	84	1,86
	R.	2			
162.	Shoranur-Alwaye Section.—Patch doubling of graded sections—Mullurcarai-Wadakanchari and Pudukad-Irin jalakuda (18.42 kms)	2,23	59	47	1,17
	R.	1			
163.	Doubling of track between Olavakkot-Shoranur (44.20 kms)	3,30	10	48	2,72
	R.	3			
164.	Doubling of track between Shoranur-Alwaye.				
	(*a*) Shoranur-Mullurcarai (8.07 kms)				
	(*b*) Wadakancheri-Pudukad (30.0 kms)	7,95	5	44	7,46
	(*c*) Alwaye-Irinjalkuda (30.78 kms)				
165.	Renigunta-Guntakal Section.—Patch doubling and line capacity works for the movement of 5 million tonnes of iron ore annually from Bellary-Hospet area to Madras Harbour.				
	(*a*) Doubling between Bhakrapet and Cuddapah (16.53 kms)				
	(*b*) Doubling between Renigunta and Balapalle (24.07 kms)				
	(*c*) Doubling between Gooty and Guntakal (28.55 kms)				
	(*d*) Providing crossing station between Razampeta and Nandalur				
	(*e*) Automatic signalling on Trivellore-Arkonam Section	6,51	1,72	1,62	3,17
	R.	2			
166.	Gooty-Nandalur Section.—Doubling of track between				
	(*i*) Gooty and Rayalacheruvu (23.65 kms)				
	(*ii*) Kondapuram and Muddanuru (23.65 kms) and				
	(*iii*) Crossing station betweent Rayalacheruvu and Juturu	4,49	10	64	3,75
167.	Parallel BG line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram and conversion of the Dharmavaram-Bangalore city (Metre Gauge Section into Broad Gauge)	17,48	4,58	2,50	10,40
	R.	10			
168.	Doubling of track between Bagalore City and Krishnara-japuram (13.87 kms)	1,06	10	43	53
169.	Conversion of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Central Metre Gauge Section into Board Gauge	13,30	4,61	3,61	5,08
	R.	30			

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate Expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*				
170.	Arkonam Junction.—Replacing the existing two aspect signalling by route relay interlocking	70	54	10	6
171.	Chingleput-Villupuram Section.—Replacing the existing worn out standard III DW MAUQ Signalling by Multiple aspect signalling with centralised operation of points and Signalling (6 stations and 2 level crossings)	32	9	15	8
	R.	1			
172.	Guntakal-Raichur Section.—Replacing the existing wornout two aspect standard III signalling by colour light signalling	35	32	3	..
173.	Tiruchchirapalli Junction.—Replacing the existing worn out signalling by panel interlocking	41	10	7	24
174.	Ariyalur (excluding) Golden Rock (including) section.—Replacing the existing wornout two aspect L.Q. signalling by multiple aspect signalling with signals and points worked electrically through SM's control (11 Stations+7 level crossings)	57	1	12	44
175.	Madras.—Proposed construction of multistoreyed building in the Adam's Park area to provide for additional accommodation to the RMS office	34	9	12	13
176.	Golden Rock.—Provision of facilities for maintenance and servicing of 50 diesel locomotives (New Metre Gauge Diesel Shed)	94	56	19	19
177.	Madras Egmore.—Construction of 36 units type IV special quarters three storeyed type for junior scale officers	24	6	13	5
178.	Shoranur-Mangalore Section.—Regirdering of bridge No. 1274 (16 x 45.72 m) across Methravathi River at Km. 881/10-882/9 with BG/ML Standard girders	67	12	12	43
179.	Colour light signalling in connection with Madras—Gudur Electrification	1,22	17	6	99
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
180.	Colour Light Signalling work in connection with electrification of Vijayawada-Gudur Section	2,44	34	14	1,96
181.	Kazipet-Dornakal Section.—Doubling of track between Chintalpalli and Nekonda stations (17.17 Kms)	1,21	1,17	4	..
182.	Balharshah-Kazipet Section.—Doubling between Balharshah-Manikgarh stations (9.56 Kms)	1,74	1,43	21	10
183.	Balharshah-Kazipet Section.—Doubling of track between Mancheral and Peddampet stations	1,44	68	41	35
184.	Vijayawada-Waltair Section.—Patch doubling of 51 Kms. on the Vijayawada-Nidadavole Section between :				
	(1) Vijayawada-Mustabada (12.90 Kms)				
	(2) Vatlur-Denduluru (18.40 Kms)				
	(3) Tadepallegudem-Nidadavole (19.70 Kms)	4,06	4,08	20	—22
185.	Vijayawada-Nidadavole Section.—Doubling of track for 76 Kms between :				
	(1) Mustabada-Vatlur (38 Kms)				
	(2) Denduluru Tadepallegudem (38 Kms)	5,22	3,35	85	1,02
186.	Pune-Daund Section.—Doubling of section between Hadapsar and Patas stations (58.29 Kms)	3,42	3,21	4	17
187.	Land acquisition for provision of additional facilities at Hyderabad and Khairatabad stations. (Phase I)	35	16	2	17
188.	Secunderabad—Additional facilities in Metre Gauge area (Phase I)	59	27	17	11
189.	Daund-Wadi Section—Line capacity works on Daund-Wadi Section (Phase I)	43	24	7	12
190.	Daund-Wadi Section—Line capacity works on Daund-Wadi Section (Phase II)	44	12	31	1
191.	Conversion of the existing metre gauge section from Mannad to Purli Vaijnath to B.G.	28,00	1	10	17,00

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest Anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY—*concld.*				
192	Vijayawada.—Provision in route relay interlocking	62	48	7	7
193	Daund-Kurduvadi Section.—Replacing the worn out signalling by multiple aspect signalling at 8 stations	36	2	12	22
194	Secunderabad-Wadi Section—Provision of departmental communications with ACSR wires	25	8	4	13
195	Kazipet-Vijayawada Section.—Provision of Departmental line wires with ACSR conductors	35	12	8	15
196	Provision of Microwave network in section between Secunderabad and Vijayawada	67	61	6	..
197	Balharshah-Kazipet Section.—Provision of Microwave link between Balharshah-Kazipet with facilities for Radio Patching at selected wayside stations	50	32	12	6
198	Provision of Microwave link between Pune and Sholapur	66	24	20	22
199	Kazipet-Vijayawada Section.—Rayanapadu new B. G. Wagon Repair Workshop	18,00	15	121	16,64
200	Kazipet.—Provision of Diesel Loco shed	2,84	1,65	13	1,06
201	Bhima-Irrigation Project.—Diversion of Railway line between Bhigvan and Pophlaj	1,23	1,00	25	—2
202	Provision of Microwave link on Secunderabad-Sholapur Section	1,22	1	8	1,13
203	Provision of Microwave link on Vijayawada-Waltair Section	1,24	1	8	1,15
204	Vijayawada-Waltair Section.—Doubling of track between Kovvur and Rajahmundry including construction of second bridge across the Godavari River	7,47	6,33	25	89
205	Vijayawada.—Construction of 186 units type II (3 storeyed), 108 units type II (double storeyed) quarters for essential case III staff	41	38	3	..
206	Moula Ali—Provision of Zonal Training School for South Central Railway	40	33	1	6
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY				
207	Garden Reach.—Construction of 28 units type IV (special) multi-storeyed quarters for Officers	21	1	4	16
208	Garden Reach.—Construction of one 4 storeyed and one three storeyed building in replacement of office accommodation in hutments	85	1	24	60
209	Santragachi.—Provision of route relay interlocking	47	27	12	8
210	Kharagpur.—Provision of route relay interlocking	94	19	10	65
211	Kharagpur-Bhadrak section—Provision of Departmental ACSR alignment	28	3	12	13
212	Marapahari.—Provision of:— (i) a new Marshalling yard for the proposed steel plant at Bokaro (ii) An exchange yard to serve the proposed steel plant at Bokaro including acquisition of land	4,95 R. 2 Deposit 80	4,63	9	23
213	Provision of VHF multi-channel communication in Adra-Ranchi-Bokaro Steel City Section	21	3	7	11
214	Additional facilities required in the Bokaro marshalling and exchange yard	1,93 R. 15	41	57	95

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*				
215	Doubling of Muri-Hatia Section	R. 5,77 2	5,54	18	5
216	Doubling of Rajabera.—Bokaro Steel City Section (11.2 Kms.)	R. 1,18 1	1,11	7	.
217	Adra.—Replacement of existing lever machines and signal gears by electrically operated points and signals from a central cabin.	26	21	6	19
218	Rail facilities at Bacheli to serve Iron Ore Deposit No. 5	4,15 Deposit 1,64	55	99	2,61
219	Extension of Directional Radio Multichannel Communcation (Micro-wave) from Khurda Road-Waltair section with drop channel facilities at Palasa	57	10	12	35
220	Kottavalasa-Kirandul section.—Opening of 3 additional crossing stations and provision of tokenless block working on 7 block stations	35	25	9	1
221	Provision of a third line between Santragachi and Panskura (71.6 kms.) including New Rupnarayan Bridge	R. 12,82 5	11,89	15	78
222	Extension of Directional Radio Multichannel Communication (Provision of microwave link) on Garden Reach-Chakradharpur Section	41	42	6	—7
223	Extension of Directional Multi-channel communication system (microwave) from Kharagpur to Khurda Road	45	5	15	25
224	Provision of Multi aspect colour light signalling at 34 stations from Shimliguda to Kirandul and at S. Kota and Mallividu on Waltair-Kirandul Section	1,13	1	20	92
225	Regirdering of Mahanadi bridge No. 544 (64×100 ft. spans) at km.. 406.29 between Kendrapara Road and Cuttack on Khurda Road Division	1,69	1,31	37	1
226	Kharagpur.—Augmentation of water supply	25.15	0.10	3	22.05
227	Bhilai Marshalling Yard.—Construction of 100 units type I and 100 units type II quarters	26	23	3	..
228	Balasore.—Provision of a road overbridge on the Remuna Road level crossing.	30.06 Deposit 27	0.05	5.50	29.51
229	Raipur.—Provision of a road over bridge in lieu of level crossing on the Raipur Municipal Road near Telhani Naka locality	22.25 Deposit. 23	0.10	0.50	21.65
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
230	Vadodara-Godhra (Balance) Doubling the line between Broad Gauge length (37.46 Kms.)	3,27	2,56	71	..
231	Doubling the line (Phase I) between Sabarmati and Chharodi (34.57 Kms.)	2,34	10	41	1,83
232	Nagada-Kota Section (Phase II) Doubling of Nagda-Ramganjmandi	12,58	7	76	11,75
233	Partial Doubling between (i) Gurla-Lakheri and (ii) Alnia-Ramganjmandi (104.39 Kms) on Nagda-Lakheri Section	9,31	90	1,00	7,41
234	Kota-Mathura Section—Doubling the line between Bayana and Mathura (75.43 Kms.).	5,37	2,81	1,60	96
235	Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar Section .(MG)—Conversion of Metre Gauge Section into Broad Gauge (556.97 Kms)	42,93	5,82	4,93	32,18
236	Ratlam-Ajmer Section.—Providing four crossing stations between Neemuch and Ratlam.—Dhlodhar-Duada, Dhodhar-Jaora, Mandsaur-Piplia, and Namli- Ratlam	36	3	20	13
237	Ratlam-Ajmer Section.—Provision of additional 4 crossing stations, additional loops at 3 stations and extension of loops at 3 stations	56	29	27	..
238	Mhow.—Remodelling the Yard	26	19	5	2
239	Chitorgarh.—Remodelling the Yard	46	12	5	29

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S.No.	Particulars of works	Latest anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY—*contd.*				
240	Works required in connection with the movement of rock phosphate traffic from Jhamar Kotra mines in Udaipur area to various destinations	60	0.09	1	58.91
241	Vihar-Sabarmati Section.—Provision of panel interlocking at 10 wayside stations	43	34	9	..
242	Virar-Sabarmati Section.—Providing panel interlocking at 6 wayside stations Kelva Road, Boisar, Palej, Boriavi, Uttarsanda and Kanij	30	10	13	7
243	Abu Road-Marwar Section.—Replacing the existing wornout standard II signalling by standard III MAUQ signalling at 12 stations.—Kiverli, Bhimania, Keshavganj, Nana Kotar, Moribera, Jawaibandh, Falna, Rani, Bhagwanpura Somesar and Auwa	31	18	7	6
244	Bandikui-Rewari Section.—Replacing of wornout standard I/II signalling gear by standard III MAUQ signalling at 11 stations, Baswar, Rajgarh, Dhigwara, Malakhera, Mahuwa, Alwar, Parisal, Khairthal, Barasauli, Ajerka and Bawal	28	21	5	2
245	Mehsana.—Replacing wornout signalling and interlocking equipments by route relay interlocking	37	26	11	..
246	Bombay Ahmedabad.—Providing directional Radio multi channel micro-wave link	92	91	1	..
247	Kandivli.—Acquisition of land for providing additional stabling shed depot and running room facilities	47.99	0.01	1	46.98
248	Ratlam.—Extension to the existing Diesel Loco Shed for homing 100 diesel locomotives	39	24	10	5
249	Matunga Road-Bandra.—Providing a traction substation of 1 x 3000 Kw capacity of silicon rectifier	50	2	2	46
250	Bandra Sub-station.—Replacement of existing rotary converters by 3 x 3000 Kw silicon rectifiers	38	1	3	34
251	Goregaon.—Augmentation of sub-station capacity of Jogeshwari-Kandivli Section by converting existing track cabin at Goregaon into sub-station	50	2	13	35
252	Kandivli.—Replacement of rotary converter sets by silicon rectifiers	31.21	0.26	2	28.95
253	Bassein Road.—Replacement of 1 x 2000 Kw glass bulb rectifier by 1 No. of silicon type rectifier of 4000 Kw capacity	20	14	6	..
254	Bombay Central—Providing one block of 40 flats for officers and shopping centre	39	26	9	4
255	Bombay Area.—Providing 15 units type IV special quarters and 160 units type V special quarters (inclusive of 12 units in Imperial Mansion and 4 units in East Villa on replacement account)	36.51	0.50	17.10	18.91
256	Virar-Saphala.—Raising the track on the approaches of bridge No. 92 (20 x 18.2 m girder bridge) and bridge No. 93 (23 x 18.29 m girder bridge) Vaitarna and rebuilding of screw pile of bridge No. 88 (2x18.29 m,) 90 (6 x 9.14m), 91 (2 x 18.29 m), 92 (20X18.29m) and 93 (23 x 18.29 m) and minor bridge No. 95 to 98	3,58 R.83	60	53	2.45
257	Umbergaon Road-Sanjan.—Raising the track on Sanjan bridge No. 228 (6 x 18.3 m) and both approaches from Km. 147/7 to Km. 149/3 by a maximum of 2.75m and increasing the waterway of Sanan bridge by 2 spans of 18.3 m.	40 R.31	19	21	..
258	Vapi-Udwada.—Raising the track between km 177 and 179 and rebuilding of Kolak bridge No. 287 (8 x 18.3 m) and bridge No. 288 (1 x 18.3 m) with one additional span of 18.3 m each.	41 R.17	26	10	5

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

S.No.	Particulars of works	Latest Anticipated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1973-74	Provision for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY—*concld.*				
259	Udvada-Pardi.—Rebuliding of Gangaji bridge No. 304 (2 x 18.7 m and 1 x 13.7m, and 4 x 18.3 m) and raising the track between km. 184 and 186 maximum of 2.13 m	30 R.6	29	1	..
260	Bulsai-Dungri.—Rebuilding of Auranga bridge No. 332 (16 x 18.3 m) as (15 x 18.3 m) new RCC piers and abutments founded on 1 metre dia bored piles and providing guide bunds on the north bank upstream as river training measure	80 R.11	56	14	10
261	Billimora.—Amalsad—Replacing existing screw pile piers and masonry abutments of Ambica bridge No. 368 (13 x 18.3 x 2 x 9.1 m girders) by 9 new piers and 2 new abutments founded on deep 1 metre dia bored piles	66 R.2	58	3	5
262	Navsari.—Maroli (Purna Basins—(Rebuilding bridge No. 405 (3x 18.3 m) as 4 x 18.3 m including raising of track on the bridge and its approaches by maximum of 1.22 m.	51 R.4	38	13	..
263	Miyagam-Itola.—Raising the track from km. 36/120 to 372/8-49 a maximum lift of 2.28 m and rebuilding bridge No. 550 (3 x 918.3 m) plus 1 x 6.0 m and minor bridge Nos. 547, 549, 551, 552 and 553 with increased waterway.	76 R.49	55	21	..
264	Permanent restoration work on Gangapur-Mathura Junction and Bayana-Agra Fort Section	2,13	1,69	41	3
265	Broach yard.—Alteration to goods yard lines on the down side	25	18	7	..
266	Bombay Suburban.-Quadrupling the line between Churchgate and Grant Road	6,19	4,64	1,24	31
267	Vadodara Passenger Yard.—Conversion of stabling siding line into goods running line and provision of an extra passenger line with platform	54	48	2	4
268	Vadodara-Ahmedabad-Sabarmati Section.—Providing side tracking facilities at 3 wayside stations viz. Boriavi, Uttarsanda, Mehmdabad and marshalling yard at Vatva (Phase I)	4,57	1,63	46	2,48
269	Mahalaxmi shops.—Providing additional facilities for the centralised POH of EMU stock at Mahalaxmi and increasing the POH capacity of Mahalaxmi shops (Phase I)	1,13	18	7	88
270	Bombay Central.—Providing additional facilities for the maintenance of EMU stock	35	17	11	7
271	Arrangements for intensification of suburban train service ex-Churchgate such as power supply and back up facilities for sub-station cable and overhead equipments	4,31	4	40	3,87
272	Churchgate.—Providing a traction sub-station of 1 x 3000 Kw capacity	36	17	9	10
273	Augmentation of sub-station capacity on Bandra-Jogeshwari section by converting the existing track cabin at Vile Parle into a sub-station	68	2	6	60
274	Virar.—Providing a traction sub-station of 2 x 2000 Kw capacity	51	23	25	3
	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS				
275	Second extension of Traction Motor shop for Bay No. 5 to 9 towards Fatehpur end	20	2	4	14
	DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS VARANASI				
276	Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi	19,66	19,42	4	20
277	Facilities for manufacture of MG Diesel Locomotives	33	18	..	15
278	Facilities for manufacture of Diesel loco spares	87	51	13	23
279	Production of 7 numbers diesel generating sets for railway workshops/production units	175	1	54	120
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY, PERAMBUR				
280	Additional facilities to meet the increased production of 750 coaches	62	50	1	11
281	Construction of 80 units of staff quarters type II	24	2	15	
282	Setting up of wheel and Axle Plant at Yelahanka	21,00	0.01	1,50	1949.99

APPENDIX

Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities : The Statement various categories of Passenger and

RAILWAYS	Provision of overhead and/or ground level arrangements at stations for filling water in carriages, water supply at stations for the use of passengers, including not only general water supply arrangements which are used for providing water for use of Railway users in carriages, stations, parcel offices and goods shed premises, but also purification plants installed, water coolers, electric or otherwise, water trollies etc., provided for use of Railway users.	Provision of waiting accommodation including reinforced cement concrete and other types of benches at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc., including extension or improvements to existing waiting arrangements to meet the requirements of Railway users.	Refreshment Rooms, Retiring Rooms and vendors' stalls of all descriptions at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc., provided for catering to Railway users, except those which the vendors are required by contract to provide at their own cost.	Provision or improvement of latrines provided for Railway users at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc.	Miscellaneous improvements *viz.*, provision of seats, hedges, shade-trees on platforms at stations, parcel offices and goods sheds etc., to cater to the needs of Railway users.	Raising, extending, widening, surfacing, covering or other improvements on platforms at stations except when such works are required for other than passenger amenity reasons *e.g.*, extension of platforms at big stations to accommodate full length trains, carrying additional coaches provided to relieve over-crowding, provision of additional platforms to facilitate crossing of trains.	Provision of additional foot-over-bridges, improvements and covering of existing foot-over-bridges or subways within station premises to connect platforms or offices at stations, parcel offices, goods shed, etc., to serve the needs of Railway users.	Provision of bathing facilities at stations for use of passengers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central	5,32	2,50	67	2,75	1,75	11,64	3,12	..
Eastern . .	7,03	2,43	1,09	65	..	23,15	3,26	..
Northern . . .	3,70	2,40	..	..	..	11,86	2,60	..
Northeastern . . .	5,12	1,91	68	3	..	9,17	23	15
Northeast Frontier . .	..	3,20	..	9	..	2,86	10	..
Southern . . .	4,38	8,10	2,93	1,18	23	27,18	38	2
South Central . .	5,76	95	69	1,48	..	13,62	29	..
Southeastern . . .	2,09	65	64	22	16	10,84	1,33	..
Western . . .	5,41	1,87	72	89	23	10,48	3,32	1,94
Railway Board . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	38,81	24,01	7,42	7,29	2,37	1,20,80	14,63	2,11

II

below shows against each railway the expenditure proposed on other Railway Users' Amenities in 1974-75

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Provision or improvement of approaches and circulating areas at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc., including improved lighting, Tonga-car-taxi-cycle-rickshaw stands, sheds for bullock and other carts, water troughs, etc., to cater to the requirements of Railway users.	Improvements to existing carriages such as provision of fans, improved lighting and lavatories, special insulations in roofs, bigger water tanks in carriages, better fittings, etc., intended to provide improved facilities for passengers and provision of additional coaches to replace the capacity lost due to more comfortable seating arrangements in new III class coaches.	Improved lighting and provision of fans on platforms or in waiting halls and shedsor vendors stalls at stations, parcel offices, goods sheds, etc., to cater to the requirements of Railway users.	Opening of new flag stations or conversion of halts into flag stations, as a passenger facility where there is no financial justification.	Exhibition of sheet time tables in glass front ed frames at stations, to serve the requirements of passengers.	Works under all the above heads meant to cater to Railway users provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	Provision of washable aprons on passenger platform lines.	Any other works considered essential for meeting the requirements of Railway users at any station, *e.g.*, provision of information offices of Kiosks, provision of public announcement systems, etc.	TOTAL
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4,90	22	90	..	..	..	98	1,75	36,50
1,70	..	1,69	3,87	12	..	..	2,51	47,50
3,60	..	1,40	..	..	30	8,03	14,95	48,84
1,62	9	2,81	57	2	..	1,44	16	24,00
41	24	72	..	..	..	..	..	7,62
2,68	60	1,91	2,13	4	..	21	63	52,60
1,10	..	86	16	8	..	30	2,71	28,00
69	25	1,07	11	..	..	35	2,60	21,00
3	5	4,24	35	..	..	..	3,37	33,00
..	80,02	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,02
16,73	81,47	15,60	7,29	26	30	11,31	28,68	3,79,08

APPENDIX

Amenities for Staff

RAILWAYS	WORKS							
	New Hospitals, dispensaries and additions and improvement to existing ones.	New Schools and additions, alterations and improvements to existing ones.	New Institutes, Rest Houses, Sports Grounds and Reading Rooms and improvements and additions to existing ones.	Provision and improvement of health and welfare works, child welfare and maternity centres.	Coolings arrangements for workshops, canteens and Rest Rooms for workmen.	Provision and Improvement of sanitation, water supply, road lighting and marketing facilities in Railway Colonies.	Provisions for Officers Quarters.	Improvements and alteration to existing quarters of whatever types.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central . . .	3,47	50	60	..	..	11,71	14,00	16,60
Eastern . . .	4,43	60	75	1,00	75	21,99	15,50	22,23
Northern . . .	2,50	75	5,70	..	..	33,50	13,50	29,54
Northeastern . .	1,50	40	..	..	..	6,76	3,95	21,25
Northeast Frontier .	1,60	..	6	22	..	8,09	5,59	6,67
Southern . . .	12,30	10	42	33	32	31,51	22,68	13,09
South Central . .	11,54	90	90	69	1,50	2,92	1,50	8,75
Southeastern . .	9,88	30	50	2,85	25	36,43	5,25	7,19
Western . . .	59	14	14	8	95	4,04	31,30	18,37
Integral Coach Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..
W.M.S. (Overheads) .	4,00	35	30	..	32	1,50	..	5
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works . .	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
W.M.S. (Overheads) .	60	4	..	..	..	6,89	..	7,75
Diesel Locomotive Works . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W.M.S. (Overheads) .	..	..	..	..	..	2,95	..	..
TOTAL . .	47,81	3,69	9,07	5,17	3,77	1,57,25	1,14,17	1,43,69
W.M.S. (Overheads) .	4,60	39	30	..	32	11,34	..	..

III
in 1974-75

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

				OTHER SERVICES					
Quarters for Class III Staff	Quarters for Class IV Staff	Others Works	Total	Medical expenses	Health & Welfare services	Education	Canteens and other staff Amenities	Total	Grand Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
59,46	33,54	3,12	1,43,00	2,00,48	1,97,71	2,07,36	17,52	6,23,07	7,66,07
32,89	34,82	25	1,35,21	2,15,32	1,79,38	1,39,71	16,35	5,50,76	6.85,97
63,10	1.27,23	10,51	2,86,33	2,36,14	2,04,86	1,28,33	14,13	5,83,46	8,69,79
30,85	25,20	52	90,43	1,10,69	94,88	58,30	8,84	2,72,71	3,63,14
24,46	24,75	1,68	73,12	1,25,09	1,38,88	80,47	5,32	3,49,76	4,22,88
68,05	41,20	4,33	1,94,33	1,73,30	1,27,45	98,57	11,52	4,10,84	6,05,17
34,19	51,59	1,80	1,16,28	1,09,28	81,57	85,53	10,31	2,86,69	4,02,97
97,73	70,96	8,60	2,39,94	2,40,53	1,96,94	1,82,82	13,49	6,33,78	8,73,72
31,31	38,77	1,57	1,27,26	2,18,69	1,40,61	1,66,73	15,80	5,41,83	6,69,09
18,97	..	..	19,87	..	..	..	..	..	19,87
..	25	90	7,67	..	..	..	..	..	7,67
7,00	2,50	..	9,80	..	..	..	..	..	9,80
..	..	10	15,38	..	..	..	..	..	15,38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2,95	..	..	..	..	..	2,95
4,68,01	4,50,56	32,38	14,35,57	16,29,52	13,62,28	11,47,82	1,13,28	42,52,90	56,88,47
..	25	1,00	26,00	..	..	..	..	..	26,00

APPENDIX IV

CAPITAL AND DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND EXPENDITURE ON OPEN LINES AND NEW CONSTRUCTIONS DURING 1974-75

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	OPEN LINES						NEW CONSTRUCTIONS					
	Rolling Stock		Other items		Total		Lines on Progress		New Lines		Total	
	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund	Capital	Depreciation Fund
Central	45,28	14,82	12,87,35	9,94,00	13,32,63	10,08,82	2,17,00	..	..	..	2,17,00	..
Eastern	1,05,19	11,82	10,98,99	8,06,81	12,04,18	8,18,63	10,10	..	..	..	10,10	..
Northern	2,52,37	22,34	8,01,78	9,97,94	10,54,15	10,20,28	8,16,30	50,00	10,00	..	8,26,30	50,00
Northeastern	17,88	36,35	7,86,55	3,55,84	8,04,43	3,92,19	2,00	40,00	35,00	..	37,00	40,00
Northeast Frontier	25,65	..	4,27,13	3,86,92	4,52,78	3,86,92	..	10,00	..	..	..	10,00
Southern	2,91,19	1,13,96	15,80,21	7,46,72	18,71,40	8,60,68	7,79,63	..	..	..	7,79,63	..
South Central	3,66	12,24	7,12,36	5,99,11	7,16,02	6,11,35	4,56,00	..	15,00	..	4,71,00	..
Southeastern	3,93	18,71	—2,03,28	10,83,00	—1,99,35	11,01,71	5,62,27	..	5,00	..	5,67,27	..
Western	4,85	6,76	13,08,37	10,62,15	13,13,22	10,68,91	6,11,00	..	..	..	6,11,00	..
Chittranjan Locomotive Works	..	..	1,80,48	73,52	1,80,48	73,52	..	..	..	..	..	..
Desel Locomotive Works	..	..	—5,00,59	50	—5,00,59	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Integral Coach Factory	..	..	3,51,35	37,49	3,51,35	37,49	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheel and Axle Plant	..	..	1,50,00	..	1,50,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Board (Rolling Stock)	102,49,34	49,88,74	2,00,00	..	104,49,34	49,88,74	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	109,99,34	52,25,74	81,80,70	71,44,00	191,80,04	123,69,74	34,54,30	1,00,00	65,00	..	35,19,30	1,00,00

Metropolitan Transport Project Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,83	..	4,65,37	..	5,08,20	..
Metropolitan Transport Project Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,58,74	..	..	..	12,58,74	..
Metropolitan Transport Project, Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,00	..	..	..	25,00	..
Metropolitan Transport Project, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,06	..	..	..	8,06	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,34,63	..	4,65,37	..	18,00,00	..
GRAND TOTAL	109,99,34	52,25,74	81,80,70	71,44,00	191,80,04	123,69,74,	47,88,93	1,00,00	5,30,37	..	53,19,30	1,00,00
PROBABLE SAVINGS	..	..	..	..	—17,99,34	—9,69,74	..	..	..	..	..	..
NET—OPEN LINES AND NEW CONSTRUCTIONS	..	..	..	..	173,80,70	114,00,00	47,88,93	1,00,00	5,30,37	..	53,19,30	1,00,00

APPENDIX V

Development fund expenditure on open line works during 1974-75

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	Open Line Works		
	Work in progress	New Works	Total
1 Central	2,13,67	38,21	2,51,88
2 Eastern	1,93,78	44,00	2,37,78
3 Northern	2,62,41	47,94	3,10,35
4 Northeastern	69,91	39,37	1,09,28
5 Northeast Frontier	75,18	12,16	87,34
6 Southern	1,56,87	71,05	2,27,92
7 South Central	98,91	33,32	1,32,23
8 Southeastern	2,32,14	40,05	2,72,19
9 Western	3,69,95	19,71	3,89,66
10 Railway Board	80,01	1	80,02
TOTAL	17,52,83	3,45,82	20,98,65
PROBABLE SAVINGS	..	..	—2,48,65
NET	..	..	18,50,00

APPENDIX VI

Capital-at-Charge of Indian Government Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees

Administration	1972-73 (Actuals)	1973-74 (R.E.)	1974-75 (B.E.)
1. Central	4,80,29	5,06,58	5,21,01
2. Eastern	4,64,18	4,74,37	4,85,83
3. Northern	5,07,44	5,29,17	5,47,40
4. Northeastern	1,19,29	1,23,60	1,31,34
5. Northeast Frontier	2,13,65	2,16,06	2,18,47
6. Southern	3,63,09	3,93,74	4,18,67
7. South Central	2,38,53	2,48,68	2,60,04
8. Southeastern	7,56,62	7,84,44	7,87,75
9. Western	4,30,43	4,52,92	4,71,17
10. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	63,19	66,97	68,72
11. Diesel Locomotive Works	57,91	58,50	53,42
12. Integral Coach Factory	28,40	27,59	31,07
13. Railway Board and other Miscellaneous items	2,79	3,79	*1,00,52
TOTAL—Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways	37,25,81	38,86,41	40, 95,41
14. Metropolitan Transport Project, Bombay	67	99	6,08
—do— Calcutta	2,56	7,92	20,50
—do— Delhi	45	81	1,06
—do— Madras	33	49	57
TOTAL	4,01	10,21	28,21
Total—Capital-at-charge including outlay on Metropolitan Transport Project	37,29,82	38,96,62	41,23,62

*Includes 1,37 lakhs on account of Wheel and Axle Plant.

NOTE

1. The figures against the Eastern, Northern, Northeastern and Northeast Frontier Railways include the estimated Capital-at-charge of the portions of ex-Assam Railway, ex-Eastern Punjab Railway and ex-Bengal Assam Railway.

2. The Capital-at-charge of ex-States lines amalgamated with Government Railways during 1949-50 and of worked lines which vested in the Centre from 1-4-1950, amounting to about 63.76 crores, which has been added to the Capital of the respective Railways of which they now form part, is still provisional.

3. The Capital-at-charge to end of 1972-73 excludes an amount of 38.07 lakhs transferred to Development Fund, and 0.18 lakh on account of revision of prepartition (Northern Railway) account and includes 7.02 lakhs transferred from Development Fund (Western Railway).

APPENDIX VII

Total value of Railways assets, under various Categories, whether financed from Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund or Development Funds as on 31st March, 1973.

The Capital-at-charge of the Indian Government Railways as set out in the accounts is the sum made available by the Central Revenues for investment in the railways; it does not include the cost of assets created out of the Depreciation Reserve Fund or Development Fund or Revenue. On the other hand, the Block Account—forming an annexure to the annual Appropriation Account for the Indian Railways—indicates the total including the value assets financed from the Development Fund and Revenue as also the 'improvement element' of the cost assets financed from the Depreciation Reserve Fund. The following table shows the total value of railway assets as on 31st March 1973, under broad categories from the Block Account excluding only the value of assets created from Revenue as their replacement will be financed currently from Revenue) :—

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Capital-at-Charge (comprising loan account)	Value of assets including those created out of D.F. as also of the improvement element in assets created out of D.R.F. as shown in block Account†
*1. Land	63,61	63,61
2. Structural Engineering Works—		
(a) Station and Offices	98,29	1,97,48
(b) Workshop and Store Buildings	43,61	80,59
(c) Residential Buildings	78,03	2,17,51
(d) Track—		
*(i) Formation etc.	3,04,34	3,24,54
(ii) Permanent way materials	11,08,12	13,36,38
3. Rolling Stock—		
(a) Locomotives and spare boilers	3,98,76	4,36,55
(b) Carriages including Rail Cars and E.M.U. stock	4,25,28	4,61,74
(c) Wagons	5,99,73	6,29,76
(d) Ferries	3,59	4,24
4. Equipment (Machinery and Plant etc.) other than Rolling stock	1,56,50	1,92,59
@*5. Suspense (Floating assets like inventories or stores holdings)	2,90,69@	2,90,69@
*6. Investments in shares of Government and other Commercial Undertakings	37,21	37,42
7. Miscellaneous (including value of intangible assets like premium on purchase of guaranteed lines and of un-remunerative assets etc.)	1,18,23	1,18,23
TOTAL	37.25,99	43,91,33

*Represents non-wasting assets.

†Excludes minor assets financed from Revenue for the reasons explained in the note above.

@This excludes 4.01 pertaining to MTP (Rlys) up to March 1973.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the percentage of (i) Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts, (ii) Net Revenue to Capital-at-charge and (iii) Net Surplus to Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Capital-at-charge	Gross Traffic Receipts	†Working expenses (including depreciation provision)	Net Revenue	Net Surplus (+)/ Shortfall(—)	Percentage of		
						Working Expenses Col. (4) to Gross Traffic Receipts Col. (3)	Net Revenue Col. (5) to Capital-at-charge Col. (2)	Net Surplus/ shortfall Col. (6) to Capital-at-charge Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
51–52 . .	850,11	290,82	224,35	61,75	28,34	77.0	7.3	3.3
52–53 . .	857,38	270,56	218,17	47,18	13,19	80.6	5.5	1.5
53–54 . .	869,30	274,29	231,75	36,92	2,56	84.4	4.2	0.3
54–55 . .	901,58	286,78	236,09	44,06	9,10	82.3	4.9	1.0
55–56 . .	968,98	316,29	258,22	50,34	14,22	81.6	5.2	1.5
56–57 . .	1071,71	347,57	279,27	58,38	20,22	80.3	5.4	1.9
57–58 . .	1222,44	379,78	309,44	57,78	13,38	81.5	4.7	1.1
58–59 . .	1356.59	390,21	321,44	59,32	8,93	82.4	4.4	0.7
59–60 . .	1432,28	422,33	334,62	74,55	20,12	79.2	5.2	1.4
60–61 . .	1520,87	456,80	358,24	87,87	32,01	78.4	5.8	2.1
61–62 . .	1682,98	500,50	390,51	99,75	24,40	78.0	5.9	1.5
62–63 . .	1896,81	566,79	429,52	123,32	42,06	75.8	6.5	2.2
63–64 . .	2159,63	632,21	472,27	145,19	49,24	74.7	6.7	2.3
64–65 . .	2435,12	660,85	528,11	118,11	13,18	79.9	4.9	0.5
65–66 . .	2680,32	733,57	583,04	134,84	18,56	79.5	5.0	0.7
66–67 . .	2841,57	768,78	639,25	114,12	—18,27	83.2	4.0	—0.6
67–68 . .	2978,03	818,14	693,30	110,00	—31,53	84.7	3.7	—1.1
68–69 . .	3101,27	898,84	741,93	142,81	—7,86	82.5	4.6	—0.3
69–70 . .	3195,51	951,28	790,02	146,56	—9,83	83.0	4.6	—0.3
70–71 . .	3330,78	1006,69	847,34	144,73	—19,84	84.2	4.3	—0.6
71–72 . .	3520,99	1096,59	911,85	169.08	+17,84	83,1	4.8	0.5
72–73 . .	3725,81	1162,42	982,62	164,43	+2,92	84.5	4.4	0.1
73–74 (R.E.) . .	3886,41	1170,00	1084,02	68,85	—94,75	92.7	1.8	—2.4
74–75 (B.E.) . .	4095,41	1427,15	1279,38	128,88	—52,79	89.7	3.2	—1.3

†Includes also appropriation to Pension Fund from Revenue from 1964-65.

NOTES :—(1) Col. (5).—Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend.

(2) Col. (6).—Net Surplus represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges including the payment of dividend.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Period	Average Capital-at-charge	Percentage of the average net Revenue—before payment to General Revenues—on the average Capital-at-charge		Percentage of the average net Surplus/Shortfall after payment to General Revenues—on the average Capital-at-charge	
		Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
(*a*) I Plan period (1951—56)	889,47	48,05	5.4	13,48	1.5
(*b*) II Plan period (1956—61)	1,320,78	65,85	5.1	18,93	1.4
(*c*) III Plan period (1961—66)	2,170,97	124,24	5.7	29,49	1.4
(*d*) 1966-67 to 1968-69	2,973,62	122,31	4.1	—19,22	—0.6
(*e*) IV Plan period (1969—74)					
(*i*) 1969–70	3,195,51	146,56	4.6	—9,83	—0.3
(*ii*) 1970–71	3,330,78	144,73	4.3	—19,84	—0.6
(*iii*) 1971–72	3,520,99	169,08	4.8	17,84	0.5
(*iv*) 1972–73	3,725,81	164,43	4.4	2,92	0.1
(*v*) 1973–74 (R.E.)	3,886,41	68,85	1.8	— 94,75	—2.4
(*vi*) 1974–75 (B.E.)	4,095,41	128,88	3.2	—52,79	—1.3

APPENDIX IX

Railway-wise figures of Percentage of net Revenue to Capital-at-charge

Railway	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74 (R.E.)	1974–75 (B.E.)
Central	6.4	5.9	6.8	6.6	8.8	9.6	10.6	8.2	8.8
Eastern	5.1	4.9	6.3	5.9	1.5	—0.8	0.3	—3.4	—3.4
Northern	3.5	2.3	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.9	5.6	0.2	5.1
North-Eastern . . .	—0.3	—4.4	—4.5	—3.0	—1.3	0.4	0.9	—3.8	—3.4
Northeast Frontier . .	—4.2	—6.1	—6.9	—6.6	—7.5	—8.2	—8.3	—12.1	—13.4
Southern	1.2	0.3	—0.2	—0.8	..	1.0	0.4	—0.7	—0.1
South Central . . .	6.6	7.9	7.9	4.5	7.5	7.2	6.0	3.3	3.6
South Eastern . . .	8.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	7.0	7.7	6.4	4.4	7.2
Western	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.0	10.0	11.9	11.0	9.2	10.5

NOTE:—Net Revenue Represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to Gentral Revenues.

APPENDIX X

Statement showing the Sources and Application of Funds in the Five-year Plans for Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

I Plan 1951–56	II Plan 1956–61	III Plan 1961–66	1966–67 to 1968–69	Description	IV Plan 1969–70 to 1971–72	IV Plan 1972–73	IV Plan 1973–74	V Plan 1974–75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				SOURCES				
				A. Railways Funds :				
182,89	236,90	386,12	299,44	I. (1) Appropriation from Revenue to Depreciation Reserve Fund including interest on balances.	317,69	117,95	123,25	123,58
..	..	19,97	24,18	(2) †Net Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund including interest on balances.	21,31	10,98	9,51	8,54
43,98	93,38	153,04	—3	(3) Appropriation from Revenue Surplus to Development Fund including interest on balances.	2,18	—47	—4,62	—5,89
23,29	52,55	53,36	27,02	(4) Open Line Works (Revenue)	21,41	7,08	7,20	7,50
32,21	7,97	10,38	—59,71	(5) Appropriation from Revenue Surplus to Revenue Reserve Fund including interest on balances.	—36,95	2	—99,74	—90,56
..	..	..	..	(6) Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities fund including interest on balances.	..	..	..	5,60
282,37	390,80	622,87	290,90	TOTAL	325,64	135,56	35,60	48,77
				B. Government Funds :				
143,16	549,27	1,140,78	418,10	II. (1) Increase in Capital-at-Charge . . .	421,02	206,55	160,00	209,00
..	29,40	..	25,30	(2) Loans for Development Fund . . .	61,34	15,72	22,65	24,39
..	..	..	..	(3) Loans for Revenue Reserve Fund . .	33,77	..	99,72	90,56
143,16	578,67	1,140,78	443,40	TOTAL . . .	516,13	222,27	282,97	323,95
425,53	969,47	1,763,65	734,30	GRAND TOTAL SOURCES .	841,77	357,83	318,57	372,72

APPENDIX X—*contd.*

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

I Plan 1951–56	II Plan 1956–61	III Plan 1961–66	1966–67 to 1968–69	Description	1969–70 to 1971–72	IV Plan 1972–73	1973–74	V Plan 1974–75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				APPLICATION				
				III. Expenditure :				
143,16	549,27	1,140,78	418,10	(1) Capital	421,02	206,55	160,60	209,00
206,49	320,42	360,30	253,90	(2) Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	255,34	113,60	130,19	115,00
50,53	121,45	131,41	63,69	(3) Development Fund	56,13	21,49	20,00	18,50
—24	..	..	..	(4) Revenue Reserve Fund	..	1	—2	..
23,29	52,55	53,36	27,02	(5) Open Line Works (Revenue) . . .	21,41	7,08	7,20	7,50
				(b) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	..	..	..	14
423,23	1,043,69	1,685,85	762,71	TOTAL—INVESTMENT .	753,90	348,73	317,97	350,14
				IV. Net increase (+) or decrease (—) to the Railway Fund balances :				
—23,60	—83,52	+25,82	+45,54	*(1) Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	+62,35	+4,35	—6,93	+8,58
—6,55	+1,33	+21,63	—38,42	(2) Development Fund	+ ,39	—6,24	—1,96	..
+32,45	+7,97	+10,38	—59,71	@(3) Revenue Reserve Fund	—3,18	+1	—2	..
..	..	+19,97	+24,18	(4) Pension Fund	+21,31	+10,98	+9,51	+8,54
..	..	..	..	(5) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities fund	..	..	..	+5,46
+2,30	—74,22	+77,80	—28,41	TOTAL . . .	87,87	+9,10	+60	+22,58
425,53	969,47	1,763,65	734,30	GRAND TOTAL . . .	841,77	357,83	318,57	372,72
1,68	4,38	7,28	6,59	*Excludes Appropriation from Capital (CLW., I.C.F. & DLW) to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	7,56	2,58	2,60	2,65
..	..	80	1,00	†Excludes Appropriation from Capital (C.L.W., I.C.F. & DLW) to Pension Fund . . .	1,30	72	60	60

††Also takes note of actual withdrawal of 2.39 crores in 1966-67, 2.15 crores in 1967-68, 1.18 crores in 1968-69 and 0.33 crore in 1969-70 from the Revenue Reserve Fund for amortisation of the unproductive capital in the Railway Undertaking in terms of the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1965.

@Includes amounts withdrawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund for non-plan expenditure of 18.27 crores in 1966-67, 31.53 crores in 1967-68, 7.86 crores in 1968-69, 9.83 crores in 1969-70, 19.84 crores in 1970-71, 99.75 crores in 1973-74 and 52.79 crores in 1974-75.

APPENDIX XI

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Indian Government Railways, 1974-75

(Figures in thousands of rupees

	Actuals, 1968–69	Actuals, 1969–70	Actuals, 1970–71	Actuals, 1971–72	Actuals, 1972–73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973–74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973–74	Budget Estimate, 1974–75
Capital-at-charge @	**3101,26,89**	**3195,51,16**	**3330,78,02**	**3520,99,34**	**3725,81,49**	**3890,80,07**	**3886,41,36**	**4095,41,36**
Traffic Earnings—								
Coaching—								
(i) Passengers—								
Upper	29,82,67	31,53,33	35,70,73	39,09,06	41,38,88	47,38,03	41,73,81	42,25,00
Third	235,27,40	247,32,88	259,78,65	281,03,74	302,41,82	331,82,97	328,86,19	378,60,00
(*ii*) Other Coaching	45,05,69	48,07,30	62,11,09	69,43,11	65,64,54	66,39,00	56,94,16	73,58,00
(*b*) Goods	562,78,89	594,28,17	618,22,46	675,29,96	720,68,47	784,70,00	709,55,84	899,82,00
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	27,96,16	34,16,10	33,40,06	36,83,72	35,59,60	37,90,00	37,90,00	38,90,00
TOTAL	900,90,81	955,37,78	1009,22,99	1101,69,59	1165,73,31	1268,20,00	1175,00,00	1433,15,00
Suspense	—2,06,39	—4,09,92	—2,54,20	—5,10,23	—3,31,10	—5,00,00	—5,00,00	—6,00,00
*Gross Traffic Receipts	898,84,42	951,27,86	1006,68,79	1096,59,36	1162,42,21	1263,20,00	1170,00,00	1427,15,00
Working Expenses— Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration	71,10,91	75,16,68	83,04,89	87,64,50	91,96,74	98,49,05	102,92,60	121,64,42
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	209,04,65	223,77,20	248,53,05	272,73,59	309,89,55	337,72,65	356,57,82	432,78,62
(*iii*) Operating Staff	133,60,56	141,37,83	157,38,81	175,74,97	183,48,48	196,85,80	208,18,33	253,19,19
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel)	139,12,62	151,17,03	146,93,00	155,92,57	162,36,64	171,67,39	166,94,13	207,86,94
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	34,32,78	36,53,75	37,99,20	41,94,95	44,69,57	46,60,16	48,66,94	52,44,59
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	29,28,29	33,08,71	33,99.19	36,73,83	36,22,58	37,69,45	37,68,57	40,14,52
(*vii*) Staff Welfare	22,66,61	23,76,11	26,28,81	28,44,70	30,22,09	31,83,40	35,05,25	42,52,90
TOTAL	639,16,42	684,87,31	734,16,95	799,19,11	858,85,65	920,87,90	956,03,64	1150,61,18
Suspense	—2,37,97	+6,70	—1,83,58	—3,87,27	—2,22,76	—2,62,60	—3,02,00	—2,23,78
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	636,78,45	684,94,01	732,33,37	795,31,84	856,62,89	918,25,30	953,01,64	1148,37,40

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968–69	Actuals, 1969–70	Actuals, 1970–71	Actuals, 1971–72	Actuals, 1972–73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973–74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973–74	Budget Estimate, 1974–75
Appropriation Depreciation Reserve Fund	95,00,00	95,00,00	100,00,00	105,00,00	110,00,00	115,00,00	115,00,00	115,00,00
Appropriation to Pension Fund	9,90,00	9,90 00	14,85,00	11,38,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	15,85,00
Payment to Worked Lines—								
(*a*) Net earnings	23,04	15,72	13,50	13,53	12,57	13,66	13,39	13,39
(*b*) Rebate	1,79	1,79	1,80	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79	1,79
Total Working Expenses	741,93,28	790,01,52	847,33,67	911,85,16	982,62,25	1049,25,75	1084,01,82	1279,37,58
Net Traffic Receipts	156,91,14	161,26,34	159,35,12	184,74,20	179,79,96	213,94,25	85,98,18	147,77,42
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	3,31	3,86	2,48	2,68	6,63	2,68	3,45	3,70
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	19,59	27,74	24,02	34,85	28,34	17,81	29,43	19,65
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,00,00
Total Receipts	22,90	31,60	26,50	37,53	34,97	20,49	32,88	8,23,35
Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Subsidy	—45	43	..	75	..	..	91	1,20
(*iii*) Surveys	—18,50	81,89	73,04	69,72	31,70	1,12,94	96,78	1,35,67
(*iv*) Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	6,75,41	6,79,19	7,19,18	7,91,02	8,17,75	8,39,76	9,12,91	10,10,90
(*v*) Open Line Works—Revenue	7,66,65	7,30,22	6,81,11	7,29,78	7,07,87	8,00,00	7,20,00	7,50,00
(*vi*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	10,00	10,00	15,00	12,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	15,00
(*vii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,00,00
Total Expenditure	14,33,11	15,01,73	14,88,33	16,03,27	15,72,32	17,67,70	17,45,60	27,12,77
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—14,10,21	—14,70,13	—14,61,83	—15,65,74	—15,37,35	—17,47,21	—17,12,72	—18,89,42
Net Revenue	142,80,93	146,56,21	144,73,29	169,08,46	164,42,61	196,47,04	68,85,46	128,88,00
payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	150,66,60	156,38,96	164,57,66	151,24,46	161,50,58	172,61,46	168,60,26	181,66,68
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—7,85,67	—9,82,75	—19,84,37	+17,84,00	+2,92,03	+23,85,58	—99,74,80	—52,78,68
Operating Ratio**	82.5%	83.0%	84.2%	83.1%	84.5%	83.1%	92.7%	89.7%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%	4.4%	5.1%	1.8%	3.2%
*Includes Receipts of worked lines	61,96	61,86	25,47	56,77	55,70	57,93	56,58	56,89

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts,
@Excludes Capital-at-charge on MTP.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968–69	Actuals, 1969–70	Actuals, 1970–71	Actuals, 1971–72	Actuals, 1972–73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973–74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973–74	Budget Estimate, 1974–75
Capital-at-charge	**404,23,15**	**420,58,91**	**439,99,95**	**462,52,41**	**480,28,74**	**496,34,51**	**506,57,60**	**521,01,18**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers								
Upper	5,86,79	6,07,97	7,43,12	7,67,62	8,82,35	9,38,84	9,06,84	9,37,58
Third	34,14,15	35,01,26	37,40,36	41,80,47	46,04,08	49,80,59	51,36,06	57,91,59
(*ii*) Other coaching	9,52,51	10,80,90	14,16,57	15,25,55	14,27,34	13,83,01	13,05,09	17,09,71
(*b*) Goods	73,15,54	77,20,96	85,38,17	93,83,79	102,96,10	107,28,45	104,61,50	126,96,64
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	4,19,82	6,21,04	5,71,01	5,50,25	5,82,60	5,66,12	6,24,19	6,58,06
TOTAL	126,88,81	135,32,13	150,09,23	164,07,88	177,92,47	185,97,01	184,33,68	217,93,58
SUSPENSE	+1,48,77	—20,11	93	—19,01	—27,81	—30,00	—23,13	—40,54
*Gross Traffic Receipts	128,37,58	135,12,02	150,10,16	163,88,87	177,64,66	185,67,01	184,10,55	217,53,04
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration	8.46,69	8,84,32	9,73,48	10,17,58	10,69,85	11,27,41	11,74,71	14,06,51
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	27,35,35	30,11,22	32,38,54	36,29,41	40,77,86	47,22,65	46,74,34	56,94,27
(*iii*) Operating Staff	17,27,39	18,40,74	19,78,73	22,18,04	23,20,98	24,71,81	26,04,75	31,87,70
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel)	21,07,37	22,78,86	21,14,45	23,19,50	23,57,50	25,44,99	26,23,61	34,43,56
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	5,33,99	4,55,18	2,61,65	1,57,16	2,20,99	2,48,39	2,55,74	3,29,09
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	4,33,50	4,80,44	5,06,97	5,16,57	5,02,70	5,63,55	5,61,93	5,89,75
(*vii*) Staff Welfare	2,85,96	2,99,26	3,29,52	3,49,32	3,70,77	4,19,12	4,93,16	6,23,07
TOTAL	86,70,25	92,50,02	94,03,34	102,07,58	109,20,65	120,97,92	123,88,24	152,73,95
Suspense	—60,40	—38,74	—27,65	—3,58	—38,94	—5,88	—28,44	—10,44
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	86,09,85	92,11,28	93,75,69	102,04,00	108,81,71	120,92,04	123,5980	152,63,51

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968–69	Actuals, 1969–70	Actuals, 1970–71	Actuals, 1971–72	Actuals, 1972–73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973–74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973–74	Budget Estimate, 1974–75
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	12,42,14	12,85,51	13,62,46	14,36,86	14,97,90	15,63,27	15,45,62	15,62,02
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,50,22	1,39,17	2,18,54	1,61,61	2,22,56	2,18,04	2,26,20	2,24,38
Payment to Worked lines—								
(*i*) Net earnings	9,98	11,49	8,41	9,04	8,74	8,94	9,90	9,90
(*ii*) Rebate, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	100,12,19	106,47,45	109,65,10	118,11,51	126,10,91	138,82,29	141,41,52	170,59,81
Net Traffic Receipts	28,25,39	28,64,57	40,45,06	45,77,36	51,53,75	46,84,72	42,69,03	46,93,23
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	2,50	3,25	1,68	1,98	1,84	1,93	2,41	2,4
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	23	3,47	20	13,56	2,38	9	1,60	521
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,27,80
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	2,73	6,72	1,88	15,54	4,22	2,02	4,01	1,30,73
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Surveys	—1,62	6,18	18,82	38,45	—1,63	21,49	17,79	30,95
(*iii*) Open Line Works Revenue	94,74	96,77	88,36	94,14	78,08	88,10	80,00	57,15
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,27,80
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	93,12	1,02,95	1,07,18	1,32,59	76,45	1,09,59	97,79	2,15,90
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—90,39	—96,23	—1,05,30	—1,17,05	—74,33	—1,07,57	—93.78	—85,17
Net Revenue	27,35,00	27,68,34	39,39,76	44,60,31	50,81,52	45,77,15	41,75,25	46,08,06
Payments to General Revenues— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	20,70,00	21,88,50	22,86,35	21,82,64	22,99,75	24,85,74	24,84,84	25,54,64
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+6,65,00	+5,79,84	+16,53,41	+22,77,67	+27,81,77	+20,91,41	+16,90,41	+20,53,42
**Operating ratio	78.0%	78.8%	73%	72.1%	71.0%	74.8%	76.8%	78.4%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	6.8%	6.6%	8.8%	9.6%	10.6%	9.2%	8.2%	8.8%
*Includes receipts of Worked Lines	18,15	20,69	15,30	16,25	15,89	16,25	18,00	18,00

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968–69	Actuals, 1969–70	Actuals, 1970–71	Actuals, 1971–72	Actuals, 1972–73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973–74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973–74	Budget Estimate, 1974–75
Capital-at-charge	**406,62,45**	**417,37,75**	**447,53,01**	**441,24,87**	**464,17,62**	**456,64,39**	**474,36,83**	**485,83,18**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper	3,00,54	2,93,17	3,08,56	3,15,85	3,38,82	4,56,38	3,13,91	2,97,10
Third	30,64,95	31,60,89	31,93,96	35,28,86	40,52,29	45,21,65	43,72,57	51,81,22
(*ii*) Other Coaching	4,03,53	4,25,50	5,38,98	6,17,73	5,52,08	5,69,15	5,38,16	6,38,85
(*b*) Goods	81,67,94	85,83,59	79,82,36	79,95,55	87,50,37	92,34,18	82,66,98	104,51,05
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	4,37,24	4,40,77	4,21,27	4,60,98	4,75,55	4,98,87	5,07,10	5,10,24
TOTAL	123,74,20	129,03,92	124,45,13	129,18,97	141,69,11	152,80,23	139,98,72	170,78,46
Suspense	—49,84	—77,00	—1,59,46	— 1,15,91	—1,32,62	—1,45,00	—1,11,78	—1,46,96
Gross Traffic Receipts	123,24,36	128,26,92	122,85,67	128,03,06	140,36,49	151,35,23	138,86,94	169,31,50
Working Expenes—								
Ordinary Working Expenses								
(*i*) Administration	11,72,78	12,46,34	13,75,22	14,64,19	15,08,50	16,18,81	17,18,61	19,96,31
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	27,90,07	29,30,62	35,06,10	38,63,02	48,01,25	49,58,72	54,03,97	69,24,88
(*iii*) Operating Staff	18,53,96	19,48,15	23,45,35	26,61,05	28,30,63	30,21,91	32,49,16	41,20,66
(*iv*) Operation (fuel)	12,67,55	13,13,90	13,47,42	14,48,53	17,57,73	17,27,06	16,44,65	19,33,60
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	2,72,29	4,46,84	5,60,64	11,42,56	6,16,64	7,09,28	6,85,67	6,88,62
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	4,65,12	5,01,88	5,04,37	5,28,46	5,41,21	5,47,31	5,43,26	5,85,17
(*vii*) Staff Welfare	3,26,70	3,46,00	3,74,49	3,91,90	4,38,84	4,14,97	4,55,91	5,50,76
TOTAL	81,48,47	87,33,73	100,13,59	114,99,71	124,94,80	129,98,06	137,01,23	168,00,00
SUSPENSE	—38,40	—37,40	—59,80	—67,97	—58,96	—72,57	—69,30	—76,12
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	81,10,07	86,96,33	99,53,79	114,31,74	124,35,84	129,25,49	136,31,93	167,23,88

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	14,28,01	14,13,29	13,52,19	14,61,45	14,29,06	14,57,85	14,93,77	14,62,70
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,21,91	1,38,15	2,06,03	1,58,37	2,18,64	2,18,06	2,69,80	2,71,14
Payment to Worked lines—Rebate	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	96,60,59	102,48,37	115,12,61	130,52,16	140,84,13	146,02,00	153,96,10	184,58,32
Net Traffic Receipts	26,63,77	25,78,55	7,73,06	—2,49,10	—47,64	5,33,23	—15,09,16	—15,26,82
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	7	28	13	15	21	7,46	2,05	3,55
(iii) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,04,25
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	7	28	13	15	21	7,46	2,80	1,07,80
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Subsidy	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	1,20
(*iii*) Surveys	26	1,38	2,15	1,63	2,16	17,23	16,42	34,78
(*iv*) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,08,68	1,16,89	92,33	88,73	80,42	78,92	72,00	80,89
(*v*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,04,25
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1,08,94	1,18,27	94,48	90,36	82,58	96,15	89,33	2,21,12
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—1,08,87	—1,17,99	—94,35	—90,21	—82,37	—88,69	—86,53	—1,13,32
Net Revenue	25,54,90	24,60,56	6,78,71	—3,39,31	1,30,01	4,44,54	—15,95,69	—16,40,14
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payments to lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	22,72,26*	23,24,97*	24,77,00*	22,57,79	23,98,08	23,07,24	23,85,25	24,68,33
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+2,82,64	+1,35,59	—17,98,29	—25,97,10	—25,28,09	—18,62,70	—39,80,94	—41,08,47
Operating Ratio**	**78.4%**	**79.9%**	**93.8%**	**101.9%**	**100.3%**	**96.5%**	**110.9%**	**109.0%**
Ratio of net Revenue to Capital-at-charge	**6.3%**	**5.9%**	**1.5%**	**—0.8%**	**0.3%**	**1.0%**	**—3.4%**	**—3.4%**

*Includes from 1966-67 to 1969-70 proportionate dividend on the Capital cost of electrified sections.

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—contd.

NORTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Capital-at-charge	**416,77,54**	**431,19,44**	**453,51,65**	**478,86,08**	**507,43,57**	**515,29,39**	**529,16,76**	**547,39,81**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper	6,01,69	6,33,28	6,71,44	7,26,07	7,99,61	8,88,81	8,16,05	7,14,46
Third	42,58,25	44,23,68	48,67,34	52,52,18	59,04,34	63,55,18	61,37,65	73,61,35
(*ii*) Other Coaching	5,97,71	6,44,90	8,08,35	9,07,79	8,90,22	10,46,49	6,08,45	8,38,20
(*b*) Goods	75,16,91	79,19,41	78,32,40	88,81,83	97,37,31	105,51,83	86,72,30	124,62,53
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	4,39,50	5,76,05	5,00,34	5,70,04	5,04,59	6,36,79	5,44,30	5,64,12
TOTAL	134,14,06	141,97,32	146,79,87	163,37,91	178,36,07	194,79,10	167,78,75	219,40,66
Suspense	—1,37,31	—46,16	+24,66	—97,41	—3,90	—49,50	—31,67	—50,17
Gross Traffic Receipts	132,76,75	141,51,16	147,04,53	162,40,50	178,32,17	194,29,60	167,47,08	218,90,49
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration	10,34,13	10,76,50	11,75,97	12,38,86	12,92,36	13,96,12	14,81,72	16,80,30
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	28,89,86	31,44,90	34,83,97	38,86,31	45,09,31	49,82,36	54,19,41	63,23,56
(*iii*) Operating Staff	21,34,41	22,63,72	24,92,25	27,92,61	29,19,49	31,86,25	34,18,64	39,37,30
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel)	24,27,22	26,30,01	24,64,11	25,69,20	27,58,03	29,66,06	28,56,42	34,70,09
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	4,07,26	3,55,64	3,28,88	3,14,97	6,28,57	5,80,28	4,52,69	5,26,54
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	4,55,07	5,59,66	5,26,99	5,89,37	5,90,70	5,92,30	5,83,28	6,22,24
(*vii*) Staff Welfare	3,48,46	3,59,01	3,99,34	4,24,04	4,34,70	4,59,89	4,98,86	5,83,46
TOTAL	96,96,41	103,89,44	108,71,51	118,15,36	131,33,16	141,63,26	147,11,02	171,43,49
Suspense	—28,79	—1,30	—39,94	—82,51	+2,54	—10,22	—13,08	—3,99
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	96,67,62	103,88,14	108,31,57	117,32,85	131,35,70	141,53,04	146,97,94	171,39,50

APPENDIX XI—contd.

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	13,64,75	13,23,70	13,96,78	14,81,00	15,50,53	16,23,91	16,32,98	16,31,68
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,26,50	1,35,15	1,94,70	1,42,68	1,93,50	2,00,05	1,99,18	2,03,30
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	111,58,87	118,46,99	124,23,05	133,56,53	148,79,72	159,77,00	165,30,10	189,74,48
Net Traffic Receipts	21,17,88	23,04,17	22,81,48	28,83,97	29,52,45	34,52,60	2,16,98	29,16,01
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(a) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	6	—5	14,18	9,73	12,60	2,47	2,47	2,47
(iii) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,53,66
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	6	—5	14,18	9,73	12,60	2,47	2,47	1,56,13
(b) Expenditure—								
(i) Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Surveys	—2,39	7,04	4,38	—2,36	—1,23	6,08	4,78	1,77
(iii) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,16,08	80,72	75,05	92,96	1,17,92	1,19,44	1,07,50	1,26,60
(iv) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,53,56
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1,13,69	87,76	79,43	90,60	1,16,69	1,25,52	1,12,28	2,82,03
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—1,13,63	—87,81	—65,25	—80,87	—1,04,09	1,23,05	—1,09,81	—1,25,90
Net Revenue	20,04,25	22,16,36	22,16,23	28,03,10	28,48,36	33,29,55	1,07,17	27,90,11
Payments to General Revenues—								
(i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	* 19,84,81	* 21,76,83	* 22,68,21	* 21,40,97	23,15,13	24,90,44	24,58,84	25,48,88
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+19,44	+39,53	—51,99	+6,62,13	+5,33,23	+8,39,11	—23,51,67	+2,41,23
Operating ratio**	84.0%	83.7%	84.5%	82.2%	83.4%	82.2%	98.7%	86.7%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	4.8%	5.1%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	6.5%	0.2%	5.1%

*Includes proportionate share of dividend on Capital cost of Electrified sections borne on the books of Railway Electrification.

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—contd.

NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Capital-at-charge	105,40,93	108,02,59	110,23,16	115,77,87	119,28,80	124,70,99	123,60,20	131,34,04
Traffic Earnings								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper	1,26,07	1,28,53	1,43,71	1,53,99	1,52,34	1,81,96	1,27,41	99,41
Third	18,34,65	21,65,65	22,28,70	23,33,45	25,24,50	27,07,04	27,50,89	31,03,51
(*ii*) Other Coaching	2,10,90	2,52,57	3,02,54	3,54,09	3,41,03	3,58,84	2,75,77	3,52,26
(*b*) Goods	17,23,73	17,63,36	21,93,55	23,02,87	24,02,07	25,48,64	22,49,09	28,72,53
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	1,63,51	2,31,66	1,79,34	1,71,95	2,04,57	1,84,77	2,33,44	2,24,82
TOTAL	40,58,86	45,41,77	50,47,84	53,16,35	56,24,51	59,81,25	56,26,60	66,52,53
Suspense	—11,17	—85,03	—13,89	—3,81	—4,75	—25,50	—19,66	—25,84
Gross Traffic Receipts	40,47,69	44,56,74	50,33,95	53,12,54	56,19,76	59,55,75	56,06,94	66,26,69
Working Expenses								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration	5,46,00	5,93,15	6,55,38	6,83,86	7,02,92	7,35,30	7,80,16	09,81
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	14,21,99	14,60,69	16,03,38	16,37,53	16,71,26	16,72,79	19,08,22	22,97,13
(*iii*) Operating Staff	9,40,84	10,01,11	11,11,44	11,81,26	12,37,55	12,86,38	13,82,78	16,26,35
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel)	6,31,80	6,68,04	6,90,14	7,26,53	7,13,97	7,84,13	7,46,80	8,25,60
[(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel.	1,53,18	2,26,68	2,24,00	1,45,94	2,19,46	2,14,62	2,66,57	3,58,61
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	1,84,72	2,34,21	2,29,22	2,53,31	2,49,72	2,32,18	2,30,80	2,67,62
(*vii*) Staff Welfare	1,53,79	1,61,46	1,78,65	1,82,68	2,04,27	2,09,03	2,27,10	2,72,71
TOTAL	40,32,32	43,45,34	46,92,21	48,11,11	49,99,15	52,54,43	54,42,43	65,57,8 3
Suspense	+11,65	—25,73	—30,29	—40,03	—5,64	—13,78	—2,59	—5,27
ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	40,43,97	43,19,61	46,61,92	47,71,08	49,93,51	52,10,65	55,39,84	65,52,56

APPENDIX XI—*contd*

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	3,46,27	3,35,22	3,49,94	3,59,96	3,74,97	3,85,74	3,83,88	3,81,12
Appropriation to Pension Fund	66,34	65,41	96,34	73,62	1,01,19	98,94	86,73	84,56
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	44,56,58	47,20,24	51,08,20	52,04,66	54,69,67	56,95,33	60,10,45	70,18,24
Net Traffic Receipts	—4,08,89	—2,63,50	—74,25	1,07,88	1,50,09	2,60,42	—4,03,51	—3,91,55
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(a) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	4,36	..	..	
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	—1	..	1	1	2	..	1	1
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,01
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	—1	..	1	1	4,38	..	1	62,02
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	2,90	8,89	8,90	2,40	37	4,06	5,77	8,32
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	58,46	51,35	57,40	56,75	49,92	66,17	56,66	47,58
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,01
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	61,36	60,24	66,30	59,15	50,29	70,23	62,43	1,16,91
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—61,37	—60,24	—66,29	—59,14	—45,91	—70,23	—62,42	—54,89
Net Revenue	—4,70,26	—3,23,74	—1,40,54	48,74	1,04,18	1,90,19	—4,65,93	—4,46,44
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	5,85,16	5,96,41	6,10,89	6,78,61	6,99,43	6,58,39	6,54,92	6,89,85
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—10,55,42	—9,20,15	—7,51,43	—6,29,87	—5,95,25	—4,68,20	—11,20,85	—11,36,29
Operating Ratio*	**110.1%**	**105.9%**	**101.5%**	**98.0%**	**97.3%**	**95.6%**	**107.2%**	**105.9%**
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	**—4.5%**	**—3.0%**	**—1.3%**	**0.4%**	**0.9%**	**1.5%**	**—3.8%**	**—3.4%**

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Capital-at-charge	198,91,19	201,46,72	201,62,30	209,41,31	213,65,49	212,10,43	216,06,52	218,47,03
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper	1,16,97	1,24,97	1,24,07	1,45,04	1,39,33	1,90,83	1,63,19	1,20,91
Third	8,30,64	8,87,15	8,77,34	10,32,03	10,36,96	11,41,67	9,99,93	11,93,42
(*ii*) Other Coaching	1,64,73	1,82,45	2,91,30	2,67,64	2,13,61	2,59,49	1,27,90	2,31,35
(*b*) Goods	19,84,57	21,72,25	21,27,04	21,21,87	23,53,00	27,18,88	21,06,96	27,64,79
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	1,56,75	1,81,26	1,80,02	2,32,56	2,08,46	2,38,46	2,13,03	2,14,35
TOTAL	32,53,66	35,48,08	35,99,77	37,99,14	39,51,36	45,49,33	36,11,01	45,24,82
Suspense	—17,83	—27,75	—25,91	—23,54	+15,47	—32,00	—24,67	—32,43
Gross Traffic Receipts	32,35,83	35,20,33	35,73,86	37,75,60	39,66,83	45,17,33	35,86,34	44,92,39
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration	4,24,79	4,52,87	5,09,19	5,51,61	5,75,71	6,28,50	6,55,31	7,90,57
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	14,42,59	14,67,62	15,30,82	16,46,69	17,66,11	17,93,18	19,98,78	24,53,81
(*iii*) Operating Staff	7,78,52	8,25,06	9,20,42	10,14,13	10,57,07	11,64,72	11,98,88	14,83,11
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel)	4,99,52	5,88,27	5,31,65	6,03,27	6,08,66	6,29,15	5,64,45	7,94,06
(*v*) Operation Other than Staff and Fuel	3,75,71	3,45,89	3,83,71	4,68,31	4,52,08	5,42,01	4,82,34	4,86,89
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	1,76,07	1,92,88	2,00,40	2,28,24	2,15,02	2,02,74	1,93,55	2,34,49
(*vii*) Staff Welfare	1,81,94	1,81,77	2,02,02	2,37,57	2,35,24	2,60,46	2,79,49	3,49,76
TOTAL	38,79,14	40,54,36	42,78,21	47,49,82	49,09,89	52,20,76	53,72,80	65,92,69
Suspense	—31,60	+53,72	+21,96	—8,91	+6,23	+8,86	+1,68	+25,94
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	38,47,54	41,08,08	43,00,17	47,40,91	49,16,12	52,29,62	53,74,48	66,18,63

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	6,38,91	6,32,57	6,52,62	6,58,41	6,78,22	6,82,63	6,87,57	6,66,22
Appropriation to Pension Fund	65,22	60,69	90,58	68,01	94,62	95,17	85,75	86,10
Payment to Worked Lines	4,52							
(*i*) Net earnings	..	4,23	5,09	4,49	3,83	4,72	3,49	3,49
(*ii*) R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	45,56,19	48,05,57	50,48,46	54,71,82	56,92,79	60,12,14	61,51,29	73,74,44
Net Traffic Receipts	—13,20,36	—12,85,24	—14,74,60	—16,96,22	—17,25,96	—14,94,81	—25,64,95	—28,82,05
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(i) Other receipts from subsidised companies	81	61	80	70	43	75	29	29
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	31	2	3	2	1	2	1	1
(iii) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,04
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	1,12	63	83	72	44	77	30	25,34
(*b*) Expenditure								
(*i*) Land	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
(*ii*) Surveys	33	8,71	6,22	—35	1,14	5,25	3,54	..
(*iii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	45,02	35,60	39,81	29,18	40,37	43,67	41,31	38,84
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,04
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	45,35	44,31	46,03	28,83	41,51	48,92	44,85	63,88
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—44,23	—43,68	—45,20	—28,11	—41,07	—48,15	—44,55	—38,54
Net Revenue	—13,64,59	—13,28,92	—15,19,80	—17,24,33	—17,67,03	—15,42,96	—26,09,50	—29,20,59
†Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	2,37,48	2,46,78	1,92,29	+—6,04,95	+—6,35,28	+—5,04,28	+—7,56,24	+—7,68,94
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—16,02,07	—15,75,70	—17,12,09	—11,19,38	—24,02,31	—10,38,68	—18,53,26	—21,51,65
Operating Ratio**	**140.8%**	**136.5%**	**141.3%**	**144.9%**	**143.5%**	**133.1%**	**171.5 %**	**164.2%**
Ratio of net revenue to capital-at-charge	**—6.9%**	**—6.6%**	**—7.5%**	**—8.2%**	**—8.3%**	**—7.3%**	**—12.1%**	**—13.4%**
*Includes receipts of Worked Lines	9,04	8,44	10,17	9,18	7,65	9,44	6,98	6,98

*Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

†No dividend liability. This represents loss in the working of strategic lines.

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Capital-at-charge	**299,49,57**	**310,44,52**	**322,90,68**	**338,31,30**	**363,09,52**	**346 ,95,05**	**393,74,12**	**418,67,08**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers								
Upper	2,62,65	2,82,56	3,59,01	4,06,45	4,04,31	5,23,13	4,70,19	5,30,95
Third	24,61,69	25,38,36	27,02,32	29,05,80	30,75,14	32,93,72	34,72,77	39,59,38
(*ii*) Other Coaching	5,81,85	5,92,96	7,79,97	9,16,36	7,98,17	8,04,51	6,53,51	8,96,50
(*b*) Goods	42,92,45	43,68,03	48,72,46	54,46,49	53,90,89	60,82,09	56,98,78	71,02,18
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	3,31,44	3,73,87	3,64,01	4,06,08	4,01,61	4,19,84	4,68,66	4,82,29
TOTAL	79,30,08	81,55,78	90,77,77	100,81,18	100,70,12	111,23,29	107,63,91	129,71,30
Suspense	—34,12	—11,38	—65,79	—58,09	—40,12	—10,00	—30,84	—40,54
*Gross Traffic Receipts	78,95,96	81,44,40	90,11,98	100,23,09	100,30,00	111,13,29	107,33,07	129,30,76
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses								
(*i*) Administration	7,67,77	8,02,18	8,84,37	9,20,32	9,69,46	10,06,99	10,39,30	12,21,01
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	21,32,73	22,39,31	24,11,03	26,22,07	28,84,28	33,79,76	34,89,35	42,58,95
(*iii*) Operating Staff	14,95,24	15,78,00	17,12,36	18,97,03	19,21,32	20,58,31	21,35,99	25,65,87
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel)	16,54,76	18,24,12	18,49,03	19,69,48	18,72,41	19,76,96	19,44,35	23,48,47
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	2,31,81	2,01,90	2,94,90	2,81,79	2,58,38	2,51,01	2,38,01	2,71,28
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	3,35,99	3,65,03	3,93,30	4,18,59	4,11,26	4,54,48	4,47,45	4,56,00
(*vii*) Staff Welfare	2,03,50	2,11,60	2,38,52	2,62,55	2,73,79	2,86,10	3,39,94	4,10,84
TOTAL	68,21,80	72,22,14	77,83,51	83,71,83	85,90,90	94,13,61	96,34,39	115,32,42
Suspense	—18,30	+28,59	—13,84	—57,76	—61,85	—65,51	—81,90	—56,44
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	68,03,50	72,50,73	77,69,67	83,14,07	85,29,05	93,48,10	95,52,49	114,75,98

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	9,79,54	9,52,44	10,05,63	10,54,48	10,95,42	11,74,38	11,68,48	12,14,08
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,03,78	1,07,06	1,47,37	1,25,90	1,71,76	1,74,39	1,75,24	1,77,73
Payment to Worked Lines								
(*a*) Net earnings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Rebate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	78,86,82	83,10,23	89,22,67	94,94,45	97,96,23	106,96,87	108,96,21	128,67,79
Net Traffic Receipts	9,14	—1,65,83	89,31	5,28,64	2,33,77	4,16,42	—1,63,14	62,97
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	2	8	6	1,74		32	13	4
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,28
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2	8	6	1,74	9	32	13	85,32
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	—3,78	10,05	9,96	10,54	13,46	15,16	9,38	3,34
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	84,18	83,71	74,33	76,73	77,36	95,14	85,44	98,16
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,28
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	80,40	93,76	84,29	87,27	90,82	1,10,30	94,82	1,86,78
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—80,38	—93,68	—84,23	—85,53	—90,73	—1,09,98	—94,69	—1,01,46
Net Revenue	—71,24	—2,59,51	5,08	4,43,11	1,43,04	3,06,44	—2,57,83	—38,49
Payments to General Revenues— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues— (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax. (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	15,11,48	15,61,05	16,43,59	15,91,49	16,93,64	17,25,91	17,39,50	—19,16,21
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—15,82,72	—18,20,56	—16,39,24	—11,48,38	—15,50,60	—14,19,47	—19,97,33	—19,54,70
Operating Ratio	99.9%	102.0%	99.0%	94.7%	97.7%	96.3%	101.5%	99.5%
Ration of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	—0.2%	—0.8%	..	1.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	—0.1%
*Includes receipts of Worked Lines	23,00	19,93	..	22,53	23,54	23,43	23,69	24,00

**Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Capital at-charge	**178,27.91**	**183,14,09**	**199,88,45**	**223,48,38**	**238,5 3,10**	**246,86,69**	**248,18,02**	**2,60 ,03,86**
Traffic Earnings								
(*a*) Coachings—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper	1,86,42	1,82,29	2,20,31	2,87,21	2,46,88	2,00,05	2,50,75	2,45,78
Third	21,70,23	21,35,87	22,87,99	23,12,03	23,25,46	27,15,54	26,49,20	29,88,33
(*ii*) Other Coaching	4,55,06	4,67,40	5,74,50	6,61,95	6,37,44	5,84,09	5,36,52	6,70,77
(*b*) Goods	46,41,29	48,36,73	54,10,34	59,37,34	60,99,76	70,13,12	61,95,49	75,68,82
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	1,94,34	2,14,69	2,55,05	2,90,81	3,06,80	2,61,76	2,82,43	2,60,60
TOTAL	76,47,34	78,36,98	87,48,19	94,89,34	96,16,34	107,74,56	99,14,39	117,34,30
Suspense	—22,11	45,63	22,19	—2,97	—43,18	—27,00	—26,98	—35,47
Gross Traffic Receipts	76,25,23	78,82,61	87,70,38	94,86,37	95,73,16	107,47,56	98,87,41	116,98,83
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration	4,82,04	5,21,43	5,70,38	5,95,89	6,27,49	6,85,79	6,96,09	8,31,26
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	15,53,09	18,88,79	20,09,81	21,00,20	22,17,73	25,19,30	25,54,54	30,95,93
(*iii*) Operating Staff	10,67,90	11,42,11	12,24,11	13,72,29	14,15,92	15,37,97	15,92,52	20,08,19
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel)	14,00,37	15,68,77	15,19,38	16,79,87	15,66,54	17,98,14	16,41,74	21,35,68
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	7,39,49	8,49,08	8,22,40	9,22,14	10,12,76	11,30,27	12,03,18	12,33,86
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	1,79,90	1,99,04	2,11,12	2,21,49	2,15,07	2,35,25	2,38,22	2,39,35
(*vii*) Staff Welfare	1,40,72	1,50,27	1,68,25	1,84,49	1,90,10	2,18,25	2,41,16	2,86,69
TOTAL	55,63,51	63,19,49	65,25,45	70,76,37	72,45,61	81,24,97	81,67,45	98,30,96
Suspense	—30,76	—2,73	—26,11	—23,42	—12,74	—16,40	—38,92	—18,14
Total Ordinary Working Expenses	55,32,75	63,16,76	64,99,34	70,52,95	72,32,87	81,08,57	81,28,53	98,12,82

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As Passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	5,37,14	5,66,95	6,09,45	6.52,73	7,23,79	7,71,11	7,67,62	7,66,79
Appropriation to Pension Fund	64,76	64,61	95,65	75,36	1,03,19	1,02,65	95,99	94,24
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	61,34,65	69,48,32	72,04,44	77,81,04	80,59,85	89,82,33	89,92,14	106,73,85
Net Traffic Receipts	14,90,58	9,34,29	15,65,94	17,05,33	15,13,31	17.65,23	8,95,27	10,24,98
Miscellaneous Transactions								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other Receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	3	5	89	7	14	4	12	12
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,52
TOTAL RECEIPTS	3	5	89	7	14	4	12	61,64
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Surveys	4,79	11,33	4,14	1,26	2,07	11,82	11,42	22,91
(*ii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	84,17	68,11	68,24	81,66	72,26	81.17	73.06	67,43
(*iii*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,52
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	88,96	79,44	72,38	82,92	74,33	92,99	84,48	1,51,86
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—88,93	—79,39	—71,49	—82,85	—74,19	—92,95	—84,36	—90,22
Net Revenue	14,01,65	8,54,90	14,94,45	16,22,48	14,39,12	16,72,28	8,10,91	9,34,76
Payments to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of Passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	9,81,03	10,36,19	10,95,26	10,92,31	11,93,55	12,50,42	12,52,31	13,35,93
Surplus(+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+4,20,62	—1,81,29	+3,99,19	+5,30,17	+2,45,57	4,21,86	—4,41,40	—4,01,17
Operating ratio	80.5%	88.1%	82.1%	82.02%	84.2%	82.5%	91.0%	91.2%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	7.9%	4.5%	7.5%	7.2%	6.0%	6.8%	3.3%	3 6%

*Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Capital-at-Charge	**571,34,66**	**660,48,95**	**668,31,91**	**729,18,38**	**756,62,35**	**768,43,65**	**784,44,04**	**787,74,87**
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(i) Passengers— Upper	2,39,22	2,55,44	2,58,86	3,01,71	3,17,45	4,05,58	2,75,86	2,96,97
Third	15,05,75	16,71,31	17,23,48	19,37,56	19,07,13	21,78,85	21,16,62	23,75 41
(*ii*) Other Coaching	4,99,87	5,03,76	5,98,62	7,24,58	6,49,24	7,35,54	6,44,78	8,05,74
(*b*) Goods	124,84,12	134,12,73	138,22,61	149,33,26	156,89,45	173,34,23	156,59,10	196,44,01
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	3,06,92	3,58,73	3,74,57	5,22,37	4,21,61	5,13,25	4,26,07	4,71,57
TOTAL	150,35,88	162,01,97	167,78,14	184,19,48	189,84,88	211,67,45	191,22,43	235,93,70
Suspense	—52,51	—1,50,86	—58,14	—67,73	—1,06,08	—1,06,00	—1,73,45	—1,52,03
Gross Traffic Receipts	149,83.37	160,51,11	167,20,00	183,51,75	188,78,80	210,61,45	189,48,98	234,41,67
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration	9,50,86	10,13,08	11,35,48	12,19,97	13,18,63	14,09,48	14,70,97	17,31,25
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	28,06,54	28,85,53	35,40,83	38,95,94	44,98,20	48,28,83	52,35,29	60,97,37
(*iii*) Operating Staff	14,32,13	14,52,33	17,55,79	19,70,86	20,70,87	22,12,59	23,51,38	28,24,69
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel)	16,32,96	17,08,94	18,52,05	18,95,78	20,31,42	21,21,43	20,17,32	26,15,23
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	3,45,31	3,63,14	5,38,57	4,63,84	6,04,10	6,35,90	7,51,67	7,50,11
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	3,14,25	3,48,00	3,89,84	4,12,82	3,89,37	4,16,21	4,24,91	4,32,79
(vii) Staff Welfare	3,04,46	3,33,86	3,87,65	4,33,91	4,76,58	5,01,88	5,27,69	6,33,78
TOTAL	77,86,51	81,04.88	96,00,21	102,93,12	113,89,17	121,26,32	127,79,23	150,85,22
Suspense	—36,95	+14,35	—15,65	—23,67	—26,30	—44,20	—40,91	—42,99
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	77,49,56	81,19,23	95,84,56	102,69,45	113,62,87	120,82,12	127,38.32	150,42,23

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	18,88,19	19,12,59	21,39,55	21,82,45	23,61,58	24,57,77	24,34,89	24,18,82
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,32,09	1,28,78	2,06,53	1,62,98	..	..	..	1,43
Payment to Worked Lines—Rebate	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19
TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	97,71,03	101,61,79	119,31,83	126,16,07	139,58,96	147,75,26	153,85,32	176,73,67
Net Traffic Receipts	52,12,34	58,89,32	47,88,17	57,35,68	49,19,84	62,86,19	35,63,66	57.68,00
Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(*a*) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,36	1,68	24	30	—6	25	25	25
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,76
TOTAL—RECEIPTS	1,36	1,68	24	30	—6	25	25	51,01
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Surveys	—23,80	14,38	6,37	6,18	8,98	21,02	17,96	20,56
(*iii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	69,64	94,77	89,34	88,98	86,03	1,05,03	93,03	78,65
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,76
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	45,84	1,09,15	95,71	95,16	95,01	1,26,05	1,10,99	1,49,97
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—44,48	—1,07,47	—95,47	—94,86	—94,95	—1,25,80	—1,10,74	—98,96
Net Revenue	51,67,86	57,81,85	46,92,70	56,40,82	48,24,89	61,60,39	34,52,92	56,69,04
Payment to General Revenues—								
(*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund.	†30,84,41	†31,28,56	34,11,76	33,62,68	35,42,37	38,46,72	37,69,73	38,78,03
Surplus (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+20,83,45	+26,53,29	+12,80,94	+22,78,14	+12,82,52	+23,13,67	—3,16,81	+17,91,01
Operating ratio**	**65.2%**	**63.3%**	**71.3%**	**68.7%**	**73.8%**	**70.2%**	**81.2%**	**75.4%**
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	**9.0%**	**8.8%**	**7.0%**	**7.7%**	**6.4%**	**8.0%**	**4.4%**	**7.2%**
*Includes receipts on Worked Lines	11,77	12,80	..	8,81	8,62	8,81	7,91	7,91

†Includes from 1966-67 proportionate share of dividend on the capital cost of electrified sections.

**Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*

WESTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals, 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals 1970-71	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As passed)	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Capital-at-charge	328,89,38	349,26,21	371,34,60	397,86,08	434,43,48	443,62,08	452,92,37	471,17,12
Traffic Earnings—								
(*a*) Coaching—								
(*i*) Passengers—								
Upper	5,62,32	6,51,12	7,41,65	8,04,92	8,57,78	9,52,45	8,49,61	9,81,84
Third	39,87,09	42,42,71	43,57,16	46,21,36	48,11,92	52,88,73	52,50,50	59,05,79
(*ii*) Other Coaching	6,39,52	6,56,86	9,00,26	9,67,42	10,55,41	8,97,88	10,03,98	12,14,62
(*b*) Goods	81,52,35	86,51,12	90,43,53	105,26,96	113,49,52	122,58,58	116,45,64	144,19,45
(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	3,46,64	4,18,03	4,94,45	4,78,68	4,53,81	4,70,14	5,00,78	5,03,95
TOTAL	136,87,92	146,19,84	155,37,05	173,99,34	185,28,45	198,67,78	192,50,51	230,25,65
Suspense	—30,27	—37,26	21,21	—1,21,76	+11,89	—75,00	—57,82	—76,02
Gross Traffic Receipts	136,57,65	145,82,58	155,58,26	172,77,58	185,40,33	197,92,78	191,92,69	229,49,63
Working Expenses—								
Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(*i*) Administration	8,85,84	9,26,82	10,25,42	10,72,22	11,31,82	12,40,65	12,75,73	15,97,40
(*ii*) Repairs and Maintenance	31,32,44	33,48,51	35,28,57	39,92,43	45,63,55	48,25,06	49,73,92	61,32,72
(*iii*) Operating Staff	19,30,17	20,86,61	21,98,36	24,67,72	25,74,65	27,45,86	28,84,23	35,65,32
(*iv*) Operation (Fuel)	22,91,07	25,36,12	23,24,77	23,80,41	25,70,38	26,19,47	26,54,79	32,20,65
(*v*) Operation other than Staff and Fuel	3,73,76	4,09,39	3,84,45	2,98,24	4,56,60	3,48,40	5,31,07	5,99,59
(*vi*) Miscellaneous Expenses	3,83,67	4,27,58	4,36,98	5,04,97	5,07,53	5,25,43	5,45,17	5,87,11
(*vii*) Staff Welfare	3,21,07	3,32,87	3,50,37	3,78,23	3,97,80	4,13,70	4,41,94	5,41,83
TOTAL	93,18,02	100,67,90	102,48,92	110,94,22	122,02,33	127,18,57	133,06,85	162,44,62
Suspense	—4,43	+ 15,94	+7,74	—79,43	—27,11	—42,90	—28,54	—36,33
TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	93,13,59	100,83,84	102,56,66	110,14,79	121,75,22	126,75,67	132,78,31	162,08,29

APPENDIX XI—*Contd.*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	Actuals. 1968-69	Actuals. 1969-70	Actuals. 1970-71	Actuals. 1971-72	Actuals. 1972-73	Modified Budget Estimate, 1973-74 (As Passed)	Revised Estimate. 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	10,75,05	10,77,73	11,31,38	12,12,66	12,88,53	13,83,34	13,15,19	13,96,57
Appropriation to Pension Fund	1,59,18	1,50,89	2,29,26	1,69,47	2,46,22	2,43,52	2,35,19	1,32,12
Payment to Worked Lines—								
Net earnings	8,54							
	105,56,36	113,12,55	116,17,30	123,96,92	137,09 97	143,02,53	148,98,69	178,36,98
	31,01,29	32,70,03	39,40,96	38,80,66	48,30,36	54,90,25	41,20,36	51,12,66
(a) Receipts—								
(*i*) Other receipts from subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	30	18	23	89	2,17	67	67	67
(*iii*) Receipts from surcharge on passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,30,68
TOTAL	30	18	23	89	2,17	67	67	1,31,35
(*b*) Expenditure—								
(*i*) Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Surveys	5,26	13,93	12,10	11,97	6,39	10,83	9,72	13,04
(*iii*) Open Line Works—Revenue	1,05,68	1,02,30	96,25	1,20,65	1,05,52	1,22,36	1,11,00	1,54,70
(*iv*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,30,68
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1,10,94	1,16,23	1,08,35	1,32,62	1,11,91	1,33,19	1,20,72	2,98,42
Net Miscellaneous Receipts	—1,10,64	—1,16,05	—1,08,12	—1,31,73	—1,09,74	—1,32,52	—1,20,05	—1,67,07
Net Revenue	29,90,65	31,53,98	38,32,84	47,48,93	47,20,62	53,57,73	41,73,95	49,45,58
Payments to General Revenues— (*i*) Dividend to General Revenues (*ii*) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax (*iii*) Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	16,79,55	17,42,76	18,32,39	18,13,98	19,48,69	20,33,00	20,48,49	24,82,72
Surplus (+)or Shortfall (—) for the year	+13,11,10	+14,11,22	+20,00,45	+29,34,95	+27,71,93	+33,24,73	+21,25,46	+24,,62,86
Operating Ratio	77.3%	77.6%	74.6%	71.8%	74.0%	72.3%	77.6%	77.7%
Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	9.1%	9.0%	10.0%	11.9%	11.0%	12.1%	9.2%	10.5%

*Ratio of Total Working Expenses to Gross Traffic Receipts.

APPENDIX XII

Balance Sheet of Indian Railways

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	As on 31-3-1972	As on 31-3-1973
LIABILITIES		
1. (*a*) Investment financed from :—		
(*i*) Loan Capital (advanced by General exchequer)	3,519,75£	3,725,99£
(*ii*) Depreciation Reserve Fund	240,36	254,42
(*iii*) Development Fund	385,69	406,52
(*iv*) Revenue	181,84	188,55
(*b*) Miscellaneous	5,87	6,17
(*c*) Total	4,333,51	4,581,65
2. Railway Reserve Funds :—		
(*i*) Depreciation Reserve Fund	167,61	174,16
(*ii*) Revenue Reserve Fund	31	33
*(*iii*) Development Fund	8,12	1,96
(*iv*) Pension Fund etc.	100,33	125,06
(*v*) TOTAL	276,37	301,51
3. Banking Account :—		
(*i*) Provident Funds etc.	461,32	489,26
(*ii*) Miscellaneous Deposits, advances, etc.	121,47	137,81
(*iii*) TOTAL	582,79	627,07
4. Demands payable (*i.e.* liabilities remaining undischarged at the end of the year)	36,28	38,34
5. Net liability arising out of inter-departmental, etc., transactions	76,08	75,67
GRAND TOTAL	†5,305,04	5,624,24
ASSETS		
1. Cash in hand	39,39	37,08
2. Block Assets (Contra item I)	4,333,51	4,581,65
3. Funds with the Central Government (Contra items 2 and 3)	859,16	928,58
4. Miscellaneous Advances (sundry debtors) to be recovered or adjusted	12,66	12,60
5. Traffic earnings (yet to be realised at the end of the year)	51,17	54,48
6. Items awaiting adjustment with Civil Departments, State Governments, etc	9,14	9,85
TOTAL	†5,305,04	5,624,24

*The figure under Development Fund represents the balance remaining in the Fund after Appropriation of the Net Revenue Surplus and withdrawal from the Fund during the year.

†Difference in total is due to rounding off.

£Excludes Rs. 124 lakhs and Rs. 4,01 lakhs pertaining to M.T.P. (Railways). for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively.

APPENDIX XIII

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawals towards renewals and replacements	Net accretion to Fund during the year	Nominal closing balance	Temporary loans to meet deficit	
1924-25	10,35	7,29	3,06	3,06	.	3,06
1925-26	10,67	7,99	2,68	5,74	..	5,74
1926-27	10,89	8,05	2,84	8,58	..	8,58
1927-28	11,38	10,95	43	9,01	..	9,01
1928-29	12,00	9,60	2,40	11,41	..	11,41
1929-30	12,59	11,76	83	12,24	..	12,24
1930-31	13,07	11,39	1,68	13,92	..	13,92
1931-32	13,46	8,26	5,20	19,12	4,25	14,87
1932-33	13,77	6,35	7,42	26,54	10,23	12,063
1933-34	13,56	8,07	5,49	32,03	7,96	9,59
1934-35	13,72	8,66	5,06	37,09	5,06	9,59
1935-36	13,26	9,16	4,10	41,19	4,00	9,69
1936-37	13,17	7,88	5,29	46,48	—1,21	16,19
1937-38	12,59	(*a*)7,69	4,90	(*b*)49,90	..	19,61
1938-39	12,56	7,08	5,48	55,38	..	25,09
1939-40	12,59	6,53	6,06	61,44	..	31,15
1940-41	12,64	7,19	5,45	66,89	..	36,60
1941-42	12,68	5,35	7,33	74,22	—7,91	51,84
1942-43	(*c*)12,80	4,95	7,85	82,07	(*d*)—22,38	82,07
1943-44	16,87	6,64	10,23	92,30	..	92,30
1944-45	17,01	8,18	8,83	(*e*)102,21	..	102,21
1945-46	(*f*)17,25	12,01	5,24	107,45	..	107,45
1946-47	13,21	12,37	84	108,29	..	108,29
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 14-8-1947)	6,86	2,66	4,20	112,49	..	(*g*) 112,49
(15-8-47 to 31-3-1948)	6,81	3,27	3,54	(*h*)95,74	..	95,74
1948-49	(i)23,11	17,28	5,83	101,57	..	101,57
1949-50	19,17	11,73	7,44	109,01	..	109,01
1950-51	33,59	26,63	6,96	(*j*)123,65	..	123,65

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to fund from				With-drawal from fund	Net accretion to fund during the year	†Closing Balance
	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance	Total			
1951-52	30,00	21	3,58	33,79	35,87	—2,08	(*k*)1 22,02*
1952-53	30,00	33	4,09	34,42	40,89	—6,47	(*l*)116,36*
1953-54	30,00	36	3,61	33,97	38,02	—4,05	(*m*)112,79*
1954-55	30,00	37	3,35	33,72	45,82	—12,10	100,69*
1955-56	45,00	41	3,26	48,67	45,89	2,78	103,47*
1956-57	45,00	63	3,27	48,90	43,68	5,22	(*n*) 103,14*
1957-58	45,00	1,23	3,15	49,38	63,62	—14,24	(*o*) 88,89*
1958-59	45,00	87	2,53	48,40	80,72	—32,32	(*p*)56,70*
1959-60	45,00	85	2,11	47,96	68,36	—20,40	(*q*)37,30*
1960-61	45,00	79	85	46,64	64,04	—17,40	(*r*)19,79*
1961-62	65,00	1,77	86	67,63	58,23	9,40	29,19*
1962-63	67,00	1,09	93	69,02	75,37	—6,35	22,84*
1963-64	80,00	1,54	1,03	82,57	72,40	10,18	(*s*)32,97*
1964-65	83,00	1,25	1,44	85,69	75,39	10,30	43,27*
1965-66	85,00	1,64	1,85	88,49	78,91	9,58	52,85*
1966-67	100,00	2,01	2,60	104,61	79,69	24,92	(*t*)77,76*
1967-68	95,00	2,18	3,15	100,33	93,82	6,51	(*u*)79,74*
1968-69	95,00	2,40	3,69	101,09	80,39	20,70	(*v*)98,17*
1969-70	95,00	2,48	4,86	102,34	73,78	28,56	(*w*)126,38*
1970-71	100,00	2,53	6,01	108,54	90,68	17,86	(*x*)144,47*
1971-72	105,00	2,55	6,81	114,36	90,87	23,49	(*y*)167,61*
1972-73	110,00	2,58	7,95	120,53	113,60	6,93	(*z*)174,16*
1973-74 (RE)	115,00	2,60	8,26	125,86	130,19	—4,33	169,83*
1974-75 (BE)	115,00	2,65	8,57	126,22	115,00	11,22	181,05*

†The closing balances from 1933-34 to 1941-42 include Rs. 9 lakhs on account of loans to Branch Line Companies and those from 1937-38 to 1941-42 also include Rs. 31 lakhs on account of investments in Branch Lines Shares. In 1942-43 these amounts were transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund Investment Account.

*These figures are provisional as the balances of the ex-States Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) Includes 32 lakhs written off capital on account of abandoned assets.

(*b*) Excludes 1,48 lakhs balance for Burma Railway.

(*c*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred from Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways, Renewal suspense.

(*d*) Includes 6,30 lakhs transferred from the Railway Reserve Fund.

(*e*) Includes 1,08 lakhs transferred from Renewal Reserve Fund for permanent way and rolling stock of the Bengal, Nagpur Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways.

(*f*) Includes 20 lakhs recovered from the Bengal and North Western Railway Company on account of over-age rolling stock.

(*g*) Includes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated balance relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*h*) Excludes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated share less 1 lakh on account of abandoned assets relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*i*) Includes 11,80 lakhs appropriated from the surplus.

(*j*) Includes 7,67 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*k*) Includes 45 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*l*) Includes 81 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*m*) Includes 48 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railway balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*n*) Excludes 2,76 lakhs on account of differences between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1,62 lakhs due to downward adjustment of D.R.F. balance of ex-Mysore State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 1,17 lakhs interest thereon.

(*o*) Excludes 1 lakh on account of difference between the *ad hoc* balance and further revised balance as on 15-8-1947.

(*p*) Includes 13 lakhs on account of difference between the *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947.

(*q*) Includes 5 lakhs on account of revision of ex-States Railways balances relating to ex-G.B.S. Railways, 97 lakhs due to revision of pre-partition balances on Central Railway and excludes 2 lakhs on account of expenditure met from Development Fund transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Excludes 30 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 on Western Railway and includes 19 lakhs on account of expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 incurred on quarters for class III and IV staff forming part of a scheme transferred to Development Fund on Central, Northeast Frontier and Southern Railways.

(*s*) Excludes 4 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund and Capital on Central Railway.

(*t*) Excludes 1 lakh due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*u*) Excludes 2,60 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northern (1,37), Southern (78) Southeastern (4) and Western Railways (41). Also excludes 1,93 lakhs due to expenditure from Capital transferred on Eastern (1) Northern, (1,85) and Southern (7) Railways.

(*v*) Excludes 30 lakhs due to anticipated write back of the expenditure on the work Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill" from Development Fund and 1,97 lakhs from Capital on Eastern and Southern Railways.

(*w*) Excludes 35 lakhs credits transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*x*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred to Development Fund on Southern Railway.

(*y*) Excludes 35 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*z*) Excludes 38 lakhs transferred to capital on Southern Railway.

APPENDIX XIV

Revenue Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balance
1924-25	6,38	(*aa*)—38	6,00	6,00
1925-26	3,79	..	3,79	9,79
1926-27	1,49	..	1,49	11,28
1927-28	4,57	..	4,57	15,85
1928-29	2,58	..	2,58	18,43
1929-30	..	2,08	—2,08	16,35
1930-31	..	10,93	—10,93	5,12
1931-32	..	4,95	—4,95	47
1932-33	..	..	..	47
1933-34	..	..	..	47
1934-35	..	..	..	47
1935-36	..	..	..	47
1936-37	..	..	..	47
1937-38	(*ab*)1	..	1	48
1938-39	..	..	..	48
1939-40	..	..	..	48
1940-41	(*ac*)6,31	90	5,41	5,89
1941-42	..	—90	90	6,79
1942-43	8,86	(*ad*)6,30	2,56	9,35
1943-44	13,20	..	13,20	22,25
1944-45	17,96	2,89	14,93	37,48
1945-46	6,20	5,55	65	38,13
1946-47	(*ab*)13	(*av*)15,25	—15,12	(*af*)23,02
1947-48				
C 1-4-47 to 14-8-47)	..	(*ag*)13,60	—13,60	9,42
(15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	..	(*ah*)12,58	—2,58	6,84
1948-49	(*ai*)3	5	—2	6,82
1949-50	..	..	..	6,82

APPENDIX XIV—*contd.*

Revenue Reserve Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund	Withdrawal from fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balance
1950-51	5,40	—1	5,41	(*aj*)13,58†
1951-52	(*ak*)19,12	—18	19,30	(*al*)33,72†
1952-53	(*am*)2,26	—4	2,30	(*an*)36,05†
1953-54	1,13	..	1,13	37,18†
1954-55	1.18	..	1,18	38,36†
1955-56	(*ao*)8,51	—2	8,53	46,89†
1956-57	1,52	..	1,52	(*ap*) 49,07†
1957-58	1,61	..	1,61	49,68†
1958-59	(*aq*)1.09	..	1,09	(*ar*) 49,37†
1959-60	1,90	..	1,90	(*as*) 51,60†
1960-61	1,84	..	1,84	53,44†
1961-62	1,93	..	1,93	55,37†
1962-63	2,02	..	2,02	57,39†
1963-64	(*at*)1,79	..	1,79	(*au*)58,57†
1964-65	2,25	..	2,25	60,82†
1965-66	2,39	..	2,39	(*auu*) 63,20†
1966-67	2,16	(*av*)20,66	—18,50	44,70†
1967-68	1,18	(*aw*)33,68	—32,50	12,20†
1968-69	33	(*ax*)9,04	—8,71	3,49†
1969-70	(*ay*)8,98	(*az*)10,16	—1,18	2,31†
1970-71	(*ba*)25,13	(*bb*)23,20	1,93	4,24†
1971-72	(*bc*)9,02	(*bd*)12,95	—3,93	31*
1972-73	2	..	2	33*
1973-74 (RE)	(be)99,73	(bf)99,75	—2	31*
1974-75 (BE)	(bg)91,51	(bh)91,51	..	31*

†These figures are provisional as the balance of the ex-state Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

*The closing balances include 47 lakhs from 1925-26 to 1936-37, 48 lakhs from 1937-38 to 1939-40, 43 lakhs from 1940-41 to 1941-42, 83 lakhs from 1942-43 to 1943-44, 90 lakhs in 1944-45, 83 lakhs in 1945-46, 52 lakhs in 1946-47, 26 lakhs from 1947-48 to 1950-51, 28 lakhs in 1951-52, 40 lakhs in 1952-53, 46 lakhs in 1953-54, 50 lakhs in 1954-55, 51 lakhs in 1955-56, 57 lakhs in 1956-57, 48 lakhs in 1957-58 to 1959-60, 44 lakhs in 1960-61, 37 lakhs in 1961-62 to 1965-66 and 31 lakhs in 1966-67 to 1974-75 on account of investments in shares of and loans to branch line companies.

(*a*) Represents amount utilised to write down the difference between the book values and the current market price of store.

(*ab*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on investment in branch lines shares cancelled.

(*ac*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*ad*) Transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*ae*) Includes Rs. 12 crores transferred to Betterment (Fund now Development Fund).

(*af*) Difference of 1 is due to rounding off.

(*ag*) To meet Railway deficit.

(*ah*) To meet Railway deficit.

(*ai*) Represents profit accrued on account of cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*aj*) Includes 1,35 lakhs (Provisional) on account of ex-Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*ak*) Includes 18,34 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*al*) Includes 84 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railway balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*am*) Includes 1,19 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*an*) Includes 3 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian State Railway balances taken over on 1-4-1950.

(*ao*) Includes 7,14 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*ap*) Excludes 7 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 and 21 lakhs representing 25 per cent share of balance in respect of ex-Scindia State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 6 lakhs interest thereon.

(*aq*) Excludes refund of 55 lakhs interest to General Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances *vide* note (*ap*).

(*a*) Excludes, 1,40 lakhs on account of reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947.

(*as*) Includes 33 lakhs on account of revision of State Railway balances of ex-GBS Railway.

(*at*) Excludes refund to General Revenues of 33 lakhs of interest on ex-Scindia State Railway balances.

(*au*) Excludes Rs. 61 lakhs of ex-Scindia State Railway dropped from State Railway balances.

(*auu*) Excludes 1 due to rounding off.

(*av*) Includes 2,39 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 18,27 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*aw*) Includes 2,15 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 31,53 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ax*) Includes, 1,18 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 7,86 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ay*) Includes 8,86 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*az*) Made up of 9.83 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues and 33 lakhs for amortisation of capital.

(*ba*) Includes 24,92 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bb*) Made up of 19,84 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues, 2,95 lakhs due to one third loan of 1969-70 repaid and 40 lakhs interest on loan.

(*bc*) Includes 8,63 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*bd*) Made up of 11,26 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of first loan taken in 1969-70 and first instalment of second loan taken in 1970-71 and 1,69 lakhs interest on loans.

(be) Includes 99,72 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(bf) For equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(bg) Includes 90,55 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(bh) Made up of 52,79 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of the loan of 99.72 lakhs taken in 1973-74 and 5,48 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

APPENDIX XV

Development Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund from			Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during the year	*Closing Balance
	Revenue Surplus etc.	Interest on balances	Total			
1946-47	(a)15,00	24	15,24	41	14,83	14,83
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 15-8-47)*	..	18	18	34	—16	14,67
1947-48 (15-8-47 to 31-3-48)	..	30	30	59	—29	14,38
1948-49	84	43	1,27	2,33	—1,06	13,32
1949-50	..	43	43	—5	48	13,80
1950-51	10,00	52	10,52	5,35	5,17	(b)19,44
1951-52	10,00	65	10,65	7,70	2,95	(c)22,48
1952-53	12,00	76	12,76	8,10	4,66	27,14
1953-54	2,65	73	3,29	9,81	—6,52	20,62
1954-55	9,10	60	9,70	12,78	—3,08	17,54
1955-56	7,08	49	7,57	12,14	—4,57	12,97
1956-57	20,22	43	20,65	19,84	81	(d)13,75
1957-58	13,38	25	13,63	25,53	—11,90	1,85
1958-59	(e)19,91	—99	18,92	27,87	—8,95	(f)—1,69
1959-60	(g)34,97	—50	34,47	24,89	9,58	(h)8,91
1960-61	(i)35,59	—50	35,09	23,32	11,77	(j)19,13
1961-62	24,40	31	24,71	21,24	3,57	(k)10,49
1962-63	42,06	70	42,76	23,17	19,59	(l)29,68
1963-64	49,24	1,54	50,78	29,94	20,84	(m)52,33
1964-65	13,18	1,72	14,90	28,25	—13,35	(n)38,90
1965-66	18,56	1,34	19,90	28,91	—9,01	(o)30,09
1966-67	..	68	68	27,95	—27,27	(p)3,37
1967-68	(q)11,24	—5	11,19	19,15	—7,96	(r)46
1968-69	(q)14,06	—66	13,40	16,59	—3,19	(s)1,26
1969-70	(q)18,14	—1,43	16,71	17,08	—37	(t)1,18
1970-71	(q)21,58	—2,37	19,21	18,23	98	(u)1,34
1971-72	(v)30,83	—3,23	27,60	20,82	6,78	8,12
1972-73	(w)18,64	—3,39	15,25	21,49	—6,24	(x)1,96
1973-74 (RE)	(y)22,65	—4,61	18,04	20,00	—1,96	..
1974-75 (BE)	(y)24,39	—5,89	18,50	18,50	..	..

*These figures from 1950-51 are provisional, as the balances of the ex-State Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(a) This is made up of 12 crores transferred from Railway Reserve Fund and 3 crores from the Railway Surplus.

(b) Includes 47 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(c) Includes 9 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(d) Excludes 2 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1 lakh interest thereon.

(e) Includes 88 lakhs on account of interest refunded to the General Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances and 10,98 lakhs loan from the General Revenues.

(f) Excludes 2,20 lakhs due to reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947 and includes 7,61 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of Deesa-Gandhidham and Chunar-Robertsganj lines to Capital.

(g) Includes 14,85 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(h) Includes 1,02 lakhs due to the transfer of certain wagon shops at Kotah and Mahalakshmi and of Adipur-Bhuj conversion on Western Railway to Capital.

(i) Includes 3,58 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(j) Includes 3,32 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of the new lines Utratia-Sultanpur Zafarabad and Pathankot-Madhopur on Northern Railway to Capital to the extent of their remunerativeness according to assessment made on the basis of actuals, 1 lakh due to transfer of expenditure on Howrah Car Shed to Capital and also covers 4,88 lakhs due to transfer from Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund to Development Fund of the expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 relating to quarters forming part of a Scheme for Class III and IV Staff.

(k) Includes 16,81 lakhs due to *ad hoc* transfer of the cost of the new lines under construction on 1-4-55, *viz.*, Khandwa-Hingoli on Central Railway and Quilon-Ernakulam on Southern Railway to Capital as per the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 39 lakhs due to erroneous transfer of the cost of the Works Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill restoration to Capital on Eastern Railway and 9 lakhs relating to conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway and excludes 29,41 lakhs loans repaid to General Revenues in terms of the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 9 lakhs on account of write-back of erroneous adjustments relating to quarters for Class III and Class IV staff forming part of a Scheme to Capital and D.R.F.

(l) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of the new line Bobbili-Saluru on South Eastern Railway since assessed to be remunerative and excludes 48 lakhs due to write-back from Capital of the erroneous adjustment s made in 1961-62 relating to the works 'Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill on Eastern Railway' and conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway, and also covers 3 lakhs due to write-back of expenditure on the Works providing Crossing Station at Kargada and doubling of the Section Godhra-Ratlam from Capital on Western Railway.

(m) Includes, 250 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of certain works now assessed to be reremunerative justifying their charge to Capital, 3 lakhs transferred to D.R.F. on Central Railway and excludes 82 lakhs transferred from Capital and O.L. W.R. on Western Railway.

(n) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital on Eastern Railway.

(o) Includes 15 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative on Western Railway and excludes 4 lakhs transferred from Capital on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(p) Includes 54 lakhs due to transfer of cost of certain works on Northeast Frontier (47 lakhs) and Southeastern (7 lakhs) Railways now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to capital and one lakh transferred to OLWR and DRF wrongly charged to this Fund on N.F. Railway.

(q) Represents loan from General Revenues.

(r) Includes 2,45 lakhs transferred to Capital [Northern (1,49) Northeast Frontier (—12), Southern (90) and Western (18) Railways] and 2,60 lakhs transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund [Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western (41) Railways].

(s) Includes 3,99 lakhs due to expenditure on restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill on Eastern Railway (54), C.T.C. work on N.F. Railway (3,25) and Gorakhpur- Katihar microwave communications on N.E., Rly. (20) written back to Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(t) Includes 29 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure incurred in connection with Sealdah re-modelling phase I to Capital as it is now assessed to be remunerative.

(u) Excludes 82 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure of certain III class coaches from Depreciation Fund on Southern Railway.

(v) Includes 9,21 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus and 21,62 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(w) Includes 2,92 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus and 15,72 lakhs anticipated loan from General Revenues.

(x) Includes 7 lakhs transferred from capital. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(y) Represents loan from General Revenues.

APPENDIX XVI

Railway Pension Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund					Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to fund during the year	Closing Balance
	By transfer from S.R.P.I. (Contributory)	Revenue	Capital	Interest on balance	Total			
1964-65 . . .	2,97	11,60	40	27	15,24	2,21	13,03	(*a*)13,82
1965-66 . . .	29	12,10	40	76	13,35	2,25	11,00	(*b*)25,17
1966-67 . . .	6,13	13,60	40	1,40	21,53	3,77	17,76	(*c*)44,09
1967-68 . . .	53	10,00	30	2,10	12,84	5,34	7,50	(*d*)52,37
1968-69 . . .	4,73	10,00	30	2,65	17,68	6,37	11,31	(*e*)67,90
1969-70 . . .	2,13	10,00	30	3,28	15,71	7,69	8,02	(*f*)80,02
1970-71 . . .	87	15,00	50	3,87	20,24	8,65	11,59	(*g*)92,86
1971-72 . . .	37	11,50	50	4,40	16,77	10,40	6,37	(*h*)100,33
1972-73 . . .	4,95	16,00	72	5,44	27,11	10,46	16,65	(*i*)125,06
1973-74 (RE) .. .	1,60	16,00	60	6,34	24,54	12,83	11,71	(*j*)137,91
1974-75 (BE) . .	..	16,00	60	6,96	23,56	14,42	9,14	147,05

Includes (a) 79 lakhs, (b) 35 lakhs, (c) 1.16 lakhs, (d) 78 lakhs, (e) 4,22 lakhs, (f) 4,10 lakhs, (g) 1,25 lakhs, (h) 1,10 lakhs, (i) 8,08 lakhs and (j) 1,14 lakhs on account of transfer from Contributory Provident Fund of staff opting for pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

APPENDIX XVII

Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Appropriation to Fund			Withdrawal from Fund	Net accretion to Fund during year	Closing balance
	From Surcharge on Passengers	Interest	Total			
1974-75 B.E.	8,00	24	8,24	2,64	5,60	(a) 7,60

(a) Includes proforma Opening Balance of 200 lakhs transferred from "Deposits Miscellaneous" 1973-74 Account.

APPENDIX XVIII

Financial effect of Social Burdens on Indian Government Railways

(Figures in crores of rupees)

1. Loss on unremunerative branch lines	10.98
2. (*a*) Loss on suburban traffic	14.00
(*b*) Loss on Non-Suburban passenger traffic and other coaching traffic	81.06
3. Loss on low-rated freight like coal, foodgrains, fodder, charcoal, firewood, fruits and vegetables, bamboos and limestone, salt, ores etc.	115.40
4. Loss on freight concessions on export trade relief measures, etc.	4.00
	225.44

NOTE.—Besides, the Railways are also spending about Rs. 17.66 crores on Railway Protection Force, about Rs. 3.76 crores as contribution to state Governments for Order Police etc., Rs. 26.77 crores on Staff Welfare, Health & Medical Services; Rs. 3.43 crores on educational assistance to railway employees' children and Rs. 11 crores by way of subsidised housing of employees.

SUMMARY

OF

RAILWAYS ROLLING STOCK, MACHINERY AND WORKS PROGRAMMES FOR 1974-75

The table below sets out the Article for 1972-73, Budget and Revised Estimates for 1973-74 and the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Open Line Works (Revenue) and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund :

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Particulars	Actuals, 1972-73	Budget, Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
Capital	206,55,11	164,00,00	160,59,87	209,00,00
Depreciation Reserve Fund	113,60,04	137,54,00	130,19,00	115,00,00
Development Fund	21,48,93	20,00,00	20,00,00	18,50,00
Open Line Works—Revenue	7,07,87	8,00,00	7,20,00	7,50,00
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	13,60
TOTAL	348,71,95	329,54,00	317,98,87	350,13,60
Metropolitan Transport Projects Misc. Advances (Cap.)	2,77,06	8,00,00	6,20,13	18,00,00
GRAND TOTAL	351,49,01	33,54,00	324,19,00	368,13,60

The following is the distribution of the net provision of 368.14 crores among the various classes of works :

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Actuals, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75					
			Capital	Depreciation Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works (Revenue)	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	Total
1. Rolling Stock	127,40	148,95	109,99	52,26	13	..	..	162,38
2. Machinery and Plant	6,42	6,13	1,50	5,70	8	80	...	8,08
3. Track Renewals	56,49	58,46	20	60,55	..	..	..	60,75
4. Bridge Works	5,78	9,01	80	6,14	79	27	..	8,00
5. Traffic Facilities	59,25	54,69	52,20	2,00	3,85	1,98	..	60,03
6. Signalling and Interlocking works, etc.	15,04	11,08	5,61	5,86	1,60	1,81	..	14,88
7. Workshops (including production units, namely DLW, CLW & ICF but excluding those provided as part of Electrification Projects)	5,12	6,45	8,20	55	96	76	..	10,47
8. Electrification	14,31	16,56	23,54	20	1,11	..	..	24,85

(Figurs in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Actuals, 1972-73	Revise Estimate 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75					
			Capital	Depreciation Fund	Development Fund	Open Line Works Revenue)	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	Total
9. Other Electrical Works	3,84	4,14	11	3,49	70	69	..	4,99
10. Staff Quarters	7,22	5,77	1,22	2,09	4,27	38	..	7,96
11. Amenities for Staff	3,50	3,32	..	30	2,99	73	..	4,02
12. Passenger and other Railway Users' Amenities	4,51	3,75	..	6	3,73	..	..	3,79
13. New lines	14,17	13,59	12,33	..	..	..	..	12,33
14. Restoration of dismantled lines	1	1,09	2	80	..	..	..	82
15. Other specified works	1,78	1,75	1,00	63	78	58	..	2,99
16. Taking over of Open Line wires from P. & T. Deptt.	..	69	40	..	..	..	..	40
17. Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Road Services	4,39	..	3,00	..	..	..	.	3,00
18. Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
19. (*a*) Stores Suspense (Net)	22,05	—13,93	1,52	..	..	..	..	1,52
(*b*) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	14,68	5,60	2,45	..	..	..	..	2,45
(*c*) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	2,05	—65	3,03	..	..	.	..	3,03
20. Credits or recoveries—								
(*a*) Credits for released materials	—16,15	—16,50	..	—15,93	..	..	..	—15,93
(*b*) Other credits	—2,64	—1,96	—13	..	..	..	..	—13
(*c*) Refund of TELCO Shares	—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	348,72	317,99	226,99	124,70	20,99	8,00	14	380,82
PROBABLE SAVINGS	..	..	—17,99	—9,70	—2,49	—50	..	—30,68
NET	348,72	317,99	209,00	115,00	18,50	7,50	14	350,14
Metropolitan Transport Projects	2,77	6,20	18,00	..	..	..	..	18,00
GRAND TOTAL	351,49	324,19	227,00	115,00	18,50	7,50	14	368,14

1. TRACK

A total provision of Rs. 60.75 crores has been made for Track Renewals during 1974-75—Rs. 42.11 crores for "Works in Progress" and Rs. 18.64 crores for "New Works".

Important New Works proposed during 1974-75 with brief notes of justification are as under :—

2. BRIDGES

1. *Replacement of ballasted deck and changing of flooring system of the Wadi Bunder Viaduct on Harbour Branch line at kms. 1/18 to 2/12 of Bombay Division—Central Railway.*—Over the years cracks have developed in the concrete through which water along with silt percolates on the troughs and through loose rivets, the silt and water accumulate on the flanges of the main girders. These accumulations have caused heavy damage to the top flanges and rivet of the main girders. It is, therefore, proposed to change the flooring system, on condition basis, with certain modifications to the main girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 52.57 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided during the year 1974-75.

2. *Bina-Katni Section—Replacement of 4/30-48 girder spans at kms. 1024/5-6 of Dassan Bridge—Central Railway.*—The girders have outlived their normal life necessitating speed restrictions which affect the line capacity adversely. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.21 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed during 1974-75.

3. *Construction of Road over-bridge in replacement of existing 'B' Class level crossing No. 42/I on Grand Chord at Sasaram—Eastern Railway.*—The work is being undertaken to allow smooth movement of heavy road traffic without interference with the rail traffic. The total cost of the work is Rs. 48.58 lakhs, out of which Railway's share is Rs. 23.89 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is being provided in 1974-75.

4. *Strengthening of flooring system and junction points of stringers with cross-girders of Ganga Bridge No. 1248 (11×260 ft. spans) at kms 1523/1—1524/1 near Balawali on Moradabad-Saharanpur Section—Northern Railway.*—The existing girders of the bridge are weak necessitating speed restrictions which affect the line capacity adversely. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.16 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed during 1974-75.

5. *Madras-Gudur Section—Regirdering of bridge No. NE9 (Buckingham Canal 1×21.34m SK and 1×29.57m SK girders at km. 24/10-11 near Basin Bridge Junction) with new steel girders to BG ML standard in lieu of existing weak girders—Southern Railway.*—The girders have outlived their normal life necessitating speed restrictions which affect the line capacity adversely. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed during 1974-75.

6. *Madras-Gudur Section—Regirdering of bridge No. 92 (7×18.3m) at km. 34/10—34/13 and bridge No. 167 (6×18.3m) at km. 79/1 with new steel girders to BG ML standard in lieu of existing girders—Southern Railway.*—The girders have outlived their normal life necessitating speed restrictions which affect the line capacity adversely. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed during 1974-75.

7. *Madras-Gudur Section—Regirdering of 22 Nos. of 12.2 m spans in bridge No. 237 (28×12.2m, 1×9.98m and 1×7.39m Swarnamughi river) at km. 112/11 to 113/2 with new steel girders to BG ML standard—Southern Railway.*—The girders have outlived their normal life necessitating speed restrictions which affect the line capacity adversely. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed during 1974-75.

8. *Construction of a road over-bridge at km. 365/11-12 in Kazipet yard, between Kazipet and Hasanparti Road Stations in lieu of the existing level crossing No. 59 on Kazipet-Balharshah Section—South Central Railway.*—The work is being undertaken to allow smooth movement of heavy road traffic without interference with the rail traffic. The total cost of the work is Rs. 31.56 lakhs, out of which Railway's share is estimated at Rs. 15.75 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is being provided in 1974-75.

9. *Construction of Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 168 at km. 236/4-5 between Kavali and Tettu stations on National Highway 5, Madras-Calcutta Road between Bitragunta-Tenali Section—South Central Railway.*—The work is being undertaken to allow smooth movement of heavy road traffic without interference with the rail traffic. The total cost of the work is Rs. 20.37 lakhs, out of which Railway's share is estimated at Rs. 10.19 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is being provided in 1974-75.

10. *Provision of a road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing at km. 750/1 at the Waltiar end of the station yard on Srikakulam Road—Southeastern Railway.*—The work is being undertaken to allow smooth movement of heavy road traffic without interference with the rail traffic. The total cost of the work is Rs. 27.10 lakhs, out of which Railway's share is estimated at Rs. 11.80 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is being provided in 1974-75.

11. *Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutments of Berupa Bridge No. 539 (16×100' G) at km. 402/15-14 between Nergundi-Kendrapara Road in Bhadrak-Khurda Road Section—Southeastern Railway.*—The existing girders of this bridge are of

early steel which have outlived their normal life necessitating speed restrictions which affect the line capacity adversely. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 146.68 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1974-75.

12. *Replacement of girders and recapping of piers and abutments of Bridge No.* 557-*Koakhai* (20-150′ *G*) *at Km.* 414/2—415/3 *between Balikuda-Barang in Bhadrak-Khurda Road Section—Southeastern Railway.*—The existing griders of this bridge are of early steel which have outlived their normal life necessitating speed restrictions which is affecting the line capacity adversely. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 241.94 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 59.50 lakhs has been proposed during 1974-75.

13. *Re-building of the Up line Bridge No.* 434 (6-40 *ft. G and* 1—80 *ft. G*) *at Km.* 340.357 *between Jaipur Keonjhar Road—Jakhapura in Bhadrak-Palasa Section and conversion of the same into* 8—40 *ft. G—Southeastern Railway.*—The bridge has past history of damages by floods. The girders, therefore, need to be raised. The existing masonry of the bridge is distressed and unsafe for the raised height and it is necessary to rebuild the entire bridge from the foundations so as to be safe for the modern day loading. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 27.85 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 3.20 lakhs has been proposed during 1974-75.

14. *Khurda Road—Palasa Section — Re-building bridge No.* 951*Up* (2×60′ *G*) *including increase of waterway at km.* 574/1-2 *with regarding of approaches between Ganjan and Chatrapur Stations—Southeastern Railway.*—The existing bridge was constructed in the year 1896. The waterway available under the bridge is inadequate and the bridge is unable to cater to the flood discharge. It is, therefore, proposed to rebuild the existing bridge at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.59 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been proposed during 1974-75.

15. *Re-building of* 11 *bridges and regarding and track from Km.* 739.6 *to Km.* 743.3 *on the Up line between Urlam and Srikakulam Road Stations on Palasa-Waltair Trunk Route Section—Southeastern Railway.*—The waterway available under the bridges is inadequate and the bridges are unable to cater to the flood discharge resulting in recurring damage to the bridges and their approaches during high floods. The existing masonry of the Up line bridges is distressed and would be unsafe for the raised height. It is, therefore, necessary to rebuild the bridges so as to be safe for the present day traffic. The total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 18.55 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakh has been proposed during 1974-75.

16. *Re-building of Bridge No.* 733 *over river Sabarmati between Ahmedabad and Sabarmati with provision for an additional B.G. track.—Western Railway.*—The existing bridge was damaged during the floods of August, 1973. It is no longer considered safe to retain the existing bridge. The traffic on the section also justifies provision of an additional track on this bridge. It is, therefore, proposed to rebuild the existing bridge with provision of an additional B.G. track at an estimated cost of Rs. 264.33 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1974-75.

Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges.—166 works of construction of Road Over/Under Bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings were programmed as works in progress and new works in the Railway's Budget for 1973-74. Estimates in respect of 113 works were sanctioned. During the year, work on 7 bridges was completed and work on 48 bridges was in progress. Remaining proposals were in various stages of planning, preparation of drawings, designs and sanction to the estimates.

3. TRAFFIC FACILITIES

1. *Re-modelling of yard at Junnerdeo—Central Railway.*—Junnerdeo is situated at 68 kilometres from Amla on the Amla-Junnerdeo-Parasia single line B.G. section and serves the bulk of the coalfields in the Pench Valley area. In order to deal with anticipated increase in coal traffic during the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Study Team for Coal Transport Planning, after detailed examination have suggested provision of additional facilities in the yard to handle the increased traffic in the initial stages pending detailed survey and preparation of master plan. These facilities consist of extension of the length of receiving-*cum*-despatch lines, sick lines, vacuum testing arrangements and provision of standard II interlocking etc. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 41.96 lakhs with a proposed outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in 1974-75.

2. *New Katni Yard—Remodelling—Central Railway.*—New Katni yard is located at the junction of Itarsi-Katni, Bina-Katni and Chheoki-Satna-Katni sections of Central Railway and Bilaspur-Katni section of South Eastern Railway. It serves the important stream of coal traffic from Central India Coalfields to Western, Northern and Southern regions of the country and iron and steel traffic from Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plant. The Study Team for Coal Transport Planning during the Fifth Plan period have estimated that as against the present traffic of 800 wagons per day dealt with in the yard, it will be required to deal with 1600 wagons per day by 1978-79. While an Engineering-*cum*-Traffic survey to determine the additional facilities to be provided is in progress, it is considered necessary to provide as an immediate measure some facilities like extension of seven short marshalling lines, provision of two additional departure lines, and two marshalling lines and a through yard on the down side with four lines etc. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 73.52 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1974-75.

3. *Bhusawal Up Goods Yard—Provision of 3 additional Up departure lines of 686m—Central Railway.* The streams of traffic from Bombay, Itarsi and Nagpur as well as the Branch line from Surat meet at Bhusawal which is an important yard on the Central Railway. The Study Team for Coal Transport Planning to examine the requirement of facilities available at this station *vis-a-vis* the future requirements have recommended that against the present 450 wagons of coal, this yard will be required to handle about 800 wagons. Coupled with the increase in general goods traffic the pressure in the up yard is expected to go up considerably. In order to meet the situation the Study Team have *inter alia* recommended the extension of the up through departure grid by three more lines. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 35.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 1974-75.

4. *Jalgaon—Provision of an additional Up and Down loop line of 686 m. behind Tourist Platform on Down side—Central Railway.*—Jalgaon is an important and busy junction station on the Igatpuri-Bhusawal Electrified Double Line section on the North-East Main Line of the Central Railway. While two loop lines have been provided in either direction only one loop is normally available for traffic, besides the main line, as the other loop is always kept blocked for want of passage or by wagons bound for Western Railway. A Traffic Survey-*cum*-Works Study was undertaken to determine the extent of additional facilities required at Jalgaon for handling future level of traffic. It was seen that one of the main causes for detention to trains here is the inadequacy of lines. The Survey Team has therefore recommended the provision of an additional up and down loop line on the down side behind the Tourist Platform in order to reduce the detention to trains short of Jalgaon. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 16.19 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1974-75.

5. *Khapri—Provision of P.O.L. siding—Central Railway.*—Khapri is situated at 12 kilometres from Nagpur on the Bombay-Nagpur double line trunk route. It is just short of Ajni, where a major marshalling yard is located. The facilities available for dealing with P.O.L. traffic at Nagpur are inadequate for movement of this traffic in block rakes. It is, therefore, necessary to develop facilities to deal with this traffic in bulk. The goods yard at Nagpur is, therefore, necessary to develop facilities to deal for expansion. As such, it is not possible to develop such facilities at Nagpur. Further the procedure for dealing with tank wagons at Nagpur is combersome and time-consuming. It is, therefore, proposed to develop facilities at Khapri, so that the entire movement of P.O.L. traffic meant for Nagpur area can be dealt with in bulk at Khapri. It is proposed to provide an additional Up and Down loop line of 686m. length on the Up side and two spurs of 300m. and 393 m. in length taking off from this loop. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 10.83 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1974-75.

6. *Provision of an additional platform at Bombay Victoria Terminus and remodelling of Mazagaon yard —Central Railway.*—The lay-out of the Bombay V.T. yard and other facilities are in accordance with the old concepts. With the increase in the long distance passenger traffic it has not been possible to improve the facilities therefor. A Traffic-cum-Engineering survey for remodelling of this yard was conducted and the Report for providing various facilities is under examination. As an immediate measure however it has been proposed to provide one additional platform at Bombay V.T. and extend one platform to accommodate 18 bogies. The Mazagaon yard is also simultaneously proposed to be remodelled to deal with longer trains. Both the works are estimated to cost Rs. 133.00 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1974-75.

7. *Gomoh—Remodelling of Yard—Eastern Railway.*—In the wake of commissioning of the Bokaro Steel Plant, the flow of traffic through Gomoh is anticipated to increase in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The passenger traffic is also expected to increase considerably. Based on the recommendations of a survey team to assess the additional facilities required at Gomoh, it is proposed to take up at an anticipated cost of Rs. 62.7 lakhs, the works like provision of 2 additional marshalling lines in the Up Yard, a down goods despatch line to provide independent exit from the down yard and a full length shunting neck, additional slip coach siding adjacent to the platform, extension of existing three stabling lines etc., with an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1974-75.

8. *Dhanbad—Provision of integrated coaching facilities—Eastern Railway.*—The coaching facilities at Dhanbad station are not adequate to meet the traffic requirements. A Works-study was therefore carried out in 1972 to assess the required facilities. The work-study report has been examined and it is proposed to provide facilities such as :—(*a*) Extension to existing passenger platform. (*b*) Extension of line in the VIP platform and existing down loop platform including provision of pits, hydrants and platform and (*c*) A Additional line in VIP platform, etc., at a cost of Rs. 46.6 lakhs as phase-I with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1974-75.

9. *Patna—Provision of additional coaching terminal facilities* (Phase I)—*Eastern Railway.*—Provision of additional terminal facilities at Patna Junction was keenly felt and a techno-economic survey was therefore undertaken for the same. Based on the recommendations of the survey, it is proposed to undertake works such as 2 washing lines with pits, raised platforms and washing and charging facilities at the site where the Governor's platform is located; a new booking office and circulating area on the south side of the station; a 16ft. foot-overbridge from the south side giving connection to all the existing platforms and also to the north side of the station; and shifting of the officers in the existing station building to the first floor and extension of 3rd class waiting hall as Phase I. These works have been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 55 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs during 1974-75.

10. *Renukoot—Conversion of two marshalling lines into full length reception-cum-departure lines and provision of two additional classification lines—Eastern Railway.*—Renukoot yard is situated at KM 41.89 from Chopan Station on the Garhwa Road—Chopan Section. This yard deals with about 220 wagons a day at present. Renukoot has to function as a feeder yard for the industrial complex mainly to HINDALCO which has increased the production of Aluminium to four times that of 1963. The present facilities in this yard are quite inadequate to deal with the increased traffic. According to the projections given by the Coal Transport Planning Study Team 5.5 additional coal trains and 3 additional goods trains are expected to pass through Renukoot Station by the end of 5th Plan. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake the works mentioned above at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.68 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3.90 lakhs for 1974-75.

11. (*i*) *Kusunda—Tetulmari Section—Laying a parallel line to the existing main line to serve Chandore Branch and* (*ii*) *Kusunda—Provision of an additional line in the empty stabling yard—Eastern Railway.*—Kusunda is situated at Km 274.26 from Howrah on Dhanbad—Katrasgarh Branch and serves as a Coal Depotyard. This yard is connected with the Grand Chord by a single line electrified link called Kusunda-Tetulmari Link. The coal traffic originating from Jharia Coalfields is being loaded on the empties at Kusunda and 11 colliery sidings are being serviced from this Main line Section. There has been an increase of 43 per cent in coal loading since 1955-56 and there is still large unfulfilled demand of coal loading. A traffic survey revealed that additional line capacity will have to be developed for 16 trains each way, against 10 at present. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a parallel line to the existing line and an additional line in the empty stabling yard, which would make available 20 paths each way. The work is anticipated to cost Rs. 38.34 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for 1974-75.

12. *Howrah—Provision of terminal facilities for dealing with suburban and non-suburban traffic-Phase I.* (*a*) *Replacement of the structures of the General stores and Signalling Workshop at Howrah and Shifting them to Belur and* (*b*) *Replacement of the structures of the Belur Scrap Yard and shifting it to Danquni-Eastern Railway.*—The techno-economic survey conducted for provision of additional facilities at Howrah have recommended that a separate suburban terminal at Howrah is necessary to segregate the suburban and non-suburban traffic. This new suburban terminal is proposed at the site where the present Howrah General Stores and Signalling Workshop is situated. This workshop and the Belur scrap yard are very old, dilapidated and warrant replacement which is immediate and inescapable. The Belur scrap yard is also not ideally located. The work of shifting of the General Stores and Signalling Workshop to Belur and Belur Scrap Yard to Dankuni (where land is available for the scrap yard) is therefore included in the Budget for 1974-75 at a cost of Rs. 148.18 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs for 1974-75.

13. *Doubling the line between Subzimandi and Ganaur* (56.35 *km*) *on the Subzimandi* Ambala *Section—Northern Railway.—The Subzimandi* Ambala Cantt is a single line section and is the shortest route connecting the metropolitan city of Delhi with areas of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Besides the sectional traffic, very heavy movement of through passenger traffic is taking place on this section for stations beyond Ambala. The installation of two units of 100 KW generation each at Panipat Thermal Power Station has been approved by the Planning Commission. To cater for the movement of coal required for the Thermal Power Station at Panipat and other increase in passenger and general goods traffic, it is considered necessary to double the section between Subzimandi and Ganaur (56.35 km). The work is estimated to cost Rs. 448.46 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in the Budget for 1974-75.

14. *Hissar : Provision of additional goods facilities in M. G. Yard—Northern Railway.*—Hissar is an important junction station and transhipment point on Bikaner Division. M.G. lines from three directions, *viz.*, Rewari, Sadulpur and Sirsa (Bhatinda) and B.G. line from Jakhal converge at this station. The existing facilities in the yard are inadequate to deal with the present traffic. A workstudy revealed that additions and alterations in the yard, such as, extension of goods reception lines, provision of additional goods running line, provision of additional sorting-*cum*-stabling lines, shunting neck and shifting of sick lines etc. are necessary to cater to the existing and future level of traffic. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 14.74 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 4.74 lakhs has been proposed for 1974-75.

15. *Tundla : Providing an UP through goods line—Northern Railway.*—Tundla is located on double line trunk route Mughalsarai—Ghaziabad—Delhi and is the junction for Tundla—Agra single line branch. The Up goods yard is situated at Mughalsarai end. The Down goods yard is at Delhi end, entirely to the north of the main lines. All the Up through goods trains which are received in the Up through yard have to move *via* the Up main line or common loop in the coaching yard or *via* the central yard lines. The movement interferes with the Up and Dn main lines. In order to avoid the loss of time suffered by Up through trains in going to the coaching and central yards and to leave these yards free for other movements, it is proposed to provide an Up through line connecting the Up through yard with the lines *via* the loco shed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 11.15 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1974-75.

16. *Conversion of Samastipur—Darbhanga section from Metre Gauge to Broad gauge—Northeastern Railway.*—Samastipur—Darbhanga section forms part of the Samastipur-Darbhanga-Raxaul metre gauge line which is included in the Perspective Plan on Gauge conversion of the Indian Railways. Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys have been

carried out for the project. Darbhanga is the most important city on the route and most of the traffic originates from there. With the conversion of Samastipur—Darbhanga section, the quantum of transhipment which would have been necessary at Samastipur after the conversion of Barabanki—Samastipur section will get reduced and it will not be necessary to develop costly transhipment facilities at Samastipur. The gauge conversion of this line will also give fillip to the industrial development of Darbhanga and surrounding areas which are some of the most backward in Bihar. An important Air Force Headquarters is located at Darbhanga which will be better served by the railway after conversion.

With the conversion of Darbhanga—Samastipur section the metre gauge lines from Darbhanga to Nirmali, from Sakri to Jayanagar and from Darbhanga to Raxaul will be deprived of a direct metre gauge link with Samastipur and other main line stations. Construction of Hasanpur-Sakri Link is, however, proposed to be taken up simultaneously and it will provide an alternative metre gauge link for the meter gauge system.

The conversion is estimated to cost Rs. 4.75 crores and is not expected to be remunerative. A Final Location Survey will be carried out to determine the exact cost and financial returns. It is proposed to take up the project for conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.75 crores in 1974-75 with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs in the first year.

17. *Conversion of the Section from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati from Metre Gague to Broad Gauge—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—There had been a persistant demand from the Govt. of Assam, the North-Eastern Region, Members of Parliament and public for the extension of Broad Gauge from New Bongaigaon to Gauhati. This will enable a through and fast connection between Gauhati, Capital of Assam to Delhi, Calcutta and other important cities of India in addition to eliminating the transhipment of passengers and goods now necessary at New Bongaigaon. This will also lead to the economic and industrial development of this part of Assam rich in tea, jute, oil and coal. This is one of the projects which have been included in the perspective plan of the Railways for gauge conversion. A preliminary engineering and traffic survey was conducted in 1968 and the report has been examined. It was found that the cost of providing a Broad Gauge line on this section of length 160.5 kms. will be Rs. 24.79 crores. The financial return in the 1st year is 1.7 per cent by the conventional method. The work is expected to be completed in three years time.

The Convention Committee have recommended that the capital cost of construction of the non-strategic portion of Northeast Frontier Railway may be free from dividend liability in the Fourth Plan. It is likely that this concession may be extended to this project.

It is proposed to take up this work at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.79 crores. An amount of Rs. 2 crores is being provided in 1974-75.

18. *Proposed ancillary traffic facilities at Madras Central for the level of traffic up to the year* 1975—*Southern Railway.*—The traffic facilities provided at Madras Central have not kept pace with the growth in the level of passenger traffic handled at this station. A traffic-*cum*-engineering survey for providing additional terminal facilities in Madras area has revealed that some facilities like provision of additional platform lines, stabling lines, washing-*cum*-pit lines, sick lines, Parcel Office etc. are required to be provided to cater to the increasing traffic. Madras Central Station is space bound and it is not possible to provide these facilities either on the Southern side or on the Eastern side as the area is built up. It is therefore proposed to acquire land on the western side of the Buckingham Canal for these works. The land required is approximately 54.4 acres costing about Rs. 268.76 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 8.33 lakhs has been provided during 1974-75.

19. *Acquisition of land for the 3rd and 4th line between Villivakkam and Trivellore—Southern Railway.*—The present capacity on the Villivakkam—Trivellore and Basin Bridge—Vyasarpadi sections is inadequate to handle the existing traffic efficiently. Even after electrification of the existing main lines between Madras and Trivellore, which is in progress the capacity required to handle the traffic will be far short of requirements. It is, therefore, considered necessary to quadruple these sections. It is now proposed to acquire land for this work. The work of acquisition of land is estimated to cost Rs. 10.43 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 1 lakh is being provided in the Budget for 1974-75.

20. *Doubling between Bibinagar—Bhongir* (13.26 *km.) and provision of two crossing stations between (i) Ghanpur—Pindial and (ii) Jangaon—Raghunathpalli South Central Railway.*—Secunderabad—Kazipet section forms part of the connection between the New Delhi—Madras G.T. Route and the Madras—Wadi—Bombay trunk route. This section is partially doubled, leaving two patches of single line between Bibinagar—Bhongir and Pembarti—Pindial. The traffic on the section has been increasing steadily. The expansion of Singareni Collieries has undergone a significant upward revision. Against the present level of five million tonnes of coal, the Collieries are expected to reach 12 million tonnes. The Traffic Survey conducted recently has recommended the doubling of the remaining single line portions on the section to cater for the anticipated increase in traffic. However, it is proposed to take at present only the works mentioned above. These works are estimated to cost Rs. 123 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in the Budget for 1974-75.

21. *Mandamari : Additional facilities in the Yard South Central Railway.*—Mandamari is a four line interlocked station between Bellampalli and Ramagundam on G.T. route of S. C. Railway. Sidings for

Ramakrishnapuram and Indaran will take off from this station at the east end. The number of wagons expected to be offered for despatch by Singareni Colliery is about 100 by 1975-76 which will go up to 181 during the last year of 5th Plan. To carry the above traffic the Survey Team for Coal Transport Planning (OL) recommended several additional facilities and some of these like 3 running lines, 2 dead end sorting lines and one sick line proposed to be provided now at an anticipated cost of Rs. 34.15 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.30 lakhs during 1974-75.

22. *Ramagundam : Provision of five additional lines in the yard—South Central Railway.*—Ramagundam railway station on G.T. route serves an important industrial area. Besides Singareni Coal Fields, there are two big units of power houses of the Andhra Pradesh Govt. here and the Fertiliser Corporation of India are setting up here a large factory with a capacity of 5 lakhs tonnes per annum. The collieries have a programme to increase their production to 12 million tonnes by the end of 5th Plan against 4.5 million tonnes now. It is therefore anticipated that an additional load of 160 wagons will have to be handled here and the Study Team for Coal Transport Planning (OL) have recommended some additional facilities here to augment the increase in the traffic. At present only 9 lines are available here for goods traffic and it is proposed to provide 5 additional lines to cope up with the expected increase in traffic. The work is anticipated to cost Rs. 20.80 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided during 1974-75.

23. *Daund—Wadi Section : Additional line Capacity Works—South Central Railway.*—Daund—Sholapur—Wadi section is a 338 KM long B. G. single line section on the Madras—Bombay route. A traffic survey conducted to examine the traffic prospects has revealed that there would be 20 trains each way by 1973-74 and by 1975-76 this would be 21.5 in Daund—Sholapur and 20.6 in the Sholapur—Wadi sections. To meet the increasing trends of traffic, the work in two phases has already been sanctioned and the work is in progress. It is now proposed to provide some additional facilities under Phase III such as simultaneous reception facilities at Dhavlas, Angar and Madha, Twin approaches to Daund Yard and connecting 4 dead end sidings at Wadi Yard, anticipated to cost Rs. 67.68 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs during 1974-75.

24. *Hyderabad—Secunderabad Area : Development of terminal facilities—Phase I—South Central Railway.*—The twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are hemmed in all sides by busy roads and built up areas. The traffic here has been increasing rapidly and a stage has now been reached where it is not possible for these two cities to accept any further traffic. The traffic is expected to increase by 50 per cent by the end of 5th Plan. For augmenting the existing terminal facilities, the Survey Team has recommended that Hyderabad should be developed as centralised passenger station dealing with only passenger and parcel traffic with facilities for maintenance and stabling of rakes and Secunderabad being treated as a wayside station through which B. G. trains will pass. It is therefore proposed to provide the following facilities :—

(*i*) additional stabling line, additional platform, one parcel-*cum*-tourist siding, two short stabling sidings, extension of washing lines and bay platform lines etc. at Hyderabad; and

(*ii*) provision of 2 BG siding lines, extension of 3 through goods lines upto 549m each, a mineral siding, etc. at Secunderabad;

at an anticipated cost of Rs. 41.69 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5.08 lakhs for 1974-75.

25. *Conversion of the Guntur—Macherla MG Section to BG—South Central Railway*—Numerous presentations have been received from the Andhra Pradesh State Government for the construction of a new BG line either from Secunderabad or Kazipet to some point near the Nagarjunasagar Dam and onwards to Ongole in the South. The need for this line has been stressed in the context of the large scale agricultural development in the ayacut of the Nagarjunasagar Reservoir and also for providing a shorter link from Hyderabad to places south of Vijayawada. After from considering various alternative proposals it was finally decided in consultation with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh that Engineering and Traffic Surveys should be carried out for a new line from Secunderabad to Nadikude (a station on the Guntur-Macherla M.G. section) and conversion of the Guntur-Macherla M.G. section to B.G. The surveys have been completed.

Construction of the new line between Bibinagar and Nadikude together with the conversion of the Guntur-Mecherla M.G. section to B.G. is not expected to be remunerative under the normal circumstances and the Government of Andhra Pradesh was therefore requested to agree to bear the cost of land required for the line, to regulate road traffic in order to avoid unhealthy competition and to give their consent for inflation of the chargeable distance by 50 per cent.

The State Government have agreed to the above terms and these terms are expected to make the line remunerative.

The length of Guntur-Macherla section is 130.22 Kms. and the cost of conversion is estimated as Rs. 8.21 crores. Outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs is proposed in 1974-75.

26. *Bilaspur—Provision of a chord connecting Bilaspur—Nagpur main line with Bilaspur—Katni line avoiding Bilaspur Yard—Southeastern Railway.*—The Branch line to Katni and Central India Coal Fields takes off Bilaspur, a station on Howrah—Nagpur main line of this system. The layout of Bilaspur Yard

is not suited for through traffic without reversal of break vans. The study team for Coal Transport Planing have forecast a daily loading of 1767 wagons per day by 1978-79 in Central India Coal Fields area against existing loading of 920 wagons per day. The volume of traffic is expected to increase gradually to about 7 trains each way against 4 trains each way as at present. The Study Team has recommended the provision of this bye-pass line as an urgent necessity. It is therefore proposed to undertake the above work at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.30 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh for 1974-75.

27. *Ratlam · Providing two bye-pass lines in the Up Yard—Western Railway.*—Ratlam is an important BG/MG junction on the Bombay-Delhi trunk route on the BG system of Western Railway and forms a vital junction with the Ajmer-Khandwa MG line linking the northern and southern network of MG lines. It is an important goods transhipment point. Trains from up yard suffer heavy detention for passage through passenger yard. Similarly Up through trains also suffer heavy detention for line in the passenger yard. The Study Team for Coal Transport Planning has estimated that by the end of 5th Plan period this yard will be required to deal with 27 trains for the Up direction, of which over 50 per cent will be bye-pass loads. It has, therefore, suggested *inter-alia,* provision of additional facilities in the yard. It is, however, proposed to provide two bye-pass lines only for the present. The provision of these bye-pass lines would improve flexibility of Ratlam passenger yard and movement of down trains, which is strained at present. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 19.00 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1974-75.

4. SIGNALLING AND TELECOMMUNICATION

1. *Mathura-Palwal Section—Provision of Automatic Signalling with Axle Counters—Central Railway.*—The existing capacity of Mathura-Palwal Section is 40 trains. The section is already working to 38 trains each way. A number of industries have already developed in this section. The section will be required to handle very heavy traffic due to coming up of a Petro Chemical complex at Mathura. To augment the capacity of the section, the Railway has proposed to provide Automatic Signalling with Axle Counters on Mathura-Palwal Section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 165 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during 1974-75.

2. *Itarsi-Amla Section—Provision of A.C.S.R. wire —Central Railway.*—To improve the deteriorated efficiency of section control circuit due to frequent copper wire theft, the Railway has proposed to provide railway owned land line communication system with Aluminium wires. This will improve the efficiency of train operation. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 15.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh during 1974-75.

3. *Itarsi-Nagpur Section—Provision of reversers on home Starter Signals—Central Railway.*—The existing key control on signals by the S.M. is not fool proof as the cabin-man can re-lower the home signal in case he fails to return the key control back to the S.M. after the reception of first train. To improve the element of safety, the Railway has proposed to provide electric Signal reversers on reception-*cum*-departure signals at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.30 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1974-75.

4. *Replacement of existing Semaphore Signals by multi aspect colour light signalling on single line section between Ranaghat and Krishnanagar City Jn. and Kalinarayanpur to Santipur—Eastern Railway.*—The existing Semaphore Signalling gadgets on the above mentioned sections are to be replaced on age-*cum*-condition basis. The section is already electrified. The Railway has proposed replacement by Multiple aspect colour light signalling which is also a must for an electrified section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 16.74 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3.15 lakhs during 1974-75.

5. *B.B. Loop—Raising to Standard III interlocking on B.B. loop section at four stations from Modified non-interlocked—Eastern Railway.*—Due to introduction of new express train between Howrah and New Jalpaiguri via Farakka, the Railway has proposed to raise the standard of interlocking of 4 modified non-interlocked stations to Standard III to permit the trains to run through the stations at the sectional speed. All oher stations on the section are already provided with Standard III signalling. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 13.23 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1974-75.

6. *Interlocking of Non-interlocked 'B' class level crossing gates in busy suburban section at 10 gates in electrified suburban section—Eastern Railway.*—To ensure safety to rail and road traffic and also to reduce the chances of accidents at level crossing gates, the Railway has proposed to interlock 10 busy level crossing gates in electrified section. The work is estimated to cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1974-75.

7. *Provision of Multi Aspect Colour Light Signalling on single line section between Habra and Bongaon in* replacement of existing Semaphore signals at 4 stations *—Eastern Railway.*—Dum Dum Junction to Bongaon has already been electrified. Dum Dum to Habra section has already been provided with MACL signalling which is essentially required to an electrified section. The present proposal is to provide Multiple Aspect Colour Light at the remaining 4 stations between Habra and Bongaon for uniformity of signalling system in the section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 14.05 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1974-75.

8. *Ghaziabad-Saharanpur Section—Provision of Panel Interlocking at Deobandh, Talheri Buzurg and Rohana-Kalan in replacement of old and wornout signalling gears and Multiple Aspect Colour light Signalling at Tapri, Bamanheri and Nagal—Northern Railway.*—The existing field equipment at these

stations are required to be replaced on age-*cum*-condition basis. While considering replacement, the Railway has proposed to replace them with Panel Interlocking and Multiple Aspect Colour Light at stations where lever frames are also due replacement and Multiple Aspect Colour Light with existing lever frames where only ground gears are due replacement. The proposal will provide uniformity of signalling on the whole section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 37.98 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1974-75.

9. *Ghaziabad-Tundla Section—Provision of Panel Interlocking at 15 stations—Northern Railway.*—Electrification of Tundla-Delhi section is in progress along with replacement of existing Semaphore signalling with Multiple Aspect Colour Light in Tundla-Ghaziabad section. The Railway has proposed to provide Panel Interlocking at 15 stations on Tundla-Ghaziabad section along with the above works being economical at this stage. Panel Interlocking will also improve the efficiency. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 42.25 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs during 1974-75.

10. *Rura—Provision Panel Interlocking in replacement of old and wornout signalling gears—Northern Railway.*—The existing S&T equipment at Rura are required to be replaced on age-*cum*-condition basis. While considering replacement, the Railway has proposed to provide Panel Interlocking to be operated from S.M.'s office. The centralised operation will also have ease of operation with more factor of safety. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 11.09 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs during 1974-75.

11. *New Delhi (Rail Bhawan)—Replacement of existing 600 line exchange by 700 line Auto Exchange —Northern Railway.*—The existing auto exchange is due replacement on age-*cum*-condition basis. Capacity of the existing exchange is also required to be increased to meet the additional demand of connection. It is proposed to replace this with a 700 lines (MAX type) exchange. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 19.51 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh during 1974-75.

12. *Daliganj-Sitapur Section—Replacement of existing signalling equipment by Multiple Aspect Standard I Interlocking through panel in S.M.'s office at 8 stations (four 3 line stations namely Ataria, Sindhauli, Baraijalalpur, Khairabad and four 2 line stations namely Mohibullapur, Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Itaunja and Kamlapur)—Northeastern Railway.*—Above mentioned 8 stations are on Daliganj-Sitapur main line section provided with Standard I two aspect signalling. Existing lever frames and other equipments were installed over 38 years ago and are of old and obsolete type for which spare parts are not available. Railway has proposed to replace these with Multiple Aspect Colour Light Signalling with Panel Interlocking. This will also bring uniformity in aspect of signalling with the adjoining section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 29.78 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 6.24 lakhs during 1974-75.

13. *Augmentation of channel capacity of Microwave system on Gorakhpur-Lucknow, Gorakhpur-Katihar and Gorakhpur-Varanasi Sections—Northeastern Railway.*—Owing to reassessment of the requirement of communication on Gorakhpur-Katihar, Gorakhpur-Lucknow and Gorakhpur-Varanasi sections as also requirements of integrated working with other Zonal Railways, the Railway has proposed augmentation of channel capacity of existing/in progress Microwave systems. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 52.54 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.74 lakhs during 1974-75.

14. *Badarpur Junction—Replacement of Power Lever Frame, all electric operated by Route Relay Panel Interlocking—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—The power lever frame at Badarpur is required to be replaced on age-*cum*-condition basis. While considering replacement the Railway has proposed to replace this equipment by Route Relay Interlocking at an estimtted cost of Rs. 16.28 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh for 1974-75.

15. *Railway's Microwave net work—Preparation of integrated plans for expansion and to provide speech and teleprinter links between Pandu-Delhi, Gorakhpur and Calcutta—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Microwave communication system between Katihar-Pandu, Lumding-Badarpur has been provided on this Railway with very limited number of channels for internal use. Railway has proposed to augment the channel capacity of the system for integrated working with other Zonal Railways, at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.78 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh for 1974-75.

16. *Tondiarpet, Tiruvottiyur and Ennore—Provision of Panel Interlocking—Southern Railway.*—The existing equipment at these stations are due replacement within next 3 to 4 years due to their being in the close vicinity of sea. Electrification of Madras—Vijayawada section is already in progress. The existing cables and other accessories have to be replaced to suit 25Kv. A.C. electrification. To avoid frequent replacements of field gears the Railway has proposed to provide Panel interlocking at these stations along with Railway electrification. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 13.50 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh during 1974-75.

17. *Minjur, Kavarapettai, Ponneri and Gummudipundi—Provision of Panel Interlocking—Southern Railway.*—Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada is already in progress. The existing S & T equipment at these stations will be required to be replaced within next 3 to 4 years being in close vicinity of sea. The existing Semaphore signals are to be replaced by Multiple Aspect Colour Light to suit 25 Kv. A.C. electrification. To avoid frequent replacement, the Railway has proposed to provide Panel Interlocking also at this stage along with electrification. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 19 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs during 1974-75.

18. *Vridhachalam Junction—Replacing the existing wornout 2 aspect Std. III Lower Quadrant Signalling by Multiple Aspect electro-mechanical colour light signalling operated from two end cabins—Southern Railway.*—Existing Standard III lower quadrant signalling at Vridhachalam is required to be replaced on age-*cum*-condition basis. While considering replacement the Railway has proposed to provide Multiple Aspect Colour Light Signalling worked by two cabins. The proposal will provide uniformity of signalling also as the work of multi-aspect signalling is already in progress on the adjoining section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 22.50 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs during 1974-75.

19. *Vellanur (incl)—Karaikkudi Jn. (Excl.) Section—Replacing the existing wornout Std. III 2 aspect lower quadrant signalling by Multi Aspect Upper Quadrant Signalling—Southern Railway.*— Existing Standard III lower quadrant signalling in the above mentioned section is due replacement on placement on age-cum-condition basis. While considering the replacement, the Railway has proposed to provide Multiple Aspect upper quadrant signaling worked by the existing two cabins. The proposal will provide uniformity in signalling with the adjoining section where the work of Multiple. Aspect Upper Quadrant is in progress. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 30 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs during 1974-75.

20. *Vijayawada-Krishna Canalisation*—Provision of *Absolute Permissive Block—South Central Railway.*—This double line section is now being worked as twin single line. At present there are 39 trains each way on this section. The traffic in this section is likely to increase and to meet this increase the Railway has proposed to provide Absolute Permissive Block working. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 22 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.15 lakhs during 1974-75.

21. *Sholapur-Kurdvadi Section—Replacing the wornout signalling by multi-aspect signalling at 7 Stations—South Central Railway.*—Signalling equipment in this section is required to be replaced on age-*cum*-condition basis. While considering the replacement, the Railway has proposed to replace the equipment by multi-aspect signalling. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 36.50 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs during 1974-75.

22. *Kazipet-Balharshah Section—Provision of Railway owned land line communication with A.C.S.R.—South Central Railway.*—To improve the deteriorated efficiency of section control circuit due to frequent copper wire thefts on this trunk route, the Railway has proposed to provide Railway owned land line communication system with Aluminium wires. This will improve the efficiency of trains operation. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 44.50 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs during 1974-75.

23. *Vijayawada Division—Vijayawada-Nidadavole (via Gudivada) Section—Provision of electrical signal reversers on starter signals at stations provided with Tokenless Block Instruments to replace the Starter* Signals to 'On' position automatically (20 stations)—*South Central Railway.*—To meet the safety requirements and the recommendation of Additional Commissioner of Railways Safety, the Railway has proposed the above mentioned work. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 11.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.14 lakhs during 1974-75.

24. *Tikiapara—Replacement of existing temporary cabins, lever frames and S&T gears by electrically operated points and signals from a central cabin—Southeastern Railway.*—Tikiapara is a bottleneck between the Route Relay Interlocked yard at Howrah and automatic signalling towards Panskura due to 2 aspect lower quadrant signalling worked by two cabins. The ground gears are also wornout due to saline action. Railway while considering the replacement has proposed to provide electrical operation of points and signals from a central cabin. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 28 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 4.75 lakhs during 1974-75.

25. *Kharagpur-Tata Nagar Section—Provision of Intermediate Block Signalling with Axle Counters over 3 Block sections—Southeastern Railway.*—To meet the recurring increase in traffic from 27.7 trains each way in 1971-72 to 33.5 trains in 1973-74 with expected traffic of 37.5 trains in 1974-75, the Railway has proposed to provide Intermediate Block-Signalling with Axle Counters. Proposal will increase the capacity of the section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 18 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs during 1974-75.

26. *Muri-Ranchi-Hatia-Provision of Departmental A.C.S.R. alignment—Southeastern Railway.*— To improve the poor efficiency of the section control circuits due to frequent copper wire theft, the Railway has proposed to provide Railway owned land line communication system with Aluminium wire. Proposal will improve the efficiency of train operation. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 10.31 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 2.5 lakhs during 1974-75.

27. *Rajkharswan-Chakradharpur-Manoharpur Section—Provision of Intermediate Block Signalling with axle counters—Southeastern Railway.*—To meet the recurring increase from 38 trains each way in 1971-72 to expected traffic of 42 trains each way in 1974-75, the Railway has proposed to provide Intermediate Block Signalling with Axle Counters. Proposal will increase the capacity of the section. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 12 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3.25 lakhs during 1974-75.

28. *Panel Interlocking at 29 way side stations on Kottavalasa-Kirandul line—Southeastern Railway.*—Electrification of this section along with Multiple Aspect Colour Light is in progress. Railway has proposed to provide Panel Interlocking to suit electrification. The proposal along with electrification will be economical and will also provide better operating efficiency. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 77.23 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 6.96 lakhs during 1974-75.

29. *Chakradharpur-Adra Section—Replacement of VHF communication by microwave—Southeastern Railway.*—Existing multichannel VHF system connecting Garden Reach, Kharagpur and Chakradharpur is required to be replaced on age-*cum*-condition basis. While considering the replacement, Railway has proposed to provide multichannel microwave link between Chakradharpur and Adra. Proposal will form an integrated system with the Railway's Microwave communication system and will provide reliable means of communication in this vital area. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 13.62 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs during 1974-75.

5. WORKSHOPS REMODELLING AND EXTENSIONS

1. *Jhansi—3rd Diesel Loco Shed to home 60 Locos—Central Railway.*—Taking into consideration the increase of traffic and expected dieselisation of more trains, it is expected that the holdings of Diesel Locos on the Central Railway will increase from 215 to 275 during the Fifth Plan Period. It is not considered operationally feasible to home more than 100/120 diesel locos in a particular diesel shed. As such the need for setting up another diesel shed was examined from economy and operational point of view and it is proposed to construct a third diesel Locommotive shed at Jhansi for homing 60 locos at an estimated cost of Rs. 120 lakhs, out of which Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

2. *Parel Workshop—Development of facilities by suitable conversion of Parel loco repair workshop for undertaking POH and heavy repairs of diesel locos—Central Railway.*—Based on the plan for setting up capacity for POH and heavy repairs to diesel locos consequent on the increasing POH load of diesel locos as a result of progressive introduction of diesel traction and corresponding reduction in steam locomotives, a scheme for development of facilities for POH and heavy repairs to diesel locos of Central and Western Railways by suitable conversion of a part of Parel steam loco workshop has been included at a total estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs, with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1974-75.

3. *Jamalpur Workshop—Extensioin of Boiler shop of Jamalpur workshop—Eastern Railway.*—Consequent on the discontinuance of steam loco manufacture at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and transfer of the load for manufacture of steam loco boilers, fireboxes and barrels to Jamalpur workshop, a scheme for extension of the existing Boiler shop to provide additional covered structure to accommodate the Machinery & Plant received from Chittaranjan Locomotive Works in this connection, has been proposed at a total estimated cost of Rs. 11.12 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1974-75.

4. *Ludhiana : Provision of a Diesel Shed for 60 locomotives—Northern Railway.*—At present there are two sheds *viz* Mughalsarai and Tughlakabad set up on Northern Railway for homing Up B. G. main line diesel locos. The Mughalsari shed homes 72 WDM 4 locomotives while Tughlakabad shed holds 70 WDM 2 locomotives. Keeping in view the requirements of additional homing capacity for the anticipated allotments of diesel locomotives to Northern Railway during the Fifth Plan period it is considered necessary to locate a new diesel shed at Ludhiana. Accordingly it is proposed to develop a new shed there to home 60 locomotives, mainly to cater to the needs of entire Ferozepur Division and the Ludhiana-Saharanpur main line section of the Delhi Division, at an estimated cost of Rs. 120 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

5. *Setting up of Concrete Sleeper Plant at Allahabad (Subedarganj)—Northern Railway.*—There is an acute shortage of supply of wooden and steel sleepers in the country for carrying out track renewals on important lines. Concrete sleepers are suitable for such important locations for use with modern signalling arrangements. Capacity for manufacture of Concrete Sleepers is still inadequate in the country due to lack of suitable technology. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a railway sector factory at Subedarganj near Allahabad for manufacture of monoblock concrete sleepers in collaboration with West German firms. The site is conveniently located on Delhi-Howrah trunk route so as to cater to the requirements of adjoining sections of Northern Eastern and Central Railways. The factory will have a capacity to manufacture 1200 sleepers per day in 2 shift working or 2.5 to 3 lakhs per annum. The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 128.15 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed during 1974-75.

6. *Provision of two additional sheds, gantry, siding and other facilities in the Bridge Workshop at Jullundur Cantt.—Northern Railway.*—The present capacity for fabrication of bridge girders both in the bridge workshops of the Railways and in the public and private sectors is already fully booked. In order to meet the increased requirements of bridge girders in the Fifth Five Year Plan period due to re-girdering works, phased programme of doublings, conversion of MG lines into BG, construction of new lines etc. it has been decided to step up the production in the Bridge Workshop at Jullundur from the existing capacity of 200 M. Tonnes to 300 M. Tonnes per month. For achieving increased production, it is proposed to provide two additional sheds with gantry, a siding and additional machinery in this Workshop. The work is estimated to cost 17 lakhs and outlay of one lakh has been provided for 1974-75.

7. *New Gauhati-Development of Diesel shed to home 30 M.G. Diesel Locomotives—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—It is considered necessary to develop maintenance and heavy repairs facilities for 30 diesel locos for the present at New Gauhati shed. Accordingly it is proposed to develop the existing New Gauhati Diesel shed at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.08 lakhs, out of which it is proposed to spend Rs. 3.00 lakhs during 1974-75.

8. *Gooty Diesel Loco Shed—Proposed expansion to accommodate* 100 *Locos—Southern Railway.*—In order to meet the requirements of additional locos it is considered necessary to expand the maintenance facilities at Gooty at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.54 lakhs out of which it is proposed to spend Rs. 1.50 lakhs during 1974-75.

9. *Secunderabad Division : Kazipet—Extension to Diesel Loco Shed to house* 100 *diesel locomotives i.e. increasing homing capacity from* 60 *to* 100 *diesel locomotives—South Central Railway.*—Since there is no other diesel loco shed on the South Central Railway, it is proposed to expand the Kazipet loco shed to home 120 diesel locos from 60 diesel locomotives. In order to meet the requirements of these locos, it is considered necessary to expand the existing maintenance facilities by extending the lifting bay, covered accommodation, provision of additional bay and by providing inspection pits and store building and more staff quarters etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 60.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

10. *Viramgam : Providing a Diesel Loco shed for homing* 50 *Main Line Diesel Electric Locomotives—Western Railway.*—The homing capacity of Diesel Electric Locomotives is expected to increase from 100 to 142 during the Fifth Plan period considering further dieselisation of through Goods trains and Mail/Express trains on the various sections of the Western Railway. It is neither possible nor operationally feasible to home all the 142 Diesel Electric Locomotives at Ratlam. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a Diesel Loco Shed for homing 50 Main Line Diesel Electric Locomotives at Viramgam at an estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs which includes acquisition of land costing about Rs. 15.00 lakhs, Out of 100 lakhs it is proposed to spend Rs. 2.75 lakhs during 1974-75.

11. *Sabarmati : Providing a Diesel Loco shed for homing* 40 *M.G. Main Line Diesel Electric Locomotives—Western Railway.*—The homing capacity of M.G. Diesel Electric Locomotives is expected to increase from 100 to 147 during the Fifth Plan period as a result of dieselisation of through goods trains and Mail/Express trains on the various sections of the Railway as also of anticipated additional traffic during the Plan period. It is neither possible nor operationally feasible to home all the 147 M.G. Diesel Electric Locomotives at Abu Road. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a Diesel Loco Shed for homing 40 M.G. Main Line Diesel Electric Locomotives at Sabarmati at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.13 lakhs, out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

12. To modernise and provide additional facilities in the Sick Lines in order to make them suitable for undertaking heavy and intensive repairs to wagons, a scheme for providing the necessary additional facilities at the following Yards/Sick Lines, have been included in the Budget for 1974-75.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	Estimated cost	Outlay for 1974-75
Andal Up Sick Line.—Remodelling for heavy NPO of wagons (Eastern Railway)	17.88	1.00
Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard.—Additional facilities at Sick Lines as part of modernisation for maintenance of wagons. (Southern Railway).	14.96	1.00

13. In order to check the steadily increasing overdue POH percentage of B.G. Goods Stock as well as to meet the increased wagon POH load as a result of anticipated increase in B.G. wagon holdings during the 5th Plan period, a scheme for expansion of the following Workshops, has been proposed.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	Estimated cost	Out-lay for 1974-75
Jhansi Workshop.—Expansion of wagon repair workshop to increase POH outturn to 21,000 FW units per year (Central Railway).	350.00	6.00
Raipur Workshop.—Expension of wagon repair shop to increase POH outturn to 15,000 F.W. units (Southeastern Railway).	408.00	45.25
Kota Workshop.—Expension of wagon repair workshop to increase POH outturn to 12,000 F..W. units per year (Western Railway)	135.00	5.00

6 STRUCTURAL WORKS

1. *Centralised Training School at Thakurli—Central Railway.*—One of the recommendations of the Railway Accident Inquiry Committee (1968), which has been accepted, is the setting up of a Central Training School for the training of supervisors of the Electrical Department. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 19.86 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1.0 lakh is being provided in 1974-75.

2. *Provision of an assisted siding to serve the Industrial Area, Chandigarh—Northern Railway.*—In order to deal with increased traffic from the Industrial Area of Chandigarh, it is considered necessary to provide an assisted siding. Out of the estimated cost of Rs. 30.28 lakhs, Railway's share will be to the extent of Rs. 13.57 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is being provided in 1974-75.

3. *Setting up a centralised training school phase I for Mechanical maintenance and Inspection of track, at Lucknow—Northern Railway.*—Indian Railways are using machines for maintenance of certain busy sections where manual maintenance is not adequate. There are about 30 such machines and 14 more are under procurement. There are also six sets of mechanised relaying equipment used for laying heavy concrete sleepered track. These machines are sophisticated equipments and need trained staff for ensuring high productivity. At present, there are no facilities for training of staff deployed for operation and maintenance of these machines. It is proposed to set up a school for training of staff connected with mechanical maintenance. The school will provide for training of 25 trainees at a time in the first phase and can handle about 100 staff in a year. The school will be located in Lucknow and is estimated to cost Rs. 11.35 lakhs. An outlay of 0.50 lakh is proposed during 1974-75.

4. *Samastipur : Construction of additional accommodation in D. S. Office building and converting the released buildings into 27 units type II Quarters—Northeastern Railway.*—Samastipur Division is the largest Division on the Northeastern Railway, but the various offices of the Division are scattered in separate buildings spread over different places, leading to lack of coordination and delay in the working. With a view therefore to have proper co-ordination, it is proposed to construct additional office accommodation at Samastipur to accommodate some of the offices like Commercial, Signal, Electrical, Security, Audit and Accounts Offices now scattered at different buildings in the premises of the newly constructed Divisional Office building at a cost of Rs. 18.03 lakhs. The existing office accommodation occupied by DCS, DS&TE, DEE, DAO and Audit will be released on completion of the proposed office accommodation and converted into 27 units type II quarters by suitable additions and alterations at a cost of Rs. 1.62 lakhs as there is an acute shortage of quarters at Samastipur. The total cost of the work is Rs. 19.65 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

7. ELECTRIC SUB-STATIONS AND POWER HOUSES

1. *Bombay Division—Suburban and S. E. District Replacement of 48 kms. of 1.93 sq. cm. copper contact wire—Central Railway.*—In the electrified Bombay Division of the Central Railway due to wear and tear the contact wire needs replacement. This work is being done on a programmed basis. In the present instance, 48 kms. have been proposed for the year 1974-75. The works is estimated to cost Rs. 30.80 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 0.70 lakh is being provided in 1974-75.

2. *Pune—Provision of 1×0300 KW Rectifier sub-station—Central Railway.*—With the provision of a big yard at Ghorpuri and with a view to ensure uninterrupted traction supply to Pune, it is proposed to provide a DC traction sub-station at Pune end. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 46.00 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is being provided in 1974-75.

3. *Bombay Division-Replacement of 24 Kms. of steel catenary wire—Central Railway.*—On the electrified D. C traction division of Central Railway some of the loops and sidings have been wired with steel catenary wire. These need replacement on age-*cum*-condition basis due to corrosion and 24 Kms. have been programmed during 1974-75 at a cost of Rs. 17.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh for 1974-75.

4. *Bombay Division—Replacement of OHE structure in suburban NE and SE district—Central Railway.*—On the electrified Bombay Division of Central Railway a few of the structures installed over 40 years ago, have been found corroded needing replacement on age-*cum*-condition basis. Such works are being done on a programmed basis and during 1974-75, 150 tonnes of such structures are proposed to be replaced at an overall cost of Rs. 13.70 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh for 1974-75.

5. *Kalyan Loco Shed—Provision of an Inspection Shed—Central Railway.*—Locomtives operating on the DC electrified section of Bombay Division are maintained at the Kalyan Loco Shed where the facilities have been found wanting. Expansion of facilities have been proposed to facilitate better maintenance of locomotives. The work is expected to cost Rs. 17.30 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1974-1975.

6. *Kalwa—Car Shed—Provision of repair facilities for EMUs—Central Railway.*—With the growing fleet of electric multiple unit stock operating on the Bombay Division of the Central Railway, it is necessary to expand the facilities for maintenance. It is, therefore, proposed to put up a car shed at Kalwa. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 220 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 48.0 lakhs is being provided in 1974-75.

7. *Lucknow—Replacement of standby steam sets with diesel generating sets—Northern Railway.*—To meet the power shortage and frequent interruptions of supply to vital installations at Lucknow, it is proposed to replace the existing steam generating sets by diesel generating sets. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 31.61 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh is being provided in 1974-75.

8. *Perambur and Golden Rock—Provision of Diesel generating sets—Southern Railway.*—To meet the power shortage and frequent interruptions to supply

of vital installations in Perambur and Golden Rock areas, it is proposed to provide standby diesel generating sets. The two works are estimated to cost Rs. 24.0 lakhs each, of which a sum of Rs. 2.0 lakhs for each is being provided in 1974-75.

9. *Vadodara—Provision of rewinding-*cum*-heavy repair shops for electric locos—Western Railway.*—At present there are no facilities on the Western Railway for heavy repairs and rewinding of traction equipment of diesel electric locomotives. It is proposed to provide these facilities as an extension to the electric loco shed at Baroda where already facilities for electric locomotives have been set up. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 36.02 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 6.0 lakhs is being provided in 1974-75.

8. STAFF, WELFARE WORKS

1. *Itarsi—New Yard—Provision of a 25 bedded Hospital—Central Railway.*—The existing Health Unit at Itarsi, serving the population of about 25,000 is grossly inadequate to cater to the needs of the increasing strength of Railway Staff. To mitigate hardships experienced by the staff, it is proposed to construct a 25 bedded Hospital, which will initially consist of X-ray, Lab., Operation theatre and other ancillary facilities attached to the existing Health Unit Gr. II at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.50 lakhs, out of which it is proposed to spend Rs. 0.90 lakh during 1974-75.

2. *Bhusawal—Conversion of Pan Type Latrines into flush type latrines in the 40 block area—Central Railway.*—There are at present 1,300 quarters in the 40 block area in Zone No. II at Bhusawal out of which 300 units are having pan type latrines and 420 units are having aqua privy. The present method of disposal of sullage and night soil in these quarters is very unhygienic. It is therefore proposed to convert pan type latrines into flush type for 200 units, to relocate the new flush type latrines inside the main building for 100 units and connect the same along with outlets of aqua privy of 420 units to the underground trunk sewer, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.66 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.45 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

3. *Bina-Extension to the filtration plant and improvement to water supply—Central Railway.*—The existing source of water supply at Bina for the use of Railway operation as well as for domestic consumption is Bina river, which is a perennial one. The present-day requirement of filtered water supply is 26.60 lakhs litres against the existing filtered supply of 18.2 lakhs litres per day. Taking into consideration the future increased requirements in Station area, Hospital & Service Buildings etc. the requirement of filtered water supply is expected to increase to 35.70 lakhs litres per day. The existing arrangements for filtered water supply are grossly insufficient to cater to the increased demands. It is, therefore, proposed to provide 2 additional filter beds, I diesel pump at the filteration plant, underground reservoir for clear water, etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.60 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

4. *Calcutta (Beliaghata area) : Provision of 3 Nos. 8″/12″ dia. Tube-wells in replacement of existing tube-wells including construction of two Nos. 50,000 gallans each R.C.C. Tanks on 70 ft. staging in replacement of existing P. S. Tank and for augmentation of storage capacity—Eastern Railway.*—Calcutta-Beliaghata Area comprises of Sealdah South Station, B.R. Singh Hospital, Goods Sheds, Parcel Sheds, Diesel Sheds, Beliaghata Engineering Workshops, N.F. Railway Stores, Guripara Colonies, Staff Quarters and Bungalows in Convent Lane and Grass Siding areas. The total daily requirement of filtered water in this area has been worked out to 4.70 lakh gallons per day against the existing supply of 1.92 lakhs gallons per day. To improve the water supply, it is proposed to replace the existing three tube-wells of 8″/12″ dia. and to construct two 50,000 gallons capacity RCC tanks each on 70 ft high stagings mostly for augmentation of storage and partially for replacement at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.90 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

5. *Calcutta-Sealdah area-Augmentation of water supply—proposed 8″/12″ dia. tube wells 2 Nos.—Eastern Railway.*—Calcutta-Sealdah Area-Comprises of North and Main Stations, Divisional Office, R.M.C. Cash and other Offices, Institutes, Officers' Bungalows and Staff Quarters in Munsibazar and Station colonies. The total daily requirements of filtered water for this area has been assessed at about 5.47 lakhs gallons against the existing supply of 2.88 lakhs gallons per day. To improve the water supply it is proposed to provide tube-wells 2 Nos. (one in replacement) including construction of 2 Nos. 50,000 gallons each RCC tanks on 70 ft. staging at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.65 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.70 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

6. *Mughalsarai-Provision of additional R.C.C. O.H. Tank for filtered water—Eastern Railway.*—The daily total consumption of water in the Railway colonies is 16.0 lakhs gallons per day for which the storage capacity available is only 1.70 lakhs which is too meagre. It is, therefore, proposed to construct R.C.C. O.H. Tanks 50,000 gallons capacity each in Plant Depot Colony and Central Colony and 1,00,000 gallons capacity each in European Colony and Loco Colony respectively, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.60 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.70 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

7. *Moradabad : Replacement of tube-wells No. 1 and 2 by new tube-wells and provision of 2 additional tube-wells and 2 over head tanks to improve water supply—Northern Railway.*—To augment the water supply at Moradabad it is proposed to provide 2 new tube wells in replacement of the tube-well Nos. 1 & 2, and provide 2 additional overhead storage tanks of 55,000 gallons capacity each at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.66 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

8. *Lucknow (R.D.S.O.) : Augmentation of water supply in the R.D.S.O. Colony—Northern Railway.*—To augment the water supply arrangements in the colony it is proposed to provide two more tube-wells and 2 R.C.C. over-head tanks at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.95 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

9. *Malda Town—Provision of a 30 bedded Hospital and Staff Quarters to accommodate the staff required for Hospital—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—To cater to the growing needs of Railway employees at Malda Town Station it is proposed to provide a 30 bedded Hospital and requisite number of staff quarters to accommodate the staff for Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.96 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.30 lakh will be spent during 1974-75.

10. *Bongaigaon—Improvement to Water Supply—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—The existing arrangements at Bongaigaon are considered inadequate to meet the increased requirement of filtered and unfiltered water. To augment the water supply at this station, it is proposed to construct 2 m dia sump in the River bed, one additional presettlement tank, 3 more Jewel filters etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.35 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

11. *Badarpur—Improvment to water supply Phase-II—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—To improve water supply at Badarpur, it is proposed to lay second pipe line of 200 mm dia and replace the existing distribution mins at cost of Rs. 6.88 lakhs out of which Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

12. *Adra—Augmentation of water supply arrangements—Southeastern Railway.*—It is proposed to provide a second intake well 30′ dia × 40′ deep with a separate infiltration gallery, a separate pipe line of 12″ dia etc. at Adra at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.48 lakhs, out of which it is proposed to spend Rs. 1.80 lakhs during 1974-75.

13. *Sahdol—Provision of a new hospital with 25 beds—Southeastern Railway.*—Considering the genuine difficulty of the staff for want of adequate facility for hospitalisation, it is proposed to construct a new hospital with 25 beds at Sahdol at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.39 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1.30 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

14. *Gandhidham : Converting Pan type latrines into flush type ones and providing underground sewage system (Phase I)—Western Railway.*—It is proposed to convert pan type latrines into flush type latrines at Gandhidham (Phase I) at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.04 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

9. PASSENGER AND OTHER RAILWAYS USERS' AMENITIES

1. *Lucknow : Provision of platform shelter 1035 ft. long on platform No. 8 and 9—Northern Railway.*—To avoid inconvenience to the passengers, it is proposed to provide a platform shelter for a length of 1035′ on platform No. 8-9 at Lucknow Railway Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.39 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

2. *Roorkee : Remodelling of station building—Northern Railway.*—It is proposed to provide improved facilities in the booking office, parcel office, concoure, circulating area etc. at Roorkee at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.72 lakhs, out of which Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

3. *Olavakhot Division : Extension of platform and platform lines for running of diesel hauled Mail/Express trains at the following 6 stations on the Cannanore-Mangalore section. (1) Payangadi, (2) Payyanur, (3) Kanhangad, (4) Kasaragod, (5) Kotikulam (6) Kumbla—Southern Railway.*—It is proposed to extend the platform to accommodate longer trains at Payangadi, Payyanur, Kanhangad, Kotikulam, Kasaragod and Kumbla at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.71 lakhs, out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1974-75.

10. *Construction of new lines and electrification of Railway Lines etc.*

1. *Rohtak—Bhiwani New BG rail Link—Northern Railway.*—The State Govt. of Haryana has been pressing for the construction of a new direct BG rail link between Rohtak and Bhiwani as it is considered essential by them for the economic development of the area between Rohtak and Bhiwani and that of Bhiwani itself. A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey has been carried out at the request of the State Govt. and at their cost. The proposed rail link BG 49.30 Kms) would cost about Rs. 6.13 crores (Gross) including the cost of land. The State Govt. has agreed for bearing the cost of land and also to regulate the road traffic on this route in order to avoid unhealthy competition. It is proposed to inflate the chargeable distance on the section for freight traffic by 25 per cent with a view to improve the earnings. The Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission have already been approached to waive the dividend liability on the caiptal cost of the line so that it does not remain a burden on railway finances. A token grant of Rs. one thousand under Demand No 2 has been obtained through Supplementary Demands for Grants (1973-74) during December, 1973 for undertaking the Final Location Survey for this rail link during 1973-74 itself. The Northern Railway is now preparing the survey estimate for this link, so that the present working season may be availed of.

The construction of this line at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.13 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1974-75 is proposed to be taken up during 1974-75.

2. *Provision of Broad guage Lines to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur (91.73 Kms new B.G. Lines ; 78 Kms. M.G. to B.G. Conversion) —Northeastern Railway.*—There has been persistent

demand from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for providing broad gauge links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam which are rail-heads for the backward hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. Provision of broad gauge links to these stations will give a fillip to the tourist industry in the hill areas and will also promote industrial and economic activities. The Terai region through which the broad gauge links will pass will also be benefited by their construction.

A traffic survey for a B. G. line from Rampur to Haldwani (new Kathgodam) was carried out in 1970. This 91.73 kms. long line was then estimated to cost Rs. 7.8 crores. The updated cost of the broad gauge line upto Kathgodam may be about Rs. 10.19 crores. The line is expected to yield a return of 0.04 per cent in the sixth year after opening.

The approximate cost of conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge of Moradabad-Ramnagar, Kashipur-Lal Kua and Lal Kua-Kathgodam sections may be about Rs. 11.6 crores. No surveys were carried out earlier. A comprehensive Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey is proposed to be taken up to determine the best alternative for providing gauge link to Ramnagar and Kathgodam which will be followed by a Final Location Survey. Thereafter construction of new lines or gauge conversion or a combination of both will be taken up. It is therefore proposed to take up the work of providing broad gauge link to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur in 1974-75 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 crores with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs in the first year.

3. *Construction of a new Metre gauge line from Jhanjharpur to Laukaha Bazar—Northeastern Railway.*—This is a short branch line which is being considered for the development of a very backward area in Bihar. A Final Location Engineering and Traffic Survey for this line has been completed. The length of this line will be about 42.30 km. and the estimated cost of construction Rs. 2.93 crores. The line will yield a return of 2.1 per cent on capital investment. Keeping in view the urgent need for the development of the backward area to be served by the line, it is proposed to take up its construction in 1974-75 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.93 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the first year.

4. *Construction of a new metre gauge line from Hasanpur to Sakri-Northeastern Railway.*—This short branch line is being considered for the development of a backward area in Bihar. A Final Location Engineering and Traffic Survey for this rail link is in progress. According to a Preliminary assessment, this 60 km. long line is estimated to cost Rs. 4.75 crores with a low return of about 1 per cent Precise figures of cost and financial return will, however, be known after completion of the surveys in progress. The line will also have an operational utility as it will obviate the necessity for providing a parallel broad gauge line on Samastipur-Darbhanga Section, the conversion of which from metre gauge to broad gauge is also proposed to be taken up in 1974-75.

Final location Survey and construction of the new metre gauge line between Hasanpur and Sakri is proposed to be taken up in 1974-75 at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.75 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs in the first year.

5. *New B.G. line from Nadikude to Bibinagar—South Central Railway.*—Numerous representations have been received from the Andhra Pradesh State Government for the construction of a new B. G. line either from Secunderabad or Kazipet to some point near the Nagarjunasagar Dam and onwards to Ongole in the South. The need for this line has been stressed in the context of the large scale agricultural development in the ayacut of the Nagarjunasagar Reservoir and also for providing a shorter link from Hyderabad to places south of Vijayawada. After considering various alternative proposals it was finally decided in consultation with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh that Engineering and Traffic Surveys should be carried out for a new line from Secunderabad to Nadikude (a station on the Guntur-Macherla M.G. section) and conversion of the Guntur-Macherla M.G. section to B. G. The surveys have been completed.

Construction of the new line between Bibinagar and Nadikude together with the conversion of the Guntur-Macherla M. G. section to B. G. is not expected to be remunerative under the normal circumstances and the Government of Andhra Pradesh was therefore requested to agree to bear the cost of land required for the line, to regulate road traffic in order to avoid unhealthy competition and to give their consent for inflation of the chargeable distance by 50 per cent.

The State Government have agreed to the above terms and these terms are expected to make the line remunerative.

The length of the new B. G. line from Nadikude to Bibinagar is 150.64 kms. and the cost of construction excluding the cost of land will be Rs. 13.47 crores. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs will be required for this work in 1974-75.

6. *Construction of a new broad gauge line from Banaspani to Jakhapura —Southeastern Railway.*—Baraspani and Daitari are the two important points from which iron ore is exported through Paradeep Port. The absence of a direct rail link to the port, has necessitated movement by road for some distance and transhipment to rail resulting in double handling and additional cost. Huge iron ore deposits have been discovered in the Melangtoli and in the Keonjhar-Bonai regions which are proposed to be developed for export and internal consumption. A study team is going into the various aspects of exploitation and export of these deposits. The State Government of Orissa have therefore, been pressing the Railways to provide a rail connection for these deposits from Jakhapura, a station on the main line of the South Eastern Railway to Banaspani via Daitari.

The new railway line will also help in the transport of iron ore from Chhotanagpur area as it will provide a shorter link to Paradeep Port. Besides the transport of iron ore, the line will usher in the economic development of Keonjhar District which is one of the backward areas and is inhabited mostly by Adivasis.

A Preliminary/Final Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey is in progress for the construction of this line. This new broad gauge line will be 176 km. long and is anticipated to cost Rs. 39 crores. The financial returns are yet to be assessed since the report of the study team for the development of Melangtoli iron ore deposits have not yet been finalised. It is proposed to take up the construction of the line on the basis of 50 per cent participation of the State Government in the capital cost. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed in 1974-75 for the construction of this line.

7. *Construction of Fort Market line between Goregaon and Fort Market and of Additional double line between Kurla and Bhandup—6th Corridor of Mass Rapid Transit System.*—The 5th Plan provision for Bombay Metropolitan Transport Projects includes the construction of the proposed rapid transit lines of the 6th Corridor whose estimated cost is Rs. 90.23 crores. After the Final Location Survey of these lines is completed in 1974-75 the construction of the Fort Market—Raoli section costing Rs. 43.58 crores is to be taken up first. This cost includes the provision of (i) A Car Shed at Jogeshwari (Rs. 8.03 crores) and (ii) a share (Rs. 0.70 crore) of the cost of Car Shed at Kalwa. A provision of Rs. 4.65 crores has been made in the 1974-75 Budget for this purpose.

The metropolitan transport situation of Bombay is worsening. At present the public transport system of the Bombay Municipal Corporation area consists of electrified suburban railways and the bus system run by the BEST undertaking. These two systems numerically share the public transport load equally. The average lead of bus passengers is much less than that of the suburban railway.

According to the Greater Bombay and the Regional development plans of the State Government, the population will increase to 7.25 millions in the 1980s. The Backbay reclamation of the State Government will create high and concentrated job potential in the area. This will generate a large volume of peak period work-trips from the Northern parts beyond the island city to the latter's Southern tip.

The Project is a part of the total solution to be provided (i) by rail based schemes (ii) by the expansion of the bus system and (iii) by scientific regulation of road transport of all kinds coupled with improvements to the surface road system. The total overall solution proposed has been recommended by the London Transport Executive of U.K., an expert body which operates and controls the bus and the underground railway systems of Greater London.

Of the rail based elements of the total solution, namely (i) the present Project (ii) the underground rapid transit lines (iii) the optimisation of suburban railways, this Project is proposed to be undertaken first. The suburban railways at present are very intensively used and should not be disturbed during the implementation of the optimisation schemes, without providing a relief by an alternative mode of movement which corridor 6 would provide.

The 6th Corridor Project consists of three pairs of B.G. lines *i.e.* Raoli—Fort Market line on a new route (11.76 Km.), Bandra to Goregaon along side the Western Railway (12.24 Km) and Kurla to Bhandup alongside the Central Railway (11.17 km) respectively. Fly over arrangements for grade separated crossing of the existing Central and Western Railway lines have to be provided at Bandra, Kurla and Raoli—Vadala areas. The Fort Market-Raoli line is to be on an elevated formation for a part of the length till it reaches the new terminus at Fort Market where it goes underground in the heart of the island city.

The Raoli-Fort Market section of the Project is expected to be completed in 5 years' time from the date its construction is taken up.

11 STAFF QUARTERS

The following is the list of the more important items of works costing over Rs. 5 lakhs each, which are being included in 1974-75, as a part of the Railways' general policy of providing quarters to as many of the staff as possible within the limitation of available resources.

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

S. No.	Particulars of works	Estimated cost	Outlay proposed in 1974-75
1	2	3	4
	CENTRAL RAILWAY		
1.	Kalyan.—Provision of 20 units type I multi-storeyed quarters and 20 units type II multi-storeyed quarters	8.94	1.80
2.	Kurla.—Provision of 40 units type I multi-storeyed quarters	8.68	1.00
3.	Bombay area.—Provision of 14 units type IV Spl. multi-storeyed quarters for officers	13.49	1.30
4.	Parel.—Provision of 60 units type I multi -storeyed quarters in replacement of 'K' type quarters	13.01	0.60
5.	Dockyard.—Provision of 40 units type I multi-storeyed quarters in replacement of 'K' type quarters	8.68	0.40
	EASTERN RAILWAY		
6.	Ranaghat.—Provision of 18 units type I and 8 units type II (double-storeyed) quarters for essential running staff	5.75	1.00
7.	Howrah-Bamangachi.—Provision of 12 units type I and 12 units type II multi-storeyed quarters for essential staff	6.86	0.50
8.	Rampurhat.—Provision of 24 units type I and 12 units type II (single-storeyed) quarters for essential running staff	5.45	1.00
9.	Andal.—Provision of 36 units type I quarters for essential running staff and 4 units type II quarters for essential staff	7.91	0.60
10.	Patratu.—Provision of 24 units type I and 18 units type II (double-storyed) quarters for essential running staff and essential staff	7.48	0.60
11.	Mughalsarai.—Provision for 12 units type I, 32 units type II, 2 units type III and 2 units type IV (double-storeyed) quarters for essential staff of Plant Depot	8.30	0.65
12.	Jhajha.—Provision of type I—24 units and type II—24 units (double-storeyed) quarters for essential running staff and essential staff	7.56	1.00
	NORTHERN RAILWAY		
13.	Bhagat-ki-Kothi.—Provision of 4 units type IV, 4 units type III, 24 units type II and 3 units type I quarters (single-storeyed) for Diesel Shed staff	7.04	0.34
14.	Lucknow (RDSO).—Construction of additional staff quarters 48 units type II multi-storeyed quarters for Class III staff of the R.D.S.O.	15.19	1.00
15.	Delhi area.—Provision of 48 units type II multi-storeyed quarters	14.50	0.5
16.	Ghaziabad.—Provision of 20 units type I, 16 units type II and 4 units type III (doubl-storeyed) quarters for staff of Track Depot	7.00	0.50
17.	Delhi area (Paharganj and Punjabi Bagh).—Replacement of old and dilapidated 16 units type II and 48 units type I (single-storeyed) quarters with 16 units type II and 48 units type I multi-storeyed quarters	15.67	2.00
18.	Varanasi.—Replacement of old and worn-out dilapidated 84 units type I and 24 units type II (single storeyed) with 84 units type I and 24 units type II (three-storeyed) quarters	22.30	6.30
19.	Delhi Kishanganj.—Replacement of 32 units temporary type I quarters having AC sheet roofing with 32 units multi-storeyed quarters	6.93	2.00

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

1	2	3	4
20.	Lucknow (RDSO).—Provision of 20 units transit camp (double-storeyed) for officers of RDSO Colony, Manaknagar	6.33	1.00
21.	New Delhi.—Provision of 8 units transit flats for officers	5.45	1.00
	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY		
22.	Samastipur.—Construction of 20 units type I (double-storeyed) and 50 units type II (double-storeyed) quarters	11.20	2.90
23.	Mailani.—Construction of 12 units type II and 32 units type I quarters for essential staff	7.48	2.20
24.	Bareilly City.—Construction of 14 units type I (double-storyed), 14 units type II (double-storeyed) and 2 units type III (single-storeyed) quarters	5.64	1.50
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY		
25.	Siliguri Jn.—Construction of 40 units type I quarters (double-storeyed) for staff of DME Diesel.	6.84	0.5
26.	Lumding.—Construction of 3 units type IV, 8 units type III, 24 units type II and 18 units type I (double-storeyed) quarters for staff of all departments	12.04	0.50
27.	Pandu.—Construction of 64 units type I (double-storeyed) and 20 units type III (double-storeyed) pucca quarters in replacement of kutcha quarters	11.99	1.00
28.	Gauhati.—Construction of 64 units type I (double-storeyed) and 48 units type II (double-storeyed) pucca quarters in replacement of kutcha quarters	14.81	1.00
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY		
29.	Madras (Nungambakkam).—Construction of 16 units type IV Spl. (three-storeyed) quarters in replacement of old quarters	10.88	5.35
30.	Bangalore Cantt.—Construction of 52 units type I quarters for essential Class IV staff (three-storeyed) in replacement of old quarters on age-cum-condition basis	8.58	4.20
31.	Madras area B.G. (Perambur).—Construction of 48 units type II quarters (three-storeyed) for essential Class III staff	13.20	3.20
32.	Madras Salt Cotaurs.—Construction of 36 units type III quarters (three-storeyed) for essential Class III staff	12.02	3.00
33.	Arkonam.—Construction of 24 units type II quarters (double-storeyed) for estential Class III staff	6.05	1.50
34.	Madurai.—Construction of 40 units type III quarters (double-storeyed) for essential Class III staff	15.20	3.55
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY		
35.	Secunderabad Division—Secunderabad.—Construction of 48 units type I (multi-storeyed) quarters in lieu of the existing old 'K' type quarters in the Pilcher File area (Phase III)	6.75	1.00
36.	Vijayawada Division—Vijayawada.—Construction of 48 units type I (multi-storeyed) quarters in lieu of the existing old quarters (Phase I)	6.50	1.00
	WESTERN RAILWAY		
37.	Bombay area.—Providing 18 units type II multi-storeyed quarters for essential Class III staff (6 units for essential running staff and 12 units for other than running staff)	5.04	0.70
38.	Bombay area.—Providing 21 units type IV Spl. quarters	24.07	4.00
	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS		
39.	Construction of 14 units type III, 70 units type II and 48 units type I quarters	19.57	5.[illegible]

Statement showing the provision proposed State-wise for Investment in Government Commercial Undertaking—Road Services in the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1973-74 *and the Budget Estimates for* 1974-75

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

States	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
BIHAR : (Eastern and Southeastern Railways)	..	..	18.10
KARNATAKA : (Southern Railway)	..	..	7.75
MAHARASHTRA : (Central & South Central Railways)	..	..	19.25
ANDHRA PRADESH : (South Central Railway)	..	..	10.20
MADHYA PRADESH : (Central and Southeastern Railways)	..	..	18.15
GUJARAT : (Western Railway)	..	..	29.90
RAJASTHAN : (Western Railway)	..	..	13.60
KERALA : (Southern Railway)	..	..	19.30
TRIPURA : (Northeast Frontier Railway)	..	..	..
ASSAM : (Northeast Frontier Railway)	..	..	14.70
ORISSA : (Southeastern Railway)	..	..	30.90
BENGAL : (Northeast Frontier Railway)	..	..	4.40
PUNJAB : (Northern Railway)	..	..	5.85
UTTAR PRADESH : (Northern Railway)	..	..	107.90
TOTAL	..	..	300.00

Programme of construction of new lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of railway lines for 1974-75

(In thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Balance to complete work
CENTRAL RAILWAY					
(*i*) Construction of Wani-Chanaka Rail Link	Cap.	5,29,76	5,00	57,00	4,67,761
	DF(1)	1	..	..	1
	R.	4			
(*ii*) Bassein Road—Diva.—B.G. Rail link (42 Kms.)	Cap.	12,74,00	2,05,25	1,60,00	9,08,75
EASTERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Sub-structure for a double line Railway Bridge over the Farakka Barrage as incorporated in the Barrage Structure	Cap.	4,00,00	5	10	3,99,85
(*ii*) Construction of a B. G. line in the area served by former Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway	Cap.	3,50,00	1	10,00	3,39,99
NORTHERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Kanpur-Tundla section.—Electrification of Track	Cap.	12,90,57	12,03,27	4,00	83,30
	DF(2)	48,39	48,19	20	..
(*ii*) Kathua-Jammu.—Construction of a new broad gauge rail link between	Cap.	13,85,00	13,40,73	24,00	20,27
(*iii*) Tundla-Delhi section (including Delhi Area)—Electrification of track	Cap.	20,39,21	9,09,96	7,68,00	3,61,25
	DRF	61,75	20,52	20,00	21,23
	DF(2)	1,18,49	32,14	19,80	66,55
(*iv*) Dalmau-Daryapur—Restoration of dismantled line	DRF	1,13,00	15,00	20,00	78,00
(*v*) Gohana-Panipat.—Restoration of dismantled line	DRF	1,68,00	5,00	10,00	1,53,00
(*vi*) Shahadra-Saharanpur.—Construction of a B.G. line in the area served by the former Shahadra-Shaharanpur Light Railway	Cap.	17,42,00	1	21,00	17,20,99
(*vii*) Construction of a new B.G. line from Rohtak to Bhiwani	Cap.	6,12,80	..	10,00	6,02,80
NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Restoration of Saraigarh.—Raghopur-Pratapganj M.G. line	DRF.	1,25,18	42,00	10,00	73,18
	Cap.	2,61	..	..	2,61
	DF(1)	4,18	..	..	4,18
	DF(2)	6,25	2,00	..	4,25
	Cap.	4,52	..	..	4,52
	DRF	—4,52	..	..	—4,52
(*ii*) Construction of a new M.G. line from Jhanjarpur to Laukaha Bazar	Cap.	2,93,00	..	10,00	2,83,00
(*iii*) Restoration of Pratapganj-Forbesganj M.G. line	DRF	2,50,11	17,00	15,00	2,18,11
	Cap.	41,83	1,00	1,50	39,33
	DF(1)	8,37	..	..	8,37
	DF(2)	6,70	2,00	..	4,70
	Cap.	9,63	..	..	9,63
	DRF	—9,63	..	..	—9,63
(*iv*) Provision of B.G. Rail link to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur	Cap.	15,00,00	..	15,00	14,85,00
(*v*) Restoration of M.G. line between Bagaha and Chittauni	DRF.	6,57,95	13,70	15,00	6,29,25
	Cap.	16,12	80	50	14,82
(*vi*) Provision of a new M.G. line between Sakri and Hasanpur	Cap.	4,75,00	..	10,00	4,65,00

Programme of construction of new lines, restroration of dismantled lines and electrification of railway lines for 1974-75

(In thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75	Balance to complete work
NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY					
Restoration of damaged :					
(*a*) Haldibari-Jalpaiguri (BG) Branch line and . . .	RDF.	30,01	5,00	7,01	18,00
(*b*) Lataguri-Domohani portion of Lataguri-Changrabandha (MG) Branch line	DRF.	13,99	5,00	2,99	6,00
SOUTHERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Mangalore-Hassan Railway construction . . .	Cap.	35,87,00	26,89,39	2,60,00	6,37,61
	DRF.	13	..	..	13
	R.	8			
(*ii*) Tornagallu-Mudukulapenta-.—Construction of New B.G. line (24 Kms.)	Cap.	3,30,23	2,18,28	45,00	66,95
(*iii*) New B.G. line from Tirunelveli to Trivandrum Central *via* Nagarcoil with a Branch line from Nagarcoil to Kanya-Kumari (Cape Comorin)	R.	1			
	Cap.	14,53,17	4,20,25	2,35,00	7,97,92
	DRF.	51	..	..	51
	R.	12			
(*iv*) Madras-Trivellore section.—Electrification . . .	Cap.	3,52,98	12,54	20,00	3,20,44
	DRF.	16,80	..	..	16,80
	DF(2)	9,00	..	..	9,00
(*v*) Madras-Gudur Electrification	Cap.	9,58,27	54,88	2,24,00	6,79,39
	DF(2)	33,68	5,48	10,00	18,20
SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY					
(*i*) Electrification of Vijayawada—Gudur section . .	Cap.	19,16,54	1.09.65	4,56,00	13,50,89
	DF(2)	67,37	10,95	20,00	36,42
(*ii*) Construction of a new B. G. line from Bibinagar to Nadikude	Cap.	13,46,72	..	15,00	13,31,72
SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Rail link to Haldia Port	Cap.	8,74,59	8,05,12	62,00	7,47
	DRF.	73	73	..	..
(*ii*) Kottavalasa-Bailadilla Construction Project . . .	Cap.	59,83,18	59,45,38	13,00	24,80
	Cap.	—5,27,49	—5,27,49	..	..
	DRF.	3,16	3,16	..	..
	R.	27			
(*iii*) Electrification of Rourkela-Durg section . . .	Cap.	21,04,78	20,47,99	56,79	..
	DF(2)	63,41	50,20	13,21	..
(*iv*) Construction of Cuttack-Paradeep Rail Link . . .	Cap.	10,05,53	7,13,28	45,00	2.47.25
	DRF.	2,75	1,49	..	1,26
	R.	83			
(*v*) Electrification of Panskura-Haldia section . . .	Cap.	3,00,99	2,33,59	67,00	40
	DF(2)	10,64	6,01	3,00	1,63
(*vi*) Electrification of Waltair-Kirandul section	Cap.	17,64,55	7,00,83	3,12,00	7,51,72
	DF(2)	1.40,69	42,09	30,00	68,60
(*vii*) Construction of a B.G. line in the area served by the former Howrah-Amta Light Railway including Bargachia-Champadanga Branch	Cap.	10,00,00	1	10,00	9,89,99
(*viii*) Construction of a new B.G. line from Banspani to Jakhapura (176 Kms)	Cap.	39,00.00	..	5,00	38,95,00

Programme of construction of New Lines, restoration of dismantled lines and electrification of railway lines for 1974-75

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Name of Project		Latest estimated cost	Approximate expenditure to end of 1973-74	Budget Estimate 1974-75	Balance to complete work
WESTERN RAILWAY					
(*i*) Electrification of Virar-Sabarmati section including ancillary works on the existing electrified section on Churchgate-Virar section	Cap.	34,15,89	28,53,50	3,85,00	1,77,39
	DF(2)	1,16,52	81,80	15,00	19,72
	Cap.	—5,70	..	..	—5,70
	DRF	6,71	..	..	6,71
(*ii*) Dabla-Singhana-Metre Gauge Railway line (32.05 Kms.)	Cap.	2,79,84	2,11,84	68,00	..
	DF(1)	19	..	..	19
	DF(3)	—1,25	..	..	—1,25
	Cap.	—12	..	..	—12
	DRF	1,43	..	..	1,43
(*iii*) Guna (Rothiai)-Shajapur-Maksi construction	Cap.	10,51,15	9,16,28	58,00	76,87
(*iv*) Sabarmati-Gandhinagar B.G. Rail link and connected facilities (30 Kms.)	Cap.	2,85,77	1,42,75	1,00,00	42,52
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS :—					
(a) BOMBAY					
(*i*) Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for Mass Rapid Transit system for Bombay	Misc. Advances Cap.	1,23,84	90,51	33,33	..
(*ii*) Final Location Survey of Fort Market line between Goregaon and Fort Market and of additional double line between Kurla and Bhandup—6th Corridor of Mass Rapid Transit System	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	10,00	50	9,50	..
(*iii*) Construction of Fort Market line between Goregaon and Fort Market and of additional double line between Kurla and Bhandup—6th Corridor of Mass Rapid Transit System	Misc, Advances (Cap.)	90,23,00	..	4,65,37	85,57,63
(b) CALCUTTA					
(*i*) Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit system in Calcutta City for Metropolitan Transport	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	91,41	80,71	9,00	1,70
(*ii*) Calcutta-Design and Construction of Rapid Transit system from Dum Dum to Tollyganj	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	140,30,00	6,95,75	12,50,00	120,84,25
(c) DELHI					
Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit system and ancillary studies for Delhi	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	1,16,49	80,92	25,00	10,57
(d) MADRAS					
Techno-Economic Feasibility studies for Mass Rapid Transit system for Madras.	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	60,00	51,94	8,06	..
TOTAL	Cap.	..	..	53,28,15	..
	DRF	..	..	1,00,00	..
	DF(2)	..	..	1,11,21	..

List of New Works costing between Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs each chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Open Line Works (Revenue) and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1.	Jalgaon.—Provision of an additional Up and Down loop line of 686/m. behind Tourist Platform on Down side	Cap.	16,19	2,00	14,19
2.	Manmad.—(1) Provision of a direct connection from the existing shunting neck at Bh usawal end to Food-grain Godown Siding. (2) Signalling arrangements for reception of down trains in Up Yard	Cap.	6,20	1,00	5,20
3.	Khapri—Provision of P.O.L. siding	Cap.	10,83	2,00	8,83
4.	Kurla—Passenger Yard.—Replacement of Signalling Cables. (Phase-III)	DRF	7,60	50	7,10
5.	Ajni—Replacement of aged wornout lever frame in 'A' cabin by a panel and replacement of wornout gears of 'C' cabin (including a new 'C' cabin)	DRF	9,80	50	9,30
6.	Mazgaon.—Replacement of the existing wornout signalling frame by Panel Interlocking	DRF	8,60	30	8,30
7.	Badlapur.—Provision of Panel Interlocking in replacement of aged and wornout signalling equipments in existing 'A' and 'B' cabins	DRF	7,30	30	7,00
8.	Provision of Multi Channel UHF spurs on Pachmarhi-Parasia section	Cap.	10,00	1,75	8,25
9.	Provision of Multi channel UHF spurs on Ahmednagar Repeater Section-Ahmednagar Railway Station	Cap.	7,00	50	6,50
10.	Conversion of existing Radio Wireless Telegraph Morse circuits into VFT circuits on Microwave	Cap.	7,68	200	5,68
11.	Itarsi-Amla Section.—Provision of ACSR wire	Cap.	15,00	40	14,60
12.	Amla-Parasia Section.—Provision of ACSR wire	Cap.	10,00	35	9,65
13.	Bombay Division.—Replacement of 50 Nos. of aged track circuits (Phase III)	DRF	9,10	30	8,80
14.	Bombay Division.—Replacement of 24 Kms. of steel catenary wire by 1.29 sq. cm. copper catenary wire in suburban and South East District and 19 Kms. elimination of steel catenary wire from loops in S.E. & N.E. District	DRF	17,00	60	16,40
15.	Bombay Division.—Replacement of OHE structure in suburban NE & SE districts	DRF	13,70	60	13,10
16.	Bombay Division NE and SE districts.—Replacement of 20 Kms. of 1·29 sq. cm. (0.2 sq. in) copper Auxiliary Catenary wire in Ghat Sections	DRF	9,10	50	8,60
17.	Bombay Division Suburban District.—Replacement of 12 Kms. of 2.42 sq.cm. (0.375 sq.in) Copper Catenary wire (1974-75)	DRF	8,12	60	7,52
18.	Bombay Area.—Provision of 14 units type IV (Spl.) Multi Storeyed quarters for officers (Ground plus 6 upper floors)	Cap.	13,49	1,30	12,19
19.	Parel.—Provision of 60 units type I Multi Storeyed quarters in replacement of 'K' type quarters	DRF	13,01	60	12,41
20.	Dockyard.—Provision of 40 units type I Multi Storeyed quarters in replacement of 'K' type quarters	DRF	8,68	40	8,28
21.	Manmad.—Covered accommodation in structural section of Central Engineering Workshop	DF(3)	6,98	1,50	5,48
22.	Bina-Katni Section.—Replacement of 4/30-48 Girder spans at Kms. 1024/5-6 of Dassan Bridge	DRF	16,21	1,00	15,21

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	CENTRAL RAILWAY—*concld.*				
23.	Itarsi-New Yard.—Provision of a 25 bedded Hospital	DF(2)	12,50	90	11,60
24.	Bhusawal.—Conversion of pan type latrines into flush type latrines, in the 40 block area	DF(2)	6,66	45	6,21
25.	Bina.—Extension to the filtration plant and improvement to water supply	DF(2) DF(1) OLWR	3,07 1,58 95	30	2,27 1,58 95
26.	Kalyan.—Provision of 20 units type I Multi Storeyed quarters and 20 units type II multi storeyed quarters	DF(2)	8,94	1,80	7,14
27.	Kurla.—Provision of 40 units type I Multi Storeyed quarters	DF(2)	8,68	1,00	7,68
28.	Pune.—Wiring of tops of six Nos. of goods shed lines to meet the needs of increase in goods traffic	DF(3)	5,25	2,00	3,25
29.	Bombay V.T. Parel-Kurla.—Provision of additional junction cable by laying junction cable 40 pairs (9.1 Kg.)	DF(3)	7,40	80	6,60
30.	Bombay Division—Provision of auto telephone exchange at Byculla	DV(3)	6,40	75	5,63
31.	Itarsi-Nagpur Section.—Provision of reversers on home starter signals	DF(3)	15,30	2,00	13,30
32.	Pune.—Provision of track circuiting on four receiving and departure line in passenger yard	ACF(b)	7,75	1,10	6,65
33.	Thakurli.—Provision of a Centralised Electrical Training School	DF(3) Cap.	17,92 1,94	1,00 ..	16,92 1,94
34.	Satna.—Additional facilities for panel patching of wagons	DF(3)	7,63	30	7,73
35.	Kalyan Loco Shed.—Provision of an Inspection shed	DF(3)	17,30	1,00	16,30
	EASTERN RAILWAY				
36.	Andal.—Provision of 2 additional departure lines in South Group of existing down departure Yard	Cap. DF(2)	6,81 25	1,50 ..	5,31 25
37.	Lahabone.—Provision of an up Loop with simultaneous reception and despatch facilities with hot axle siding of 120 feet	Cap.	6,63	1,00	5,63
38.	Renukoot.—Conversion of two marshalling lines into full length reception—cum-departure lines and provision of two additional classification lines	Cap.	10,68	3,90	6,78
39.	Ganjkhwaja.—Provision of a wired down loop	Cap.	6,81	2,00	4,81
40.	Guraru.—Provision of a wired down loop line and hot axle siding in the down direction	Cap.	9,20	2,00	7,20
41.	Sone Nagar.—Provision of an additional wired down loop	Cap.	7,39	1,00	6,39
42.	Chandrapure.—Provision of an additional down loop	Cap.	7,36	1,50	5,86
43.	Kastha.—Provision of a wired loop and hot axle siding in down direction	Cap.	7,37	2,00	5,37
44.	Jamal pur.—Replacement of existing C.B. exchange to 300 line auto exchange	DRF	6,93	1,00	5,93
45.	Replacement of existing semaphor signals by multi aspect colour light signalling on single line section between Rana-ghat and Krishnagar City Jn. and Kalinarayanpur to Santipur	DRF	16,74	3,15	13,59

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay Proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY—*contd.*				
46.	Sone Nagar.—Replacement of 30 Nos. mechanical semaphore signals by colour light signals	Cap.	5,42	3,00	2,42
47.	Andal Up Sick Line.—Remodelling of Up sick line for heavy NPO	Cap.	17,88	1,00	16,88
48.	Calcutta (Beliaghatta area).—Provision of 3 Nos. 8″/12″ dia. Tube-wells in replacement of existing tube-wells including construction of two Nos. 50,000 gallons each R.C.C. Tanks on 70ft. staging in replacement of existing P.S. tank and for augmentation of storage capacity	DRF	6,90	60	6,30
49.	Mughalsarai.—Provision of additional R.C.C. O.H. tank for filtered water.				
	(*i*) 50,000 gallons capacity in plant Depot. Colony				
	(*ii*) 50,000 gallons capacity in Central Colony				
	(*iii*) 1,00,000 gallons capacity in European Colony				
	(*iv*) 1,00,000 gallons capacity in Loco Colony	DF(2)	9,60	70	8,90
50.	Dhanbad Division.—Electrification of existing type I or equivalent type of quarters in 26 stations 546 units	DF(2)	5,26	50	4,76
51.	*Calcutta—Sealdah area.*—Augmentation of water supply—proposed 8″/12″ dia tube-wells 2 Nos. (one in replacement) including construction of 2 Nos. 50,000 gallons each R.C.C. tanks on 70 ft. staging	DF(2) DF(1) DRF	3,04 1,74 87	70	2,34 1,74 87
52.	Ranaghat.—Provision of 18 units type I & 8 units type II (double storeyed) quarters for essential running staff	DF(2)	5,75	1,00	4,75
53.	Howrah-Bamangachi.—Provision of 12 units type I and 12 units type II multi-storeyed quarters for essential staff	DF(2)	6,86	50	6,36
54.	Rampurhaut.—Provision of 24 units type I and 12 units type II Single storeyed quarters for essential running staff	DF(2)	5,45	1,00	4,45
55.	*Andal.*—Provision of 36 units type I quarters for essential running staff and 4 units type II for essential staff	DF(2)	7,91	60	7,31
56.	*Patratu.*—Provision of 24 units type I and 18 units type II double storeyed quarters for essential running staff and essential staff	DF(2)	7,48	60	6,88
57.	*Mughal sarai.*—Provision of 12 units type I, 32 units type II, 2 units type III and 2 units type IV (double storeyed) quarters for essential staff of plant Depot.	DF(2)	8,30	65	7,65
58.	*Jhjha.*—Provision 24 units of type I and 24 units type II (dobule storeyed) quarters for essential running staff and essential staff	DF(2)	7,56	1,00	6,56
59.	Ghoga.—Provision of an additional loop with facility of simultaneous reception	DF(3)	5,54	50	5,04
60.	Azimganj—Improvement to water supply	DF(3) DF(2) DF(1)	5,00 2,40 32	40 .. .	4,60 2,40 32
61.	Howrah.—Burdwan via Main Line.—(1) Installation of auxiliary transformers 10 KVA 25KV/230 V at Konnagar, Rishra, Serampore, Shoeraphuli, Baidyabati, Mankumdu,l, Bhadraswar, Chandannagar, Chuchura, Hooghly, Magra Pandooah, Boinchi, Singur, Tarakeswar, Dankuni, Burdwan East Cabin, Burdwan West Cabin, Bandal North and South cabin.				
	(2) Auxiliary transformers for switching post at Konnagar, Magra Pondooah, Belur, Howrah, Serampore, Bhadreswar, Adisaptagram, Khanyan, Memari and Saktigarh and				
	(3) Four flag stations on Tarakeswar Branch at Loknath, Bahirkanda, Kaikala and Nasibpur for signal powers failure	DF(3)	6,75	40	6,35
62.	B. B. loop—Raising to Std. III interlooking on B.B. loop section at 4 stations from modified non-intrlocking. 1. Sajaipara 2. Nimtita 3. Dhulianganges 4. Jangipur Road	ACF(b)	13,23	1,00	12,23

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	EASTERN RAILWAY—*Concld.*				
63.	Provision of tokenless block working between Ranaghat—Krishnnagar City	DF(3)	7,77	70	7,07
64.	Sealdah Division.—Interlocking of non-interlocked 'B' class level crossing gates in busy suburban section at 10 gates in electrified suburban section	ACF(b)	12,00	1,00	11,00
65.	Provision of multiple aspect colour light signalling on singleline section between Habra and Bongaon in replacement of existing semaphore signals at 4 stations	DF(3)	14,05	1,00	13,05
66.	Liluah.—Extension of L-Shop with Crane Gantry at Howrah end	DF(3)	8,61	50	8,11
67.	Jamalpur Workshop.—Extension of Boiler Shop	DF(3)	11,12	1,00	10,12
68.	Mughalsarai.—Provision of covered shed 300″ × 40″ in Up sick line to cover line Nos. 3 & 4	DF(3)	5,03	50	4,53
69.	Gomoh.—Provision of 2 sub-stations one at South colony and the other at Carriage and Wagon Depot Colony with remodelling of O.H. line system	DF(3)	5,56	2,20	3,36
	NORTHERN RAILWAY				
70.	Hisar.—Provision of additional goods facilities in M.G. yard				
	(*a*) Extension of goods reception lines No. 11 & 12 from 1630 & 1245 ft. to 1930 ft. & 1920 ft. respectively				
	(*b*) Provision of one additional goods running line of 1920 ft. alongside line No. 12.				
	(*c*) Provision of six sorting *cum*-stabling lines (including the three existing)				
	(*d*) Provision of a shunting neck of 2000 ft. at Sirsa and.				
	(*e*) Straightening of goods platform line.				
	(*f*) Provision of a shunting neck of 850 ft. at Sirsa end to serve the goods shed.				
	(*g*) Shifting of sick lines to make room for additional sorting lines.				
	(*h*) Provision of a slip coach siding at Sirsa end of the island platform.				
	(*i*) Shifting of water tank and PWI sidings	Cap. Cap. DRF	14,74 —12 12	4,74	10,00 —12 12
71.	Tundla.—Providing an Up through goods line	Cap. Cap. DRF	11,15 —64 64	3,00	8,15 —64 64
72.	Amritsar-Pathankot Section.—Extension of loops at Batala, Dhariwal, Gurdaspur and Sarna	Cap. Cap. DRF	6,26 —8 8	2,00	4,26 —8 8
73.	Chiheru.—Provision of Panel interlocking in replacement of old and wornout signalling gears	DRF Cap. DF(3)	9,89 —50 50	2,00	7,89 —50 50
74.	Eddil.—Provision of Panel interlocking in replacement of old and wornout signalling gears	DRF	6,23	2,23	4,00
75.	Bharthana.—Provision of penel interlocking in replacement of old and wornout signalling gears	DRF Cap. DF(3)	8,50 —1,73 1,73	85	7,65 —1,73 1,73
76.	Achalda.—Provision of Panel interlocking in replacement of old and wornout signalling gears	DRF Cap. DF(3)	8,63 —1,96 1,96	63	8,00 —1,96 1,96

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete works
	NORTHERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
77.	Firozpur Division.—Replacement of overhead signal wires by underground cables at 7 stations	DRF Cap. DF(3)	5,44 —1,00 1,00	1,14	4,30 —1,00 1,00
78.	Delhi.—Ambala Section.—Replacement of D. W. Operation of points & lock by Point Machine at 6 stations	DRF Cap. DF(3)	9,51 —45 45	50	9,01 —45 45
79.	Rura.—Provision of Panel interlocking in replacement of old and wornout signalling gears	DRF. Cap. DF(3)	11,09 —2,31 2,31	2,00	9,09 —2,31 2,31
80.	Jaitipur.—Provision of Panel interlocking in replacement of old and wornout signalling gears	DRF Cap. DF(3)	9,16 —55 55	2,00	7,16 —55 55
81.	Harauni.—Provision of Panel interlocking, in replacement of old and wornout signalling gears	DRF Cap. DF(3)	9,16 —55 55	1,00	8,16 —55 55
82.	Delhi Division.—Replacement of 'A' type reversers by 'B' type reversers	DRF	5,04	1,00	4,04
83.	New Delhi (Rail Bhawan).—Replacement of existing, 600 line exchange, by 700 lines auto-exchange	DRF DF(2) Cap. DF(3)	18,63 88 —2,60 2,60	1,00	17,63 88 —2,60 2,60
84.	Jullundur Cantt.—Provision of two additional sheds, gantry siding and other facilities in Bridge Workshop	Cap.	17,00	1,00	16,00
85.	Lucknow (Alambagh).—Replacement of trusses, purlins and roof girders of 8 bays (bay No. 3 to 10) of the loco Running shed	DRF Cap. DRF	6,51 —1,20 1,20	20	6,31 —1,20 1,20
86.	Allahabad.—Replacement of existing 3.3 KV/400 V system by 11 KV/400 V system	DRF	6,41	50	5,91
87.	Delhi Area (Paharganj and Punjabi Bagh).—Replacement of old and dilapidated 16 units type II and 48 units type I single storeyed quarters with 16 units type II and 48 units type I multi-storeyed quarters	DRF Cap. DF(2)	15,67 —79 79	2,00	13,67 —79 79
88.	Delhi Kishanganj.—Replacement of 32 units temporary type I quarters having AC sheets roofing with 32 units multi-storeyed quarters	DRF Cap. DF(2)	6,93 —37 37	2,00	4,93 —37 37
89.	Lucknow (R.D.S.O.).—Provsion of 20 units transit camp double storeyed for officers of RDSO colony Manaknagar.	Cap.	6,33	1,00	5,33
90.	New Delhi.—Provision of 8 units Transit Flats for Officers	Cap.	5,45	1,00	4,45
91.	Chandigarh.—Provision of an assisted siding to serve the industrial area	Cap. Deposit	13,57 16,71	1,00	12,57
92.	Moradabad-Saharanpur Section,—Rebuilding of Bridge No. 821 on Moradabad-Saharanpur Section	DRF	5,36	1,00	4,36
93.	Lucknow.—Provision of platform shelter 1035 ft. long on platform No. 8 and 9.	DF(1)	5,39	50	4,89

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	NORTHERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
94.	Roorkee.—Re-Modelling of station building.	DF(1) DF(3)	3,38 2,34	50 ..	2,88 2,34
95.	Bhagat-Ki-Kothi.—Provision of 4 units type IV, 4 Units type III, 24 Units type II and 3 Units type I quarters single storeyed for diesel shed staff at	DF(2)	7,04	34	6,70
96.	Lucknow (R.D.S.O.).—Construction of additional staff quarters 48 units type II multi-storeyed quarters for class III of the R.D.S.O.	DF(2)	15,19	1,00	14,19
97.	Delhi Area.—Provision of 48 units type II multi-storeyed quarters	DF(2)	14,50	50	14,00
98.	Ghaziabad.—Provision of 20 units type I, 16 units type II and 4 units type III double storeyed quarters for staff of Track Depot.	DF(2)	7,00	50	6,50
99.	Moradabad.—Replacement of tube wells No. 1 and 2 by new tube wells and provision of 2 additional tube wells and 2 overhead tanks to improve water supply	DF(2) DRF Cap. DRF	6,06 2,60 —56 56	50	5,56 2,60 —56 56
100.	Lucknow (R.D.S.O. Colony).—Augmentation of water supply in the R.D.S.O. Colony	DF(2)	5,95	75	5,20
101.	Tughlakabad (Railway Colony)—Provision of 6 ft. wide foot over-bridge	DF(3)	5,13	50	4,63
102.	Moradabad-Saharanpur Section.—Strenghening of flooring system and junction points of stringers with crossgirders of Ganga Bridge No. 1248 (11 x 260 ft. spans) at KM 1523/1-154/1 near Balawali	DF(3)	17,16	50	16,66
103.	Lucknow.—				
	(i) Extension of Line of goods shed No. 5 by 250 ft. towards East and with provision of unloading platform and covered shed				
	(ii) Shifting of Motor Ramp siding to goods shed line No. 7.				
	(iii) Provision of an additional goods platform with covered shed 180 ft. length	DF(3) Cap. DRF	5,62 —18 18	1,00	4,62 —18 18
104.	Ghaziabad.—Augmentation of train facilities in S & T training centres.	DF(3)	6,88	20	6,68
105.	Jullundur Cantt. (Bridge Workshop).—Provision of shed (150 ft.X76 ft.) for covering steel fabrication platform and sidings for the cutting shop and steel yard	DF(3)	7,24	50	6,74
106.	Kanpur Juhi (GMC).—Provision of covered shed 250 ft. x 40 ft. over sick line in C &W Depot for repairs to wagons	DF(3)	5,95	50	5,45
107.	Sultanpur.—Provision of covered shed 100 ft. x 80 ft. over sick line in C&W Depot for repairs to wagons	DF(3)	5,05	50	4,55
108.	Lucknow.—Setting up a centralised training school Phase I for Mechanical maintenance and inspection of track	DF(3) Cap. DF(2)	8,05 1,11 2,19	50	7,55 1,11 2,19
109.	Lucknow (RDSO).—Setting up testing and Development Laboratory for Electrical Directorate and establishing facilities for training of Electrical Officers and Supervisors in Power Electronic Technology	DF(3)	9,28	3,00	6,28
110.	Aligarh.—Additions and alterations to station building	DF(3) DF(1) Cap. DRF	8,06 1,87 —30 30	50	7,56 1,87 —30 30
111.	Lucknow (RDSO).—Construction of office accommodation for track recording-cum-research (car unit)	DF(3)	8,49	2,00	6,49

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
112.	Samastipur.—Construction of 20 units type I (Double Storeyed) and 50 units type II (Double Storeyed) quarters	DF(2)	11,20	2,90	8,30
113.	Mailani.—Construction of 12 units type II and 32 units type I quarters for essential staff	DF(2)	7,48	2,20	5,28
114.	Barelly City.—Construction of 14 units type I (Double Storeyed), 14 units type II (Double Storeyed) and 2 units Type III (Single Storeyed) quarters	DF(2)	5,64	1,50	4,14
115.	Gorakhpur.—Laying of underground cables for Auto-Exchange	DF(3)	5,48	58	4,90
116.	Saharsa-Khagaria Section.—Provision of UHF communication between Saharsa and Khagaria	DF(3)	6,53	10	6,43
117.	Samastipur-Darbhanga Section.—Provision of UHF Communication between Samastipur & Darbhanga	DF(3)	6,53	10	6,43
118.	Kasganj C & W Depot.—Proposed extension for major model sick line	DF(3)	5,70	2.47	3,23
119.	Gorakhpur.—Proposed clothing factory	DF(3)	6,05	70	5,35
120.	Samastipur.—Construction of additional accommodation in D.S. office building and converting the released buildings into 27 units type II quarters	DF(3) DF(2)	18,03 1,62	2,00 ..	16,03 1,62
	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
121.	Railway's microwave Net Work.—Preparation of Integrated Plans for expansion and to provide speech and T.P. links between Pandu-Delhi, Gorakhpur and Calcutta	Cap.	19,78	60	19,18
122.	Badarpur Junction.—Replacement of power lever frame, all electric operated by Route Relay Panel Interlocking	DRF	16,28	60	15,68
123.	New Jalpaiguri.—Development of additional facilities in BG sick lines	Cap.	10,00	2,00	8,00
124.	Pandu.—Setting up of a regular cutting and disposal yard for M.G. Condemned Rolling Stock and construction of a Pucca boundary wall	DF(3)	9,22	10	9,12
125.	Malda Town.—Provision of a 30 bedded Hospital and staff quarters to accommodate the staff required for Hospital	DF(2)	9,96	30	9,66
126.	Bongaigaon—Improvement to water supply	DF(2)	5,35	30	5,05
127.	Badarpur—Improvement to water supply. Phase-II	DF(2) DF(1) DRF	4,88 1,00 1,00	30	4,58 1,00 1,00
128.	Siliguri Jn.—Construction of 40 units type I quarters (double storeyed) for staff of DME/Diesel.	DF(2)	6,84	50	6,34
129.	Lumding—Construction of 3 units type IV, 8 units type III, 24 units type II double storeyed and 18 units type I, double storeyed quarters for staff of all departments	DF(2)	12,04	50	11,54
130.	Pandu—Construction of 64 units type I (double storeyed) and 20 units type III double storeyed pucca quarters in replacement of Kutcha quarters	DF(2)	11,99	1,00	10,99
131.	Gauhati—Construction of 64 units type I (double storeyed) and 48 units type II (double storeyed) pucca quarters in replacement of Kutcha quarters	DF(2)	14,81	1,00	13,81
132.	Alipurduar Jn.—Improvement to water supply arrangement	DF(3) DF(2) DF(1) DRF	4,02 2,47 59 2,58	10	3,92 2,47 59 2,58

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY				
133.	Ettakkot.—Provision of an additional loop to hold 70 vehicles	Cap. DRF	7,93 15	4,80 ..	3,13 15
134.	Cannanore South.—Conversion into a crossing station	Cap. DRF R	8,38 1,25 5	4,80 ..	3,58 1,25
135.	Uppala.—Conversion into a crossing station	Cap. DRF DF(2) R	7,70 10 27 13	6,00	1,70 10 27
136.	Tondiarpet, Tiruvottiyur and Ennore.—Provision of Panel interlocking	DRF Cap. DF(3)	13,50 —1,50 1,50	1,00	12,50 —1,50 1,50
137.	Minjur, Kavarapettai, Ponneri and Gummidipundi.—Provision of panel interlocking	DRF Cap. DF(3)	19,00 —2,00 2,00	1,20	17,80 —2,00 2,00
138.	Between Olvakkot and Pondanur/Coimbatore.—Provision of UHF Communication	Cap.	7,00	70	6,30
139.	Comerford Road.—Replacement of wornout signalling	DRF Cap. DF(3)	8,60 —60 60	80	7,80 —60 60
140.	Guntkal—Raichur Section.—Provision of tokenless block working 13 block sections)	DRF	7,80	50	7,30
141.	Provision of UHF Communication between Mysore-Arsikere	Cap.	8,00	3,30	4,70
142.	Golden Rock.—Replacing the existing wornout 200 lines auto exchange by 300 lines auto exchange	DRF	6,50	50	6,00
143.	Coimbatore Junction.—Proposed additional accommodation for RMS Police, parcel office and III class waiting hall and provision of accommodation for the RTO's office	Cap. DF(1) OLWR	7,98 79 1,08	4,70	3,28 79 1,08
144.	Madras Nungambakkam.—Construction of 16 units type IV special (three storeyed) quarters on condition basis in replacement of old quarters.	DRF	10,88	5,35	5,35
145.	Banglore Cantonment.—Construction of 52 units type I quarters for essential class IV staff (three storeyed) in replacement of old quarters on age-*cum*-condition basis	DRF	8,58	4,20	4,38
146.	Madras-Gudur Section.—Regirdering of bridge No. 92 (7 × 18.3 m) at km 34/10-34/13 and bridge No. 167 (6 × 18.3m) at km 79/1 with new steel girders to BGML standard in lieu of existing girders	DRF R	15,85 15	50	15,35
147.	Madras-Gudur Section.—Regirdering of bridge No. NE 9 (Buckingham Canal 1 × 21.34m) SK and 1 × 29.57 m SK girders at km 24/10-11 near Basin Bridge Junction) with new steel girders to BGML standard in lieu of existing weak girders	DRF R	15,85 15	50	15,35
148.	Madras-Gudur section.— Regirdering of 22 Nos. of 12.2m spans in bridge No. 237 (28 × 12.2m, 1 × 9.98m and 1 × 7.39 m Swaranamughi river) at Km 112/11 to 113/2 new steel girders to BG ML standard	DRF R	11,85 15	50	11,35
149.	Renigunta-Guntakal Section.—Bridge No. 200 (5 × 9.15m A) at km 135/12-13 proposed rebuilding as steel girder bridge to BGML standard	DRF R	5,18 32	2,50	2,68
150.	Renigunta-Guntakal Section.—Proposed rebuilding of certain bridges as RCC slab culvarts to BGML standard	DRF R	5,25 75	2,50	2,75

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHERN RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
151.	Renigunta-Guntakal section.—Bridge No. 713 (8 × 9.15m A) at km 335/10-11-proposed rebuilding as steel girder bridge to BGML standard . .	DRF R	8,00 1,00	3,00	5,00
152.	Renigunta-Guntakal Section—Bridge No. 821 (5 × 9.15 mG) at km 414/13-14 proposed rebuilding as 5x9.15m steel girder bridge, to BGML Standard .	DRF R	4,95 30	2,00	2,95
153	Manamadurai-Rameswaram Section.—Pamban Viaduct Bridge No. 346 regirdering of 14 Nos. of 12.2m badly corroded non-materialised girders by new MGML standard metallised steel	DRF R	7,42 8	50	6,92
154.	Extension of platform and platform lines for running of diesel hauled Mail/ Express trains at the following 6 stations on the Cannanore-Mangalore section Payangadi, Payyanur, Kanhangad, Kotikulam, Hasargod and Kumbla .	DF(1) Cap. DRF	9,71 —11 11	4,00	5,71 —11 11
155.	Madras area (BG) Perambur—Construction of 48 units type II quarters (three-storeyed) for essential cllass III staff	DF(2)	13,20	3,20	10,00
156.	Madras Salt Cotaurs.—Construction of 36 units type III quarters (three storeyed) for essential class III staff	DF(2)	12,02	3,00	9,02
157.	Arkonam.—Construction of 24 units type II quarters (double storeyed) for essential class III staff	DF(2)	6,05	1,50	4,55
158.	Madurai.—Construction of 40 units type III quarters (double storeyed) for essential class III staff	DF(2)	15,20	3,55	11,65
159.	Guntakal.—Proposed additional Building to accommodate III class waiting hall, Booking office, Parcel office, Upper class booking office, Enquiry office in ground Floor and Divisional Commercial Inspector, Magistrate's Court, Rest House for Officers' in First Floor	DF(1) DF(3)	3,00 3,85	.. 2,00	3,00 1,85
160.	Guntakal Junction.—Provision of an open well with pumping and piping arrangements	Cap. DF(3) DRF DF(1) DF(2)	—5 3,56 5 32 1,22	.. 1,00	—5 2,56 5 32 1,22
161.	Tiruchchirappalli.—Proposed improvements to watering arrangements. .	DF(3) DF(2) DF(1) Cap. DRF	4,20 3,93 62 —5 5	47	3,73 3,93 62 —5 5
162.	Provision of VHF communication between Guard, Driver and control office on selected long passenger and goods train in Madras-Bangalore section	DF(3)	5,50	50	5,00
163.	Acquisition of land for the 3rd & 4th line between Villivakkam and Trivellore	Cap.	10,43	1,00	9,43
164.	Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard.—Proposed additional facilities at sick lines as part of modernisation for maintenance of wagons	Cap.	14,96	1,00	13,96
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
165.	Bellampalli-Balharshah section'.—Extension of loops at the following 5 stations to hold 70 vehicles *viz.* Makudi, Vempalli, Repalliwada, Rechni Road and Asifabad Road	Cap.	9,77	2,82	6,95
166.	Reddipalem.—Provision of through siding of 70 vehicles capacity. . .	Cap.	5,30	1,00	4,30
167.	Daund.—Provision of two additional down reception lines . . .	Cap.	9,50	2,00	7,50

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY—*Contd.*				
168.	Vasco-da-Gama.—Acquisition of land (7500 Sq. m.)	Cap.	6,00	1,00	5,00
169.	Kacheguda-Falaknuma Section.—Provision of automatic signalling in replacement of wornout block instruments.	DRF	7,00	3,85	3,15
170.	Secunderabad.—Construction of 48 units type I (multi-storeyed) quarters in lieu of the existing old 'K' type quarters in the Pilcher File area (Phase III). Block No. 90 . . . . . 10 units No. 91 . . . . . 10 ,, No. 92 . . . . . 10 ,, No. 93 . . . . . 10 ,, No. 94 . . . . . 8 ,, 48	DRF	6,75	1,00	5,75
171.	Vijayawada.—Construction of 48 units Type I Multi-storeyed quarters in lieu of the existing old quarters (Phase I).	DRF	6,50	1,00	5,50
172.	Vijayawada.—Nidadavole (*via* Gudivada) Section : Provision of electrical signal reversers on starter signals at stations provided with tokenless block instruments to replace the starter signals to 'ON' position automatically (20 stations).	DF(3)	11,00	1,14	9,86
173.	Lallaguda.—Provision of additional facilities on Bridge Workshop for second assembly line. 1. Extension to existing shed by 42.7m × 13.12m (140' × 43') 2. Provision of one EOT crane of 10 tonnes capacity. 3. Provision of 2 Nos. of drills. 4. Provision of 2 Nos. of punch rivetters. 5. Stationery compressor 500 CFM	DF(3)	9,30	1,50	7,80
174.	Daund—Sholapur Section.—Kurduvadi : Provision of additional facilities in Kurduvadi shops for dealing with repairs to Broad Gauge Wagons (a) Covered shed 54.86m x 15.24m for wheel shop with structure to take EOT crane of 5 tonne capacity with an open gantry of 30.48m length in extension to the covered shed. (b) Broad Gauge track 182.88m long for Carriage and Wagon wheel parking	DF(3)	9,90	50	9,40
175.	Hubli Shops.—Extension to wheel and tyre shop, provision of centralised welding shop and heat treatment section, reorganisation and extension of machine shop and brass machines room and resiting of Dy. CME's office.	DF(3)	7,50	1,00	6,50
176.	Secunderabad.—B. G. Washing lines and sick lines.—Provision of additional facilities extention to one of the existing washing lines to take 18 bogie rakes, R.C.C. washing platforms, Waist level hydrants and full length examining pit.	DF(3)	5,65	50	5,15
177.	Kazipet.—Balharshah Section : Construction of a road-over bridge at Km 365/11-12 in Kazipet yard between Kazipet and Hasanparti Road stations in lieu of the existing level crossing No. 59 (at Mile No. 83/4 of the Hyderabad — Hanumakonda Road)	DF(3)	15,75	1,00	14,75
178.	Bitragunta.—Tenali Section : Tettu : Construction of Road, over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 168 at Km. 236/4-5 between Kavali and Tettu stations on National Highway 5, Madras —Calcutta Road	DF(3)	10,19	1,00	9,19

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
179.	Kharagpur.—Provision of four new tube wells in replacement of 4 wells and one tubewell	DRF	9,85	70	9,15
180.	Kharagpur.—Tatanagar section.—Provision of Intermediate Block Signalling with Axle counters over 3 Block Sections viz :—				
	1. Sardiha-Jhargram				
	2. Jhargram-Gidni				
	3. Gidni-Chakulia	Cap.	18,00	4.00	14,00
181.	Muri-Ranchi-Hatia.—Provision of departmental ACSR (80 KM) . .	Cap.	10,31	2,50	7,81
182.	Rajkharswan-Chakradharpur-Manoharpur Section.—Provision of Intermediate block Signalling with axle counters over two block sections viz.—				
	(i) Barabambo-Chakradharpur				
	(ii) Mahadevsal-Posoita	Cap.	12,00	3,25	8,75
183.	Bilaspur.—Provision of a chord connecting Bilaspur-Nagpur Main Line with Bilaspur-Katni Branch avoiding Bilaspur yard	Cap.	1,330	75	12,55
184.	Waltair Marshalling Yard.—Provision of two additional lines in the classification Grid	Cap.	8,10	70	7,40
185.	Chakradharpur-Adra section.—Replacement of VHF communication by microwave communication	DRF	13,62	3,50	10,12
186.	Rebuilding of distressed masonry and conversion to RCC flat top of bridge No. 13 (8x12/A) at km. 403/10-11 between Salegaon and Charbatia in Nergundi Talcher section	DRF R.	3,45 2,04	1,10 ..	2,35 ..
187.	Strengthening of Piers and arches by jaeketing of Bar. No. 75 (16x20,A) at km. 476/1-2 between Hindol Road and Meramandali in Nergundi-Talcher section	DRF	5,11	1,80	3,31
188.	Adra.—Augmentation of water supply arrangements	DF(2) DF(3)	12,36 4,12	1,80 :	10,56 4,12
189.	—Sahdol.—Provision of new hospital with 25 beds	DF(2) Cap. DF(2)	6,96 87 4,56	1,30	5,66 87 4,56
190.	Khargpur Workshop.—Extension to the existing sheds over 3 lines by 24.5 mts. lenght on the eastern side and construction of shed over one line on the north side of existing corrosion repair shop	DF(3)	5,86	1,60	4,26
191.	Khurda Road.—Palasa section—Rebuilding bridge No. 951 Up (2x60'G) including increase of waterway at Km. Km. 574/1-2 with regrading of approaches between Ganjam and Chatrapur station	DF(3) DRF	14,25 2,34	1,10 ..	13,15 2,34
192.	Srikakulam Road—Provision of a Road over bridge in replacement of level crossing at Km. 750/1 at the Waltair end of the station yard . . .	DF(3) Deposit	11,80 15,30	50 ..	11,30 ..
193.	Rebuilding of 11 bridges and regrading of track from Km. 739.6 to Km. 743.3 on the Up Line between Urlam and Srikakulam Road stations on Palasa-Waltair Trunk route- section	DF(3) DRF	10,00 8,55	80 ..	9,20 8,55

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sl. No.	Particulars of works		Anticipated cost	Outlay proposed for 1974-75	Balance to complete work
	WESTERN RAILWAY				
194.	Gandhidham.—Additions and alterations in the yard (Phase II)	Cap.	6,10	50	5,60
195.	Virar—Surat Section.—Replacement of wornout lever frames and other accessories at 6 stations—Palghar, Dahanu Road, Umbergaon, Bilimora, Navsari, Udhna	DRF Cap. DF(3)	7,98 —80 80	2,50	5,48 —80 80
196.	Ratlam.—Providing two bye-pass lines in the up yard	Cap.	19,00	5,00	14,00
197.	Jaipur.—Bandikui Section.—Replacement of copper wires by ACSR wires of section control and Deputy Control circuits	DRF Cap. DF(3)	8,72 —7,04 7,04	3,00	5,72 —7,04 7,04
198.	Bandikui.-Bharatpur Section.—Replacement of copper wire by ACSR wires of section and Deputy Control	DRF Cap. DF(3)	6,39 —4,87 4,87	3,00	3,39 —4,87 4,87
199.	Renewal of contract wire 10 kms on Bombay Local Section	DRF Cap. DF(3)	8,85 —1,15 1,15	2,00	6,85 —1,15 1,15
200.	Renewal of 10 Kms of catenary wire on Bandra-Borivli Section	DRF Cap. DF(3)	9,73 —2,05 2,05	1,50	8,23 —2,05 2,05
201.	Replacing the existing water coolers on Bombay Division	DRF OLWR	6,41 1,55	1,00 ..	5,41 1,55
202.	Gandhidham.—Converting pan type latrines into flush type ones and providing under ground sewage system (Phase I)	DF(2)	6,04	50	5,54
203.	Bombay Area.—Providing 10 units type II multistoreyed quarters for essential class III staff, (6 units for essential running staff, 12 units for other than running staff,	DF(2)	5,04	70	4,34
204.	Bombay Central.—Providing workshop facilities for maintenance of airconditioning units, plants etc. with necessary machinery	DF(3)	5,30	15	5,15
205.	Bombay Division.—Providing workshop facilities for maintenance of Delux Rajdhani Express with necessary machinery for major repairs of Power Car equipment etc.	DF(3)	5,23	15	5,08
206.	Drummond.—Road over bridge—Reconstruction of road-over-bridge at Agra in order to remove infringments on BG main lines from Bayana to Agra Fort and on MG lines from Jaipur to Agra Fort	DF(3) DRF Deposit R	9,06 2 5,65 4	10 ..	8,96 2
	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS				
207.	Construction of Staff Quarters at Chittaranjan.—Tape-III 14 units, Type-II 70 units and Type-I 48 units	Cap.	19,57	5,00	14,57
208.	Additional requirement of covered space for Loco Depots (a) Between works Office & ELS-Building with RCC roof without crane with the provision of Second Storey-10,600 sft. (b) VMG shed with track facility pitched roof similar to existing one-4000 sft.	Cap.	7,74	50	7,24
209.	Extension of Works Office Building 15,000 sft.	Cap.	7,80	50	7,30
210.	Increase of installed load in TM manufacturing Section by 1800 KVA and increase in Sub-station capacity by 750x 3KVA and (ii) for Commissioned load for AC/MT locos additional Transformer in connection with out-turn of 100 locos	Cap.	6,00	100	5,00
211.	Additional Power arrangement for H.M.S. by installation of one Sub-station adjacent to 'G' Sub-station, complete with L.T. Panel and Switch gear	Cap. DRF	7,50 2,00	2,00 ..	5,50 2,00
212.	Provision of R.C.C. overhead tanks.— (*i*) S.P. North Colony 1 No.—1,00,000 gallons capacity (*ii*) AML area-6-1 No.—1,00,000 gallons capacity	WMS (OH)	6,00	1,56	4,44
	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY				
213.	Perambur.—Extension to the spring Shop.	Cap. WMS(OH)	8,16 51	4,00 51	4,16 ..

Details of the New units of Rolling Stock provided in the Budget far 1974–75

(In units)

	Broad Gauge			Metre Gauge			Narrow Gauge		
	Additions	Renewals	Total	Additions	Renewals	Total	Additions	Renewals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Locomotives :									
(*a*) Diesel electric	27	..	27	..	3	3	..	..	..
(*b*) Diesel Shunters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Diesel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Electric	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*e*) Ballast tampers and crib compactors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Coaching vehicles (in units)—									
(*i*) Air conditioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*a*) Full	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Partial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Ist Class									
(*a*) Ordinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Composites	54	..	54	..	80	80	..	..	..
(*iii*) III Class									
(*a*) Ordinary	51	159	210	22	161	183	..	40	40
(*b*) Tourist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Sleeper	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Composites	36	..	36	14	153	167	..	..	..
(*v*) EMU Stock	112	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Diesel Rail Cars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Special Stock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Other Coaches	306	10	316	6	15	21	..	..	..
IV. Goods Wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers)—									
(*i*) General Services	1375	600	1975	980	..	980	..	680	680
(*ii*) Other types	6790	1174	7964	129	252	381	..	20	20
(*iii*) Containers/Flats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Tractors and Trailors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Cranes	..	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of Rolling Stock Programme for 1974-75

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Sub-heads	Programmed Deliveries				New Acquisitions				Total				Grand Total
	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	OLWR	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	OLWR	Cap.	D.R.F.	D.F.	OLWR	
Locomotives	32,73,65	14,70,85	..	..	23,55	1	..	..	32,97,20	14,70,86	..	..	47,68,06
Boilers	87	4,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	4,55	..	..	5,42
Carriages	32,76,96	18,73,91	92,81	..	5,28	16	1	..	32,82,24	18,74,07	92,82		52,49,13
Wagons	42,92,49	17,73,06	..	..	49,02	96,25	20	..	43,41,51	18,69,31	20	..	62,11,02
Cranes	76,88	6,94	..	..	64	1	..	..	77,52	6,95	..	..	84,47
Ferries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	109,20,85	51,29,31	92,81	..	78,49	96,43	21	..	109,99,34	52,25,74	93,02	..	163,18,10

Abstract of Rolling Stock Programme

Railways	Locomotives		Boilers		Carriages				
	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
Central	18,27	3,76	..	..	8,40	11,06	..	..	..
Eastern	..	..	..	1,55	22,01	4,36	..	4,00	..
Northern	..	..	..	..	14,98	6,87	..	75	..
Northeastern	..	..	..	1,82	1,51	..	..	..	..
Northeast Frontier	25,65	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..
Southern	4,70	..	..	1,18	26,03	20,76	..	3,25	..
South Central	..	..	..	..	2,56	12,18	..	1,00	..
Southeastern	..	..	80	..	3,10	18,71	..	1,80	..
Western	..	..	..	..	4,84	6,76	..	..	..
Railway Board	32,25,03	14,67,09	7	..	31,93,53	17,93,21	80,01	..	..
TOTAL	32,73,65	14,70,85	87	4,55	32,76,96	18,73,91	80,01	12,80	..
	47,44,50			5,42		52,43,68			

Abstract of Rolling Stock Programme

Railways	Locomotives		Boilers		Carriages				
	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
Central	3,00	..	..	..	4,00	..	..	..	..
Eastern	20,37	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Northern	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..
Northeastern	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Northeast Frontier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
South Central	10	..	..	..	1,00	1	..	..	..
Southeastern	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Western	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Railway Board	7	1	..	..	20	9	1	..	..
TOTAL	23,55	1	..	..	5,28	16	1	..	..
		23,56	..			5,45			

for 1974-75 *Programmed Deliveries*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Wagons		Cranes		Ferries		Total				
Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
10,98	..	..	..	..	..	37,65	14,82	..	..	..
..	..	62,80	5,90	..	..	84,81	11,81	..	4,00	..
2,37,35	15,45	..	..	..	..	2,52,33	22,32	..	75	..
2,35	33,51	14,01	1,00	..	..	17,87	36,33	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	25,65	..	..	2,00	..
2,60,46	92,00	..	..	..	..	2,91,19	1,13,94	..	3,25	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	2,56	12,23	..	1,00	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,90	18,71	..	1,80	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,84	6,76	..	..	..
37,81,35	16,32,05	7	4	..	..	102,00,05	48,92,39	80,01	..	..
42,92,49	17,73,06	76,88	6,94	..	..	109,20,85	51,29,31	80,01	12,80	..
	60,65,55	83,82		..			161,42,97			

for 1974-75 *New Acquisition*

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Wagons			Cranes		Ferries		Total				
Cap.	DRF	DF(3)	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	Cap.	DRF	DF(1)	DF(3)	OLWR
..	..	..	63	..	..	..	7,63	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,38	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,10	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	20	..
49,02	96,25	..	..	..	..	..	49,29	96,35	1	..	..
49,02	96,25	20	64	1	..	..	78,49	96,43	1	20	..
	1,45,47			65		..		1,75,13			

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of allocation of funds estimated for Machinery and Plant on Railways during 1974-75 (*New Acquisitions only*)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	Anticipated cost									Outlays proposed during 1974-75							
	Additions and Replacements									Additions and Replacements							
			D.F.									D.F.					
	Cap.	D.R.F.	(1)	(2)	(3)	OLWR	Revenue	Total	WMS	Cap.	D.R.F.	(1)	(2)	(3)	OLWR	Total	WMS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Central	21,31	59,54	..	60	..	9,57	..	91,02	..	7	5,05	..	1	..	85	5,98	..
Eastern	17,87	59,96	..	..	..	12,79	..	90,62	..	7	5,54	..	..	..	1,85	7,46	..
Northern . . .	27,44	61,02	..	..	..	2,66	..	91,12	..	11	4,54	..	..	..	25	4,90	..
Northeastern . . .	6,06	10,05	..	85	..	7,17	..	24,13	..	7	2,07	..	..	..	56	2,70	..
Northeast Frontier . .	8,95	7,38	..	32	..	5,76	..	22,41	..	4	1,54	..	1	..	84	2,43	..
Southern	5,26	45,65	..	..	..	5,30	..	56,21	..	7	5,54	..	..	..	29	5,90	..
South Central . . .	8,97	33,15	..	..	..	4,06	..	46,18	..	5	4,51	..	..	..	57	5,13	..
Southeastern . . .	23,93	56,48	..	..	..	8,60	..	89,01	..	6	5,03	..	..	..	1,24	6,33	..
Western	13,67	30,95	..	72	..	7,45	..	52,79	..	6	3,54	..	1	..	88	4,49	..
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works . . .	21,30	18,42	..	..	..	..	..	39,72	7,22	1,36	10,02	..	..	..	..	11,38	2,80
Integral Coach Factory .	3,25	16,46	..	..	..	..	..	19,71	5,60	1,00	7,47	..	..	..	..	8,47	2,60
Diesel Locomotive Works .	1,09,81	85	..	..	..	..	..	1,10,66	3,60	4,00	50	..	..	..	..	4,50	2,10
TOTAL . . .	2,67,82	3,99,91	..	2,49	..	63,36	..	7,33,58	16,42	6,96	55,35	..	3	..	7,33	69,67	7,50

ALL RAILWAYS

Summary of Machinery and Plant Programme for 1947-75

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Railways	Programmed Deliver								New Acquisitions							
			D.F.								D.F.					
	Cap.	D.R.F.	(1)	(2)	(3)	OLWR	Total	W.M.S.	Cap.	D.R.F.	(1)	(2)	(3)	OLWR	Total	W.M.S.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Central	15,82	52,87	..	..	..	8,26	76,95	..	7	5,05	..	1	..	85	5,98	..
Eastern	29,15	1,17,39	..	2,08	2,50	12,68	1,63,80	..	7	5,54	..	..	..	1,85	7,46	..
Northern	17,09	65,89	..	..	..	11,91	94,89	..	11	4,54	..	..	..	25	4,90	..
Northeastern	6,58	16,16	..	..	..	4,84	27,58	..	7	2,07	..	..	..	56	2,70	..
Northeast Frontier	10,00	13,55	24	1,70	..	3,74	29,23	..	4	1,54	..	1	..	84	2,43	..
Southern	8,79	51,71	..	40	..	5,75	66,65	..	7	5,54	..	..	..	29	5,90	..
South Central	10,95	36,64	..	..	..	8,85	56,44	..	5	4,51	..	..	..	57	5,13	..
Southeastern	9,68	28,72	..	99	..	7,01	46,40	..	6	5,03	..	..	..	1,24	6,33	..
Western	4,13	41,48	..	..	..	9,63	55,24	..	6	3,54	..	1	..	88	4,49	..
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	17,12	60,22	..	..	..	..	77,34	1,34	1,36	10,02	..	..	..	..	11,38	2,80
Integral Coach Factory	8,67	30,02	..	..	..	..	38,69	29,55	1,00	7,47	..	..	..	..	8,47	2,60
Diesel Locomotive Works	5,06	..	..	..	..	..	5,06	54	4,00	50	..	..	..	..	4,50	2,10
TOTAL	1,43,04	5,14,65	24	5,17	2,50	72,67	7,38,27	31,43	6,96	55,35	..	3	..	7,33	69,67	7,50

Stores Transactions for 1974-75

(Figures in thousands of rupee—

DEBITS	Budget Estimates, 1974-75	CREDITS	Budget Estimates, 1974-75
1	2	3	4
		Issues during the year :	
Balance at commencement of the year.		I.—To works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund	22,33,30
(*a*) Stores in Stock (other than those in Grain-shops)	170,46,90		
(*b*) Outstanding Stores Suspense balance	33,04,33	II.—To Works—Open Line Works (Revenue)	1,88,60
(*c*) Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—12,25,89	III.—To Capital—Manufacture Suspense :—	
		(*i*) Locomotive Workshops	88,12,51
(*d*) Stocks in Grainshops	39	(*ii*) Carrage and Wagon Workshops	80,08,29
(*e*) Coal	1,69,32	(*iii*) Engineering Workshops	5,05,96
(*f*) Coke	9,41	(*iv*) Electrical Workshops	3,78,49
(*g*) Fuel oil	2,08,93	(*v*) Signal Workshops	1,88,49
(*h*) Stores for Wagon Builders (Buffer Stock)	79,50	(*vi*) Printing Press	2,56,98
		(*vii*) Points and Crossings	50,71
TOTAL	195,92,89	(*viii*) Marine	..
		(*ix*) COS Cloth Cutting Factory	3,18,15
Receipts during the year :			
I.—Purchases :—		IV.—To Miscellaneous Advances (Capital)	8,33,53
(1) Stores for Works	63,61,83	V.—To Revenue	82,80,19
		VI.—Sales and Transfers	49,37,32
(2) Stores for General purposes excluding coal, coke, fuel oil and grainshops supplies	172,65,97	VII·—Sales by Grain Shops	1,40
		VIII.—Loss in Grain shops transferred to Revenue Accounts	10,27
(3) Stores for Construction depots	4,28,20	IX.—To issues of coal for Locomotives	58,73,06
(4) Grainshops Supplies and Catering	12,45	X.—To issue of fuel oil for Locomotives	60,31,53
(5) Coal	63,28,93	XI.—To issue of coal, coke and fuel oil for other purposes	3,54,57
		XII.—To Wagon builders (Buffer stock)	1,98,00
		TOTAL	474,61,35
(6) Coke	40,41	XIII.—*Deduct*—For issues within the demand (*Vide* item V per contra)	—215,84,02
(7) Fuel oil	67,60,54	TOTAL—Credits during the year	258,77,33
(8) Stores for Wagon Builders (Buffer Stock)	1,83,70	Anticipated balance at close of the year :—	
TOTAL—Purchases	373,82,03	(*a*) Stores in stock (other than those in Grain-shops)	168,45,38
II.—Receipts from Manufacture into Stores	55,80,67	(*b*) Outstanding Stores Suspense balance	33,91,33
III.—Materials returned from Works :—			
(*i*) Workshop materials	11,03,59	(*c*) Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—9,95,55
(*ii*) Other materials	23,37,58		
IV.—Other Debits	12,09,48	(*d*) Stock in Grain shops	1,17
		(*e*) Coal	1,75,32
TOTAL—Debits for Purchases and Receipts	476,13,35	(*f*) Coke	9,43
		(*g*) Fuel oil	2,17,81

ALL RAILWAYS

Manufacture Operations for 1974-75

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimates, 1974-75
1	2
V.—*Deduct*—for issues from Stores Suspense to Services/Works within the demand	
(*i*) Manufacture operations	—185,19,58
(*ii*) Works	—22,30,91
(*iii*) Capital—Miscellaneous Advances	—8,33,53
TOTAL—Debits during the year	260,29,33
GRAND TOTAL	456,22,22
Balance at debit of Manufacture at commencement of the year	62,54,83
Balance at debit of (Development) Suspense at commencement of the year	6,64,78
TOTAL	69,19,61
DEBITS DURING THE YEAR	
I. *Locomotive Workshops.*—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	37,63,70
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	87,92,51
(3) Erection by contract with outside agencies	47,00
(4) Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	3,29,75
(5) Other debits	..
(6) Miscellaneous Charges	4,89,80
TOTAL—LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS	134,22,76
II.—*Carriage and Wagon Workshops.*—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	44,07,25
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	80,08,29
(3) Erection by contract with outside agencies	41,60
(4) Miscellaneous Charges	7,01,82
(5) Material by direct purchase and miscellaneous adjustments	2,02,09
TOTAL—CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKSHOPS	133,61,05
III.—*Engineering Workshops.*—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	3,31,81
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	5,56,67
(3) Points and crossings	..
(4) Miscellaneous Charges	46,04
(5) Brick, Ballast and Pitching Stones etc.	22,04
(6) Other Debits	1,30,39
(7) Lime and Surkhi	..
(8) Materials and Stores for Bandel Welding Plant	65,00
(9) Direct Purchases	8,07,13
TOTAL—ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS	19,59,08

CREDITS	Budget Estimates, 1974-75
3	4
(*h*) Stores for Wagon Builders (Buffer Stock)	1,00,00
TOTAL	197,44,89
GRAND TOTAL	456,22,22
Net Debit or Credit during the year	1,52,00
Budget allotment required	260,29,33
I.—*To Works—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund*—	
(1) Locomotive Rolling Stock	1,46,55
(2) Carriage and Wagon Rolling Stock	12,59,81
(3) Engineering and Structural Works	14,21,82
(4) Plant and Equipment	47,25
(5) Points and Crossings	2,70
(6) Other Shops	67,30
TOTAL—WORKS (I)	29,45,43
II.—*Go Works—Development Fund*	87,55
III.—*To Works—Open Line Works (Revenue)*	49,18
TOTAL—WORKS (I to III)	30,82,16
IV.—*To Capital—Stores Suspense Manufacture for Stock*—	
(1) Locomotive Shops	32,56,25
(2) Carriage and Wagon shops	17,19, 91
(3) Engineering Shops	69,52
(4) Other Manufactures	3,42,46
(5) Released material returned to Stock	12,92,32
(6) Electrical Shops	80
(7) Printing Press	3,00
(8) Points and Crossings	..
(9) Other Manufacture—Bandel Welding Plant	..
TOTAL—STORES SUSPENSE	66,84,26

ALL RAILWAYS

Manufacture Operations for 1974-75

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

DEBITS	Budget Estimates, 1974-75
IV.—*Other Manufacture*—	
(i) Electrical Workshops—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	2,56,83
(2) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	3,78,49
(3) Material by direct purchase and adjustment	1,17,50
(4) Vendors Bills and Miscellaneous debits	1,15,07
(ii) Signal Workshops—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	2,20,79
(2) Materials and stores (from Stores Suspense)	1,88,49
(3) Misc. charges	38,10
(4) Material by direct purchase and adjustment	4,50
(iii) Printing Press—	
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	2,20,28
(2) Materials and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	2,56,98
(3) Works done by outside presses	8,76
(4) Miscellaneous charges	17,90
(iv) Marine Workshops—	..
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	..
(2) Materials ans Stores (from Stores Suspense)	..
(3) Other charges	..
(v) *Manufacture of Clothing*—	..
(1) Payment of shop labour etc.	9,37
(2) Materials and stores (from Stores Suspense)	3,18,15
(3) Material by direct purchase	..
(4) Other charges	1,74
TOTAL—Other Manufactures	21,52,95
V.—*Development Suspense*—	
VI.—Deduct for Issues from Manufacture Suspense to services/works within Demand—	..
	..
	..
(i) Issues to Stores Suspense (Manufacture for Stock)	—66,84,26
(ii) Issues to Works	—30,32,98
TOTAL—Debits during the year	211,78,60
GRAND—TOTAL	280,98,21

CREDITS	Budget Estimates 1974-75
V.—*To Revenue*	
(1) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock	24,04,97
(2) Repairs of Carriage and wagon Rolling Stock	54,67,87
(3) Repairs of plant	6,67,84
(4) Work done for shed and T. X. Rs.	..
(5) Engineering and Structural Works	2,12,19
(6) Miscellaneous manufacture for Revenue	18,69,38
(7) Electrical Shops	3,53,83
(8) Printing Press	82,61
(9) Points and crossings	..
(10) Electrical charges	..
(11) Other credits	
(12) Clothing Factory	
TOTAL—REVENUE	110,58,69
VI.—*Works done for foreign Railways Government Departments and the public*—	
(1) Locomotive Shops	53,73,50
(2) Carriage and Wagon Shops	39,30,24
(3) Other Shops	4,78,17
(4) Electric Shops	..
(5) Other Credits	42,45
(6) Printing Press	1,00
TOTAL—Foreign Railways etc.	98,25,36
VII.—Development Suspense	..
VIII.—Deduct for Issues within the Demand (vide item VI per contra)	—97,17,24
TOTAL—Credits during the year	209,33,23
Anticipated balance at close of the year	71,64,98
GRAND TOTAL	280,98,21
Net—Debits or Credit during the year	2,45,37
Budget allotment required	211,78,60

Comparative statement showing the Actuals for 1971-72 *and* 1972-73, *Revised Estimate for* 1973-74 *and Budget Estimate for* 1974-75

(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Actuals, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
I. ROLLING STOCK—				
Locomotives	41,41	46,67	45,89	47,68
Boilers	11	5	6	5
Carriages	40,22	42,00	47,43	52,49
Wagons	29,45	39,71	56,50	62,96
Ferries	1	..	7	..
TOTAL—ROLLING STOCK	111,20	128,43	149,95	163,18
II. MACHINERY	3,16	6,42	6,13	8,08
III. WORKS—				
Track Renewals	45,56	56,49	58,46	60,75
Bridge Works	3,84	4,91	8,16	8,00
Other Structural and Engineering Works	80,49	99,61	90,27	108,94
TOTAL—WORKS	129,89	161,01	156,89	177,69
IV.—New Construction and Electrification of Railway lines	26,54	28,98	31,77	37,39
V.— MISCELLANEOUS—				
Taking over of Open line wires from P. & T. Deptt.	41	..	69	40
Investment in Government Commercial Undertaking—Road service	4,41	4,39	..	3,00
Stores Suspense (Net)	36,33	22,05	—13,93	1,52
Manufacturers Suspense (Net)	5,11	14,68	5,60	2,45
Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	8,46	2,05	—65	3,03
Credits or recoveries.	—16,47	—18,79	—18,46	—16,06
Refund of TELCO shares	..	—50	..	..
TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	38,25	23,88	—26,75	—5,66
TOTAL	309,04	348,72	317,99	380,68
Accident compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	14
PROBABLE SAVINGS	..	..	..	—30,68
NET	309,04	348,72	317,99	350,14
Metropolitan Transport Project.	80	2,77	6,20	18,00
GRAND TOTAL	309,84	351,49	324,19	368,14

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1974-75

Abstract of Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Open Line Works (Revenue) and Accident Compensation, Safety and passenger Amenities Fund Programme for 1974-75

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

Particulars	Capital	Depreciation Reserve	Development Fund			Open Line Works (Revenues)			
			Passenger and other Railways Users Amenities	Staff Welfare	Operating improvements	Staff welfare	Other Works	Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(I) ROLLING STOCK									
Locomotives	32,97,20	14,70,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,68,06
Boilers	87	4,55	..	..	.	.	.	..	5,42
Carriages	32,82,24	18,74,07	80,02	..	12,80	..	..	..	52,49,13
Wagons	44,19,03	18,76,26	..	..	20	..	..		62,95,49
Ferries	..	..	.	.		..	..	..	.
TOTAL—ROLLING STOCK	109,99,34	52,25,74	80,02	..	13,00	..	..	..	163,18,10
(II) MACHINERY	1,50,00	5,70,00	24	5,20	2,50	..	80,00	..	8,07,94
(III) WORKS—									
Track Renewals	20,00	60,54,65	..	..	20	..	..	..	60,74,85
Bridge Works	80,37	6,13,65	..	..	79,22	..	27,04	..	8,00,28
Other Structural and Engineering Works	68,95,10	14,98,91	2,93,32	8,53,87	6,59,88	1,09,87	5,83,36	..	108,94,31
TOTAL—WORKS	69,95,47	81,67,21	2,93,32	8,53,87	7,39,30	1,09,87	6,90,40	..	177,69,44
(IV) NEW CONSTRUCTION AND ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY LINES	35,27,89	1,00,00	..	1,11,21	...	..	..	..	37,39,10
(V) MISCELLANEOUS—									
Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—									
Road Services	3,00,00	..		..	..	..	..	..	3,00,00
Taking over of Open Line wires from P. & T. Deptt.	40,00								40,00
Stores Suspense (Net)	1,52,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,52,00
Manufacture Suspense (Net)	2,45,37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,45,37
Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	3,02,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,02,63
TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	10,40,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,40,00
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,60	13,60
TOTAL	227,12,70	140,62,95	3,73,58	9,70,28	7,54,80	1,09,87	6,90,40	13,60	396,88,18
Probable Saving	—17,99,34	—9,69,74	— 44,27	—1,14,92	—89,46	—6,95	—43,05	..	—30,67,73
TOTAL	209,13,36	130,93,21	3,29,31	8,55,36	6,65,34	1,02,92	6,47,35	13,60	366,20,45
Credits or recoveries	—13,36	—15,93,21	..	..	—1	..	—27	..	16,06,85
NET	209,00,00	115,00,00	3,29,31	8,55,36	6,65,33	1,02,92	6,47,08	13,60	350,13,60
Metropolitan Transport Projects	18,00,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,00,00
GRAND TOTAL	227,00,00	115,00,00	3,29,31	8,55,36	6,65,33	1,02,92	6,47,08	13,60	368,13,60

Introductory

For the reasons explained in the Budget Speech of the Minister for Railways, it has become imperative to make a major effort to raise resources. Therefore, revision and adjustments in the present level of freight on goods traffic and in the passenger fares have become inescapable. The revised rates and fares will be effective from 1-4-1974, except where otherwise decided.

Freight Rates

2. *General Goods traffic other than foodgrains and coal—Revision of the Freight Structure.*

The immediate problem is the adjustment of the general rate level to the increased costs of operation brought about by rising costs of personnel, fuel, and other inputs. Further, our recent cost studies have shown that with the increasing distance the revenue curve tapers down more steeply than the cost curve and with the increased costs of operation the gap between costs and earnings, particularly in respect of major commodities transported in bulk which form nearly 75% of the total traffic, has become wider and wider. Such a position coupled with the fact that the average lead of freight traffic has been continuing to register a steadily rising trend—increasing from 561 kms. in 1960-61 to 691 kms. in 1972-73—has indicated a definite need for adjustment of the gradient of the "taper" in the telescopic rates for the medium and long hauls of traffic. In other words, the constituent elements of costs have undergone a radical change, with the result that the taper—the per tonne per kilometre charge decreasing or 'tapering' off as the distance increases—has become more marked, thereby accentuating the excess of costs over receipts with the increasing distances. For example, transport of Iron Ore which was unremunerative beyond a distance of 1300 kms. on the broad gauge has become totally unremunerative at present on account of the increased costs of operation. Similarly, transport of coal was remunerative up to a distance of 1100 kms., but the existing freight rate on this commodity does not cover the cost of haulage at any distance during 1973-74. The loss in the transport of low rated freight traffic has according to latest assessment, risen to nearly Rs. 115 crores in 1973-74. To remedy this trend it has become necessary not only to introduce increase in the freight rates but also to adjust the taper suitably in respect of rates applicable to longer hauls. Keeping the above factors in view, a revised freight structure has been evolved, without disturbing the classification of goods. It has also been ensured that there are no violent departures from the existing levels at any of the leads for all classes. Broadly, the new freight structure would imply an increase ranging from about 5 per cent at the lead of 40 kms. to about 11 per cent at a lead of 3000 kms.

3. As in the present freight structure, there will be a base scale and the rates for the commodities will be derived from the base scale—the commodities being accommodated as at present in one of the 29 classes both for wagon loads and smalls. The base scale will be worked out on the following basis :

Distance (Kilometres)	Paise per kilometre per quintal
1—40	3.26
plus 41—100	1.82
plus 101—250	1.31
plus 251—500	1.14
plus 501—800	1.07
plus 801—1200	1.01
plus 1201—1800	0.90
plus 1801—2400	0.68
plus 2401—3000	0.45
plus 3001 and over	0.28

The rates will be calculated for the following blocks of distances, the highest kilometer of each distance block being taken for the purpose of calculating the rates for that distance block.

(Kilometres)	
1—40	One block.
41—250	5 Kms. block.
251—800	10 kms. block.
801—2400	25 kms. block.
Beyond 2400	50 kms. block.

The rates for various classes will be derived from the above Base Scale by taking the class No. as a percentage of the base rate for each distance and then adding the following amount per quintal with each basic class rate :—

At Distance (Kilometres)	Amount to be added to each rate per quintal
	Paise
1—100	21
101—150	22
151—250	23
251—350	25
351—500	27
501—800	28
801 and above	29

Annexure I shows the rates for the various classes for wagon loads at the existing and proposed basis for certain representative distances. Some of the important commodities falling under the various class levels (wagon loads) are also mentioned in the same statement.

4. Under the existing rules an additional surcharge of 20 per cent over the "smalls class levels" is levied

on very small consignments. This will be continued. Foodgrains (including pulses).

5. There will be no change in the freight rates for foodgrains and pulses.

Coal and Hard Coke

6. At present the traffic for coal is outside the framework of the general freight structure and is highly concessional. Having regard to the increase in staff costs and prices of materials, it has become unavoidable to increase the level of coal rates. At the existing freight level, the loss on coal during 1974-75 would amount to nearly Rs. 37.67 crores. Being stable traffic of considerable proportions, it is necessary that the freight rates for coal are such that at least the costs are covered. It is, therefore, proposed to bring the rates for coal in alignment with the current costs and within the framework of the standard freight structure. The existing special scale of charges for coal in wagon-loads will be replaced by the class level at 37.5 in the proposed structure. The minimum charge of Rs. 7.25 per tonne will be increased to Rs. 7.50 per tonne.

At present the rates for hard coke are fixed at 10% higher than the corresponding rates for coal. With the bringing of the coal rates to class 37.5, the level of hard coke will be fixed at class 42.5 for wagon-loads. The minimum charge of Rs. 8 per tonne will be increased to Rs. 8.30 per tonne.

The existing and the proposed rates for coal and hard coke for certain representative distances are shown in Annexure II.

7. The traffic in livestock is at present charged at special scale of rates on a per wagon plus per extra animal basis. The existing special scale of rates will continue as at present. However, the supplementary charge of 9% which is being levied on such traffic will be increased to 20%.

Transhipment charges

8. In view of the increased costs at transhipment point, it is proposed to enhance the rates as under :

	Per quintal	
	Existing	Proposed
	Paise	Paise
(1) On traffic chargeable at carrying capacity of wagons—		
(a) Dangerous goods . .	12	30
(b) Non-dangerous goods .	10	25
(2) On all other traffic, i. e. wagon-load traffic chargeable at any minimum weight other than carrying capacty, as well as smalls—		
(a) Dangerous goods . .	20	50
(b) Non-dangerous goods .	12	30
Special charge on liquids in bulk involving transhipment . .	12	30

Transhipment charge for coal will be raised from 60 paise per tonne to Rs. 1.50 per tonne.

Parcels and Luggage traffic

9. The current scales of charges for coaching (parcels) traffic came into force with effect from 1-4-1970. With effect from 15-4-1972, a supplementary charge of 5% on such traffic including luggage as well as miscellaneous coaching traffic (other than passengers) is being levied. It is now proposed to enhance the supplementary charge from 5% to 15%. However, vegetables, fruits and milk will be exempt from the proposed increase.

Passenger Fares

10. For the reasons explained in the Budget Speech, it is proposed to make adjustments in the passenger fares as follows :—

Single Journey tickets

Air-conditioned class :

11. The fares will be brought closer to the correspoding Air fares and accordingly the proposed increases in fares per ticket will be as given below :—

Distance zone (Kilometres)	Proposed increase in fares per ticket Rs.
1—50	15.00
51—100	21.00
401—500	35.00
501—750	50.00
751—950	65.00
951—1100	77.00
1101—1250	90.00
1251—1400	110.00
1401—1500	135.00
1501—1750	150.00
Beyond 1750	160.00

Fares for Rajdhani Expresses

12. The fares for travel by the Rajdhani Expresses will also be increased. The existing fare of Rs. 379 per ticket between New Delhi and Howrah will be increased to Rs. 520 per ticket. Similarly, in respect of travel between New Delhi and Bombay Central the existing fare of Rs. 349 will be increased to Rs. 465 per ticket.

For travel by Air-conditioned Chair Car by Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Calcutta

the proposed fare will be Rs. 148 per ticket as against the existing fare of Rs. 124.10. For travel between New Delhi and Bombay Central the Air-conditioned Chair Car fare will be Rs. 144 per ticket replacing the existing fare of Rs. 120.10. On a similar basis the fares for travel to and from intermediate points which are at present open for booking will be revised. The existing and proposed fares for Rajdhani Expresses are shown in Annexure VI.

First class and A.C. Chair Car.

13. In respect of travel by First class and A.C. Chair Car. the increases inclusive of the surcharge recently imposed with effect from 1-1-1974, will range from a minimum of Rs. 2 to a maximum of Rs. 16 per ticket. The proposed increase in the fares inclusive of surcharge, per ticket will be as given below:

Proposed increase in fares per ticket

Distance zone.	First class	A. C. Chair Car
(Kilometres)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—25	1.50	1.90
26—49	2.50	2.90
50—80	3.50	3.90
81—250	4.50	4.90
251—500	5.50	5.90
501—800	6.50	6.90
801—1000	8.50	8.90
1001—1500	10.50	10.90
1501—2000	12.50	12.90
Beyond 2000	15.50	15.90

N.B. In the case of First class, the minimum chage will be increased from Rs. 7.00 to Rs. 10.00 for travel in Mail/Express.

Third class Mail and Express.

14. At present as many as 30% of the passengers by Mail and Express trains travel within a distance zone of 50 kms. This is partly attributive to the fares up to 50 kms. being very low, the minimum fare being as low as 25 paise. In order to reduce this overcrowding and inconvenience to long distance passengers for whom the Mail and Express trains are primarily intended, it is proposed to revise the very low fares for these trains up to 50 kms., raising the minimum fare from 25 paise to 50 paise. The proposed fares for distances upto 50 kms. as compared to the existing fares are shown in Annexure III. From 50 kms. onwards the increase in fares per ticket will be 50 paise and will gradually increase with the distance travelled, the maximum increase per ticket being Rs. 8 for distances beyond 3000 kms. as shown in the table below :—

Distance Zone kms.	Proposed increase in fares per ticket Rs. P.
1—25	Will be replaced by a separate table.
26—49	
50—80	0.50
81—100	0.65
101—250	0.90
251—500	1.25
501—800	2.00
801—1000	3.00
1001—1500	4.00
1501—2000	5.00
2001—2500	6.00
2501—3000	7.00
Beyond 3000 kms.	8.00

Third class Ordinary.

15. There will be an increase of only 5 paise per ticket up to a distance of 25 kms. and 10 paise between 26 and 49 kms. Then there will be modest increases on a graduated basis, depending upon the distance, the maximum increase per ticket being Re. 1 only as shown in the table below :—

Distance Zone kms.	Proposed increase in fares per ticket Rs. P.
1—25	0.05
26—49	0.10
50—80	0.25
81—100	0.35
101—250	0.50
251—500	0.60
501—800	0.70
801—1000	0.80
1001—1500	0.90
Beyond 1500	1.00

The proposed fares for certain distances and between some important pairs of stations in respect of all classes of travel are compared with the existing fares in Annexures IV and V.

Season Tickets.

16. There will be no revision in the fares for season tickets.

Miscellaneous.

17. (i) *Reservation charges.*

It is proposed to revise the reservation charges on passenger booking as follows :—

Third class Ordinary and Mail	No change.
A. C. Chair Car	From Re. 0.50 to Re. 1
First class	From Re. 1 to Rs. 2
A.C. class	From Re. 1 to Rs. 5

Third class sleeper charges.

17(ii) The charges will be revised as follows :—

	3-tier		2-tier	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First night .	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00
For every subsequent night .	1.00	3.00	4.00	5.00

Platform tickets.

17(iii). The charge for a platform ticket will be increased from 25 paise to 50 paise.

ANNEXURE I

Statement showing the existing and proposed rates for various clases for certain distances for wagon loads.

(Rates per quintal in rupees)

Distance (Kilometres)	Classification 32.5		35		37.5		40		42.5		45		47.5	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
100	0.94	0.99	1.00	1.05	1.06	1.11	1.11	1.17	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.29	1.28	1.35
200	1.35	1.44	1.44	1.53	1.52	1.62	1.61	1.71	1.70	1.81	1.79	1.90	1.88	1.99
300	1.72	1.85	1.84	1.98	1.96	2.10	2.07	2.22	2.19	2.35	2.31	2.47	2.42	2.59
500	2.40	2.61	2.57	2.79	2.74	2.97	2.91	3.15	3.08	3.33	3.25	3.51	3.42	2.69
750	3.20	3.49	3.43	3.74	3.66	3.99	4.89	4.24	4.12	4.48	4.35	4.73	4.58	4.98
1000	3.94	4.33	4.23	4.64	4.52	4.96	4.81	5.27	5.10	5.58	5.38	5.89	5.67	6.20
1500	5.31	5.87	5.70	6.30	6.10	6.73	6.49	7.15	6.88	7.58	7.27	8.01	7.67	8.44
2000	6.48	7.19	6.96	7.72	7.45	8.25	7.93	8.78	8.41	9.31	8.89	9.84	9.38	10.37
2500	7.39	8.22	7.94	8.83	8.50	9.44	9.05	10.05	9.60	10.66	10.15	11.27	10.71	11.88
Commodities	Oil Cakes. Organic manures.		Bonemeal, Animal meal.		Firewood, Charcoal fuel. China clay. Fireclay. Tiles, common roofing).		Sugarcane, Iron Ore for export Salt.		Iron ore (other than export). Limestone Gypsum. Manganese ore for export Stones		Chemical manures Divn. 'B'— (i) Sulphate of ammonia, (ii) Nitrate of ammonia. (iii) Superphosphate etc.		Bamboos Caustic Soda Soda ash Cement Vegetables.	

(Rates per quintal in rupees)

Distance (Kilometres)	Classification 50		52.5		57.5		60		62.5		65		67.5	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
100	1.34	1.41	1.40	1.47	1.51	1.59	1.57	1.65	1.63	1.71	1.68	1.77	1.74	1.83
200	1.97	2.09	2.05	2.18	2.23	2.36	2.32	2.46	2.41	2.55	2.49	2.64	2.58	2.73
300	2.54	2.72	2.66	2.84	2.89	3.08	3.01	3.21	3.13	3.33	3.24	3.45	3.36	3.58
500	3.59	3.88	3.76	4.06	4.10	4.42	4.27	4.60	4.44	4.78	4.61	4.96	4.78	5.14
750	4.82	5.23	5.05	5.47	5.51	5.97	5.74	6.21	5.97	6.46	6.20	6.71	6.43	6.96
1000	5.96	6.51	6.25	6.82	6.82	7.44	7.11	7.75	7.40	8.07	7.69	8.38	7.98	8.69
1500	8.06	8.87	8.45	9.30	9.24	10.16	9.63	10.59	10.03	11.02	10.42	11.44	10.81	11.87
2000	9.86	10.90	10.34	11.43	11.31	12.49	11.79	13.02	12.28	13.55	12.76	14.08	13.24	14.61
2500	11.26	12.49	11.81	13.09	12.92	14.31	13.47	14.92	14.03	15.53	14.58	16.14	15.13	16.75
Commodities	Refractory bricks Pig Iron. Iron steel scrap.		Chemical manorures Divin.'A'— Urea, N. P. K. etc Timber NOC. Oilseeds.		Paper NOC in rolls or reels. Food for livestock. Marble ballast and chips		Iron & Steel Divn.'C'—Billets and Blooms. Sugar Plywood. Hardboard Tiles, Common (roofing).		Kerosene oil Mineral oils, non-dangerous Disel oil, Furnance oil etc'		Lac, crude or refined. Oils, Divn. 'D'— Coconut oil, Gingelly oil, Groundnut oil, Linseed oil, Mustard oil etc.		Ale and beer in bottles or in jars. Grinding Mills (Stone)	

(Rates per quintal in ruppees)

Distance (Kilometres)	Classification 70		75		80		82.5		85		87.5		95	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
100 .	1.80	1.89	1.91	2.01	2.02	2.13	2.08	2.19	2.14	2.25	2.20	2.31	2.37	2.49
200 .	2.67	2.83	2.85	3.01	3.02	3.20	3.11	3.29	3.20	3.38	3.29	3.48	3.55	3.75
300 .	3.48	3.70	3.71	3.95	3.94	4.19	4.06	4.32	4.18	4.44	4.30	4.56	4.65	4.93
500 .	4.95	5.32	5.29	5.68	5.62	6.04	5.79	6.22	5.96	6.40	6.13	6.58	6.64	7.12
750 .	6.66	7.20	7.12	7.70	7.58	8.19	7.81	8.44	8.05	8.69	8.28	8.93	8.97	9.68
1000 .	8.26	9.00	8.84	9.62	9.42	10.24	9.70	10.55	9.99	10.86	10.28	11.18	11.14	12.11
1500 .	11.20	12.30	11.99	13.16	12.78	14.02	13.17	14.45	13.56	14.88	13.96	15.31	15.13	16.59
2000 .	13.72	15.14	14.69	16.21	15.66	17.27	16.14	17.80	16.62	18.33	17.11	18.86	18.55	20.45
2500 .	15.68	17.36	16.79	18.58	17.90	19.80	18.45	20.41	19.00	21.02	19.56	21.63	21.21	23.46
Commodities .	Iron or Steel. Divn. 'B'— Bars, Bolts or Nuts, Fabricated structural steel work, Plates etc. Jute, full-pressed		Paints and Varnish—non-dangerous Aluminium ingots and slabs.		Aluminium sheets or rods Containers tinned unassembled parts of.		Iron or Steel Division 'A'— Cables chain & wire, Castings Screws, Tyres etc.		Bell metal (kansa) ingots, sheets or slabs. Drugs, crude or raw. Fibres, mahine-pressed. jute half pressed. Gunnies		Motor tractors Cotton raw (full pressed). Handloom products, not press-packed.		Industrial alcohol Tinned ware	

(Rates per quintal in rupees)

Dinstance (Kilomtres)	Classification 100		105		110		115		120		130	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing.	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
100	2.48	2.61	2.59	2.73	2.71	2.85	2.82	2.97	2.94	3.09	3.16	3.33
200	3.73	3.94	3.91	4.13	4.08	4.31	4.26	4.50	4.44	4.68	4.79	5.05
300	4.88	5.18	5.11	5.43	5.35	5.67	5.58	5.92	5.82	6.17	6.28	6.66
500	6.98	7.48	7.32	7.84	7.66	8.20	8.00	8.56	8.34	8.92	9.01	9.64
750	9.43	10.17	9.89	10.66	10.35	11.16	10.81	11.65	11.28	12.15	12.20	13.14
1000	11.72	12.73	12.30	13.35	12.87	13.97	13.45	14.60	14.02	15.22	15.18	16.46
1500	15.92	17.45	16.71	18.31	17.49	19.17	18.28	20.02	19.06	20.88	20.64	22.60
2000	19.52	21.51	20.49	22.57	21.45	23.63	22.42	24.69	23.38	25.75	25.32	27.88
2500	22.32	24.68	23.43	25.90	24.53	27.12	25.64	28.34	26.74	29.56	28.96	32.00
Commodtiies . .	Boots. Bicycles, Electrial appliances and fittings— Division 'A'— Electrial bells, Electric fans. Electric bulbs. etc.		Mineral Oils, dangerous Aviation spirit Petrol etc.		Household effects Furniture. Aluminium wares		Cotton (raw) loose. Matches, safety.		Motor vehicles Auto-rickshaw.		Glass silk or wool. Refrigerator. Thermocole.	

ANNEXURE II

Statement showing the existing and proposed rates for Coal/Soft coke and Hard Coke for certain distances in wagon loads

(Rates per tonne in rupees)

Distance in Kilometres	Coal/Soft Coke		Hard Coke	
	Existing rates (Spl. Scale)	Proposed rates* (37.5)	Existing rates (Spl. Scale)	Proposed rates* (42.5)
40	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.30
100	9.50	11.10	10.45	12.30
200	13.20	16.20	14.55	18.10
300	16.65	21.00	18.35	23.50
500	23.25	29.70	25.60	33.30
750	31.50	39.90	34.65	44.80
1000	38.60	49.60	42.50	55.80
1500	50.70	67.30	55.80	75.80
2000	61.60	82.50	67.80	93.10
2500	71.10	94.40	78.30	106.60

*Subject to minimum charges of Rs. 7.50 per tonne in respect of Coal/Soft Coke and Rs. 8.30 per tonne in respect of Hard Coke.

ANNEXURE III

Existing and Proposed Third Class Mail/Express and Ordinary Fares for journeys upto 50 Kilometres.

Distance in Kilometres	Third Class Ordinary		Third class Mail or Express		Distance in Kilometres	Third Class Ordinary		Third Class Mail or Express	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed		Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.50	26.	0.80	0.90	1.25	1.65
2.	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.50	27	0.85	0.95	1.30	1.70
3.	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.50	28.	0.85	0.95	1.30	1.75
4.	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.50	29.	0.90	1.00	1.40	1.85
5.	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.50	30.	0.90	1.00	1.40	1.85
6.	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.50	31.	0.95	1.05	1.50	1.95
7.	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.60	32.	1.00	1.10	1.50	1.95
8.	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.60	33.	1.00	1.10	1.55	2.00
9.	0.30	0.35	0.40	0.65	34.	1.00	1.10	1.55	2.00
10.	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.70	35.	1.05	1.15	1.65	2.10
11.	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.75	36.	1.05	1.15	1.65	2.10
12.	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.75	37.	1.15	1.25	1.70	2.15
13.	0.40	0.45	0.55	0.80	38.	1.15	1.25	1.70	2.15
14.	0.45	0.50	0.55	0.80	39.	1.15	1.25	1.75	2.20
15.	0.45	0.50	0.60	0.85	40.	1.20	1.30	1.75	2.20
16.	0.55	0.60	0.75	1.00	41.	1.20	1.30	1.80	2.25
17.	0.55	0.60	0.75	1.00	42.	1.20	1.30	1.80	2.25
18.	0.55	0.60	0.80	1.05	43.	1.25	1.35	1.85	2.30
19.	0.60	0.65	0.85	1.15	44.	1.25	1.35	1.85	2.30
20.	0.60	0.65	0.85	1.15	45.	1.30	1.40	1.90	2.35
21.	0.65	0.70	0.95	1.30	46.	1.30	1.40	1.90	2.35
22.	0.70	0.75	1.05	1.40	47.	1.30	1.40	1.95	2.40
23.	0.75	0.80	1.10	1.45	48.	1.35	1.45	1.95	2.40
24.	0.75	0.80	1.10	1.50	49.	1.35	1.45	2.10	2.55
25.	0.80	0.85	1.15	1.55	50.	1.35	1.60	2.10	2.60

ANNEXURE IV

Proposed passenger fares

Distance	Air conditioned class		First class		Air conditioned Chair Car		Third Class Mail or Express		Third Class Ordinary	
	Existing fare	Proposed fare	Existing fare	Proposed fare	Existing fare	Proposed fare	Existing fare	Proposed fare	Existing fare	Proposed fare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kms.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	19.00	34.00	2.50	4.00*	5.60	7.50	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.30
15	19.00	34.00	3.50	5.00*	5.60	7.50	0.60	0.85	0.45	0.50
25	21.00	36.00	5.50	7.00*	7.10	9.00	1.15	1.55	0.80	0.85
50	21.00	36.00	9.50	13.00	7.10	11.00	2.10	2.60	1.35	1.60
80	28.00	49.00	14.50	18.00	10.60	14.50	3.25	3.75	2.50	2.75
100 . . .	32.00	53.00	16.50	21.00	12.10	17.00	3.85	4.50	2.90	3.25
200	55.00	76.00	27.50	32.00	19.60	24.50	7.30	8.20	5.70	6.20
300	81.00	102.00	40.50	46.00	27.60	33.50	10.85	12.10	8.40	9.00
400	103.00	124.00	50.50	56.00	35.10	41.00	14.10	15.35	10.85	11.45
500	125.00	160.00	60.50	66.00	42.10	48.00	17.50	18.75	13.35	13.95
600	150.00	200.00	73.50	80.00	49.60	56.50	20.50	22.50	15.45	16.15
800	186.00	251.00	90.50	97.00	59.60	66.50	26.15	28.15	19.75	20.45
1000	223.00	300.00	106.50	115.00	69.60	78.50	30.70	33.70	23.35	24.15
1200	263.00	353.00	125.50	136.00	79.60	90.50	35.55	39.55	26.95	27.85
1400	300.00	410.00	142.50	153.00	89.60	100.50	39.90	43.90	30.35	31.25
1600	337.00	487.00	159.50	172.00	99.10	112.00	44.00	49.00	33.75	34.75
2000	403.00	563.00	186.50	199.00	115.10	128.00	51.80	56.80	40.50	41.50
2400	469.00	629.00	212.50	228.00	131.10	147.00	59.40	65.40	47.30	48.30
2800	535.00	695.00	239.50	255.00	147.10	163.00	66.80	73.80	54.10	55.10
3200	601.00	761.00	265.50	281.00	163.10	179.00	74.20	82.20	60.90	61.90
3600	667.00	827.00	291.50	307.00	178.60	194.50	81.60	89.60	67.70	68.70
4000	733.00	893.00	318.50	334.00	194.60	210.50	89.00	97.00	74.50	75.50

*For travel in Mail or Express trains in First class, the minimum charge of Rupees Ten per passenger will apply.

ANNEXURE V

Existing and Proposed Passenger Fares between specific pairs of stations

S. No.	Pairs of stations		Air-conditioned class		First Class		Air-conditioned Chair Car		Third Class Mail or Express		Third Class Ordinary	
			Existing fare	Proposed fare	Existing fare	Proposed fare	Existing fare	Proposed fare	Existing fare	Proposed fare	Existing fare	Proposed fare
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Bangalore—Mysore . .	(139 kms.)	42.00	63.00	21.50	26.00	15.60	20.50	5.25	6.15	4.05	4.55
2.	New Delhi—Agra Cantt. .	(195 kms.)	54.00	75.00	27.50	32.00	19.60	24.50	7.20	8.10	5.55	6.05
3.	Delhi—Chandigarh . .	(266 kms.)	74.00	95.00	36.50	42.00	25.60	31.50	9.95	11.20	7.65	8.25
4.	Delhi—Jaipur . . .	(308 kms.)	83.00	104.00	41.50	47.00	28.60	34.50	11.40	12.65	8.65	9.25
5.	Madras—Bangalore . .	(358kms.)	94.00	115.00	46.50	52.00	32.10	38.00	12.85	14.10	9.85	10.45
6.	Delhi—Kanpur . .	(435 kms.)	110.00	145.00	54.50	60.00	37.10	43.00	15.35	16.60	11.75	12.35
7.	Howrah—Patna . .	(533 kms.)	136.00	186.00	66.50	73.00	45.60	52.50	18.90	20.96	14.10	14.80
8.	New Delhi—Allahabad .	(631 kms.)	157.00	207.00	76.50	83.00	52.10	59.00	21.70	23.70	16.20	16.90
9.	Howrah—Varanasi . .	(678 kms.)	165.00	215.00	80.50	87.00	54.10	61.00	22.85	24.85	17.30	18.00
10.	New Delhi—Bhopal . .	(701 kms.)	170.00	220.00	81.50	88.00	55.10	62.00	23.70	25.70	17.85	18.55
11.	Madras—Secunderabad .	(781 kms.)	184.00	249.00	88.50	95.00	59.10	66.00	25.75	27.75	19.40	20.10
12.	Delhi—Ahmedabad . .	(934 kms.)	210.00	275.00	101.50	110.00	66.10	75.00	29.35	32.35	22.25	23.05
13.	Delhi—Patna . . .	(988 kms.)	220.00	297.00	106.50	115.00	69.10	78.00	30.55	33.55	23.15	23.95
14.	New Delhi—Nagpur .	(1090 kms.)	243.00	320.00	116.50	127.00	74.60	85.50	33.10	37.10	24.95	25.85
15.	Bombay—Bangalore .	(1114 kms.)	248.00	338.00	118.50	129.00	75.60	86.50	33.80	37.80	25.40	26.35
16.	Bombay—Madras . .	(1283 kms.)	279.00	389.00	132.50	143.00	84.10	95.00	37.45	41.45	28.40	29.30
17.	New Delhi—Bombay .	(1384 kms.)	296.00	406.00	141.50	152.00	89.10	100.00	39.60	43.60	30.10	31.00
18.	Delhi—Howrah . .	(1437 kms.)	306.00	441.00	145.50	156.00	91.10	102.00	40.85	44.85	31.00	31.90
19.	Howrah—Madras . .	(1661 kms.)	349.00	499.00	164.50	177.00	102.60	115.50	45.35	50.35	34.90	35.90
20.	New Delhi—Secunderabad	(1666 kms.)	349.00	499.00	164.50	177.00	102.60	115.50	45.35	50.35	34.90	35.90
21.	New Delhi—Bhubaneswar	(1795 kms.)	370.00	530.00	173.50	186.00	107.60	120.50	47.50	52.90	37.10	38.10
22.	New Delhi—Gauhati .	(1923 kms.)	392.00	552.00	181.50	194.00	112.60	125.50	50.50	55.50	39.30	40.30
23.	Bombay—Howrah . .	(1968 kms.)	399.00	559.00	184.50	197.00	114.10	127.00	51.20	56.20	40.00	41.00
24.	New Delhi—Madras .	(2185 kms.)	435.00	595.00	198.50	214.00	123.10	139.00	55.50	61.50	43.75	44.75
25.	New Delhi—Bangalore) .	(2544 kms.)	494.00	654.00	222.50	238.10	137.00	153.00	62.15	69.15	49.85	50.85

ANNEXURE VI

Fares for Rajdhani Expresses

Pairs of points	Existing	Proposed
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
New Delhi—Howrah (1441)		
A.C. Class	379.00	520.00
A.C. Chair Car	124.10	148.00
New Delhi—Mughalsarai (782)		
A.C. Class	225.00	295.00
A.C. Chair Car	78.60	95.00
Howrah—Mughalsarai (661)		
A.C. Class	198.00	255.00
A.C. Chair Car	71.10	87.00
New Delhi—Kanpur Central (439)		
A.C. Chair Car	53.10	67.00
Howrah—Kanpur Central (1002)		
A.C. Chair Car	93.10	117.00
Ex. Dhanbad to Howrah (259)		
A.C. Chair Car	33.10	47.00
Ex. Dhanbad to New Delhi (1182)		
A.C. Chair Car	106.10	130.00
New Delhi—Bombay Central (1384)		
A.C. Class	349.00	465.00
A.C. Chair Car	120.10	144.00
New Delhi—Vadodara (993)		
A.C. Chair Car	92.10	112.00
Bombay Central—Vadodara (392)		
A.C. Chair Car	48.10	62.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

BUDGET FOR 1974-75

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BUDGET 1974-75

SPEECH OF

MINISTER OF FINANCE

28th February, 1974

Sir,

I rise to present the revised estimates for 1973-74 and the budget estimates for 1974-75.

2. This is the fourth regular budget of the Union Government which I have been privileged to present to this House. The principal concern of every Central budget has to be to strike a proper balance between the requirements of accelerated growth, stability, greater social justice and self-reliance. In the long run, these objectives are self-reinforcing. In the short run, however, a reconciliation of these objectives is not an easy task even under favourable conditions. During the last three years conditions have not been favourable; in fact they have been far from normal in many ways. In each of these years, we had to face new challenges of extraordinary dimensions. We have tried to meet those challenges to the best of our ability. I shall, however, readily admit that, because of unusually severe strains caused by a combination of certain national and international factors beyond our control, progress in achieving our objectives has fallen short of expectations.

3. I would like to state frankly that in the coming financial year the economy will be faced with even greater challenges. Its strength and adaptability will be severely tested. The steep rise in the price of crude oil and also some other commodities has turned the terms of trade sharply against us and has rendered our tasks exceptionally difficult. Recent developments must, however, be viewed in a wider historical perspective. Nowhere in the world has the process of social and economic change been smooth or free from ups and downs. I find no reason, therefore, to lose heart or to start questioning our basic goals and objectives. Our socio-economic objectives remain as relevant as before. Our commitment to our goals is as resolute as ever. We cannot give up the war against poverty, ignorance and disease because the going is more difficult than anticipated, though our tactics may need to be readjusted to changing circumstances.

The State of the economy

4. As the House is aware, the Government has been deeply concerned about the acute inflationary pressures that have prevailed in the economy during the last two years. The measures that have been adopted to deal with these inflationary pressures are well known to the Honourable Members. It is a matter of deep regret to me that despite these measures prices have continued to rise. The House will appreciate that the pressure on prices was inevitable as a result of the unsatisfactory performance in the field of agricultural production in two successive years, 1971-72 and 1972-73. The steep fall of 9.5 per cent in agricultural output in 1972-73 was bound to upset the delicate balance between demand and supply. Because of a much sharper increase in international prices, the substantial imports of foodgrains that we arranged were also unable to exercise a stabilising influence on domestic prices. Even with a more normal kharif crop in 1973, the pressure on prices has not abated in view of other inflationary forces at work in the economy.

5. It appears certain that the national income in 1973-74 will record a significant growth; this will help to neutralise the unsatisfactory behaviour of national income in the two previous years. It is, however, a matter of deep concern to us that in the Fourth Plan our overall rate of growth has been much lower than the Plan target. It is also a matter of deep regret that the upsurge in industrial production that was evident in 1972 was not sustained in 1973. The available indicators suggest that there was hardly any increase in the rate of growth of industrial production in 1973. It will be a major objective of our economy policy to revive the tempo of industrial activity in 1974. To secure an adequate rate of growth is the challenge that we face in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

6. As the House is aware, in order to supplement domestic supplies, Government imported significant quantities of foodgrains and vegetable oil from abroad during 1973-74. These imports were necessary for the well-being of the nation, but have naturally greatly inflated our import bill. Fortunately, our exports have grown at a satisfactory rate and, as a result, the deterioration in our balance of payments has been contained within manageable proportions. However, it is no use minimising the likely adverse effect on our balance of payments which will inevitably arise as a result of the steep increase in the prices of crude oil and of commodities like fertilizer and non-ferrous metals. In the long run, among the most important steps by which our economy can adjust to this massive structural shift in our terms of trade, without affecting our growth prospects, is by replacing oil, wherever

possible by other domestically available sources of energy, and by intensifying the programme for oil exploration. In this context, the highest priority attaches to securing a significant increase in the production of coal in the shortest possible time. Even so, a large increase in our import bill is inevitable, and this will necessitate a significant increase in our export earnings. The oil crisis, while no doubt adding to our difficulties, has already created new export opportunities in respect of products such as jute textles, cotton textiles and leather goods. We must grasp this opportunity and do everything in our power to maximise our export earnings. A comprehensive review of our export prospects has been undertaken. This review will enable us to launch a well articulated programme for exploiting fully our export potential.

7. In my budget speech last year, I had listed control of inflation, promotion of higher levels of savings and investment, greater viability of our external payments, and generation of new employment opportunities as the most pressing immediate tasks before the nation. The steep increase in prices in the last one year, the severe pressure on the balance of payments that will inevitably arise in the wake of higher prices of oil and other international commodities, and the stagnation of industrial production in 1973 have lent an added urgency to these tasks. The relatively poor performance of the economy last year should not give rise to a growing feeling of doubt, uncertainty and cynicism. We must combat these attitudes and preserve the people's faith in our democratic polity as an effective vehicle of social change.

Revised Estimates 1973-74

8. The House will recall that the budget estimates for 1973-74 had envisaged a deficit of Rs. 87 crores. This excluded provision for expenditure arising out of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, since the Commission's report was not available at the time of formulation of the budget proposals. It was anticipated that the acceptance of these recommendations would raise the budget deficit to a level substantially higher than Rs. 87 crores. However, subsequent events, largely an out-growth of the steep fall in agricultural output in 1972-73, have led to a much greater deterioration in the budgetary position than was originally anticipated.

9. As Honourable Members are aware, extensive drought relief operations, started on account of the widespread and unprecedented drought in 1972-73, had to be continued to a large extent in 1973-74 also. At the peak of these operations 1,43,740 relief works were opened over the entire country, and 93 lakhs of people were employed. It was hoped that with the onset of the monsoon in 1973-74, and increasing involvement of the labour force in agricultural operations, the number of people employed on relief works would diminish appreciably. Unfortunately this did not happen. Consequently the Central Government had to continue massive assistance to State Governments on this account. Honourable Members will recall that a sum of Rs. 100 crores was provided in the current year's budget for this purpose. This provision proved to be wholly inadequate and had to be stepped up by another Rs. 220 crores.

10. In this connection I would invite the attention of Honourable Members to the observations of the Finance Commission regarding expenditure on relief for natural calamities. The Commission has urged that instead of incurring expenditure on relief on an *ad hoc* basis, provision should be made on a much larger scale for development of drought and flood-prone areas in the Fifth Plan, both in the State and Central sectors. Following these recommendations it has been decided to integrate these programmes with development plans to the extent possible.

11. Apart from larger assistance provided to State Governments for expenditure on natural calamities relief, provision for special assistance to States to meet gaps in their resources, and for specified projects, had also to be increased. The budget provided an amount of Rs. 198 crores for this purpose, and this will have to be stepped up by nearly Rs. 91 crores.

12. The Central exchequer had to bear other burdens as well. The expenditure on food subsidy will be higher than the provision of Rs. 130 crores by Rs. 121 crores despite some revision in the issue prices of foodgrains. This is essentially due to the high cost imported foodgrains.

13. The direct impact of the price rise on Government spending arises from the increased quantum of dearness allowance provided to Government employees this year. Honourable Members will recall that in accepting the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission we had agreed to a liberalised formula for dearness allowance to enable low paid Government employees to get adequate compensation for the rise in the cost of living. On this basis, the four instalments of dearness allowance we have sanctioned will cost the exchequer nearly Rs. 100 crores.

14. The impact of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission was estimated at Rs. 150 crores. This was a large commitment, particularly in the context of the difficult economic situation prevailing in the country, and was based on the expectation that we would accept most of the Commission's recommendations. We have in fact agreed to make some significant improvements in the Pay Commission's recommendations regarding the pay structure of Government employees; these improvements alone are likely to cost the exchequer Rs. 61 crores a year on a recurring, and Rs. 25 crores on non-recurring basis. The Government has stretched its resources to the utmost in order to meet the demands of its employees. I sincerely hope that they will appreciate this, and do their best to improve their efficiency and productivity.

15. On the receipts side, there have been shortfalls. The stagnation in production in a number of major

sectors of industry, caused by shortage of raw materials and power cuts, has adversely affected receipts from excise duties. Shortfall on this account is estimated to be Rs. 107 crores.

16. As the Railway Minister stated yesterday, the finances of the Railways in 1973-74 have been under considerable strain for reasons dealt with at length in his speech. The net additional impact of the financial working of the Railways on the general budget in the current year is expected to be around Rs. 109 crores.

17. In order to meet the additional and inescapable demands on the Central Budget, and to contain the deficit to the minimum, Government had made serious efforts both to tap additional resources and to restrict expenditures. The net market borrowing by the Centre this year will amount to Rs. 472 crores, as against the Budget provision of Rs. 326 crores. The expenditure requirements of the various Ministries were carefully reviewed and savings were located in their administrative and other non-development expenditure. In view of the difficult resource position, a review of the Plan outlays was also undertaken, particularly in regard to schemes which were not vital to the core of the Plan.

18. Despite all these efforts, the year-end deficit will be of the order of Rs. 650 crores. We are deeply concerned about the deleterious effects of deficit financing. But no Government can overlook its obligation to alleviate the hardships and sufferings of large sections of the people. It is this obligation that has rendered a larger deficit inescapable.

Budget Estimates 1974-75

19. The next financial year is the first year of the Fifth Plan. A significant step-up in the rate of investment is clearly an essential condition for the realisation of basic objectives of the Plan. At the same time, the general economic situation renders the task of raising the needed financial resources more difficult. The sharp rise in prices in the last two years has greatly increased non-developmental expenditure, particularly on pay and allowances, thereby reducing the surpluses for development. In addition, the continued sluggishness of industrial production has affected the growth of revenues. In framing the budget for 1974-75, we also have to take into account the likely impact of the oil crisis and very high prices of many imported commodities on the country's balance of payments, the pattern of imports, and the growth of agricultural and industrial output on government revenues. I would be the last to deny that there are many sources of uncertainty and anxiety in the present situation. Nevertheless, I am convinced that a legitimate concern with our immediate problems must not lead to a neglect of our long term growth objectives. That would be a self-defeating exercise. In my view, recent events have only further vindicated the soundness of a development strategy which must succeed in strengthening the country's industrial and energy base.

20. The Budget for 1974-75 provides for a total outlay of Rs. 2966 crores for the Plan. Out of this Rs. 911 crores have been provided as assistance to State and Union Territories Plan, while the provision for the Central Plan is Rs. 2055 crores. This provision represents a difficult compromise between two conflicting considerations, namely to keep deficit financing to the minimum and to keep the wheels of production moving. Particular care has been taken to make adequate provision for such industrial and agricultural schemes and projects as are essential for the future growth of the economy, and are likely to be completed in the first two years of the Fifth Plan, so that the economy derives the benefits from investments early in the Plan period.

21. The role of coal as the most important source of commercial energy has been underlined by the current shortage of oil and the resultant energy crisis. The development of coal has, therefore, been accorded very high priority in the budget for 1974-75. Rs. 97 crores have been earmarked for this purpose. In other words the outlay on coal has been increased four times as compared to the provision of Rs. 24 crores last year. Later in my speech, I shall outline certain fiscal measures which are designed to encourage industry to switch over, as early as possible, from the use of oil to coal as a source of energy.

22. No less critical is the role of steel in our economic development. The availability of steel has a major influence not only on the pace of industrial development, but also on the viability of our international payments. For all these reasons, the budgetary provision for steel production has been fixed at Rs. 162 crores. If one adds to this figure the internal resources available the total figure amounts to Rs. 276 crores, which is Rs. 75 crores more than the total of Rs. 201 crores available this year.

23. In order to reduce the country's acute dependence on imported supplies of non-ferrous metals, it is also necessary to push ahead with the development of domestic resources as fast as we can. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 75 crores is being made in the budget for 1974-75 for the development of this vital sector. This is against Rs. 56 crores provided this year.

24. In view of the predominant role the railways play in our transport economy, we have ensured that adequate finances are provided for the development of railways. As Honourable Members are aware, the railways have run into serious financial difficulties and their own resources may not be sufficient to finance a Plan of an order which will meet the requirements of our economy. I have, therefore, considerably stepped up the budgetary support for the Railways to Rs. 342 crores next year, as against Rs. 181 crores in the current year.

25. Power is a vital input for both industry and agriculture. The power shortages that developed during recent years have had a crippling effect on the economy and have highlighted the urgent need for augmenting our generating capacity and improving the operational performance of existing plants. The Fifth Plan envisages that installed capacity of power generation will be stepped up to 33 million k.w. by the end of

the Plan. The strategy is to expedite the completion of projects which are already under construction, and to go in for new thermal schemes which have short gestation periods. The importance of rural electrification in developing the rural economy can hardly be over-emphasised. Though many of the rural electrification schemes fall in the State Plan sector, as a special case, I am providing Rs. 40 crores for the Rural Electrification Corporation over and above Rs. 790 crores of assistance provided to States for their Plans. The total budgetary provision for power in the Central Budget during 1974-75 will be Rs. 121 crores.

26. Considering the current shortage of fertilizers and difficulties in procuring these from abroad, the thrust of next year's Plan will be to maximise production from installed capacity and to speed up the implementation of projects already under way. The budget provides Rs. 163 crores for this sector as against Rs. 94 crores in the current year which is a substantial increase.

27. While every effort has been made to provide resources to stimulate industrial production, the requirements of the agricultural sector have not been ignored. We are providing Rs. 246 crores as budgetary support for agricultural programmes. The behaviour of agriculture has a crucial impact on the growth of national income, prices, industrial production balance of payments and the distribution of income. Accordingly, we shall not allow paucity of resources to stand in the way of maximising our agricultural output. Honourable Members will be happy to note that various agricultural schemes which we have undertaken in the last few years such as schemes for small and marginal farmers, tribal development, development of hill areas, provision of institutional credits, drought-prone areas programmes, and the applied nutrition programme are making satisfactory progress.

28. Within the overall constraints of resources, and after meeting the minimum needs of the core sectors of development I have attempted to provide as large funds as possible for social services like education, health, family planning, social welfare and housing. The provisions made in earlier Plans for meeting minimum essential needs for social consumption did not achieve the desired results, mainly because related programmes were not given due priority, and an effective integration of facilities was not attempted. Honourable Members are aware that the draft Fifth Plan has provided for a National Programme of Minimum Needs to achieve a certain minimum level of social consumption in the form of elementary education, rural health, drinking water, provision for slum clearance, rural roads and rural electrification. I hope that the State Governments will be able to ensure effective utilisation of the resources allocated for this programme.

29. The total provision for the Central Plan in the Budget inclusive of Union Territory Plan of Rs. 81 crores will amount to Rs. 2136 crores excluding Central assistance of Rs. 830 crores for the Plans of the States. In addition, extra budgetary resources for financing the Central Plan will amount to Rs. 574 crores. The resources for State Plans for 1974-75 will be of the order of Rs. 2059 crores. Thus, the total Plan outlay during 1974-75 will amount to Rs. 4769 crores as against Rs. 4364 crores in 1973-74.

30. We have decided in favour of a larger Plan outlay to enable us to move faster towards the twin objectives of removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance. I am however convinced that Plan investments can yield benefits on the scale anticipated only if the Plan is implemented efficiently and all the participants in the productive process—management and labour—accept the larger obligations they owe to the community. Maintenance of satisfactory industrial relations particularly in key sectors is absolutely essential if the Plan targets are to be achieved. Monetary and fiscal policies should also be directed towards the achievement of Plan objectives. These policies will have to be supplemented by the adoption of effective management techniques in the allocation of resources, proper selection and phasing of projects and programmes and close monitoring of programmes. The productivity of public expenditure programmes can be enhanced considerably if continuous attention is paid to the flow of expenditure so that appropriate corrective action is taken well in time to ensure that the benefits expected are fully realised. This can be achieved only if financial control and management accounting functions are dovetailed with the responsibility for execution of programmes. We are, therefore, contemplating some structural changes in the financial management system so as to match the authority for taking decisions with the responsibility for producing results.

31. The new accounting classification prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General reflects more meaningfully the functions, programmes and activities of the Government. The Budget is framed on the basis of this new classification. With this, Performance Budgeting, which is already in vogue, will I believe, receive a further impetus and it will be made an effective instrument to measure the efficacy of the allocation of resources and the return therefrom.

32. The outlay on Defence has been provided at Rs. 1915 crores which includes the provision for additional funds required on account of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Keeping in view the large requirements of national defence and security, the provision for Defence could not possibly be kept at any lower level.

33. On the side of resources, we have to reckon with the likely adverse impact of the energy crisis on revenues, though it is difficult to estimate the impact at this stage with any degree of certainty. As an allowance for this factor, we have assumed some deceleration in the growth of revenues from excise and customs. Together, these two sources are expected to yield Rs. 3769 crores in 1974-75 as compared to Rs. 3608 crores in 1973-74 according to the revised estimates. The estimated yield from direct taxes is

Rs. 1423 crores as against Rs. 1354 crores in 1973-74 revised estimates.

34. The progress in small saving collections is gratifying and estimates for 1974-75 are placed at Rs. 360 crores. The estimated net receipts from market borrowings at Rs. 498 crores also show a marginal improvement over 1973-74.

35. Taking into account all the provisions for expenditure and the estimates of resources, the budgetary gap at existing rates of taxes will amount to Rs. 311 crores. The House will naturally be anxious to know as to how I propose to meet this gap. I now turn to this task.

PART 'B' OF THE BUDGET SPEECH FOR 1974-75

Direct Taxes

36. I come first to the proposals in the field of direct taxes. As Honourable Members are aware, the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has made a number of recommendations in regard to direct taxes. Several of these recommendations have already been implemented. Provisions to give effect to some other recommendations are included in the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973 which is at present before a Select Committee of this House. One of the important recommendations of the Committee relates to reduction in the rates of taxes. The Committee has expressed the view that prevalence of high rates is the first and foremost reason for tax evasion, because this is what makes the evasion, in spite of attendant risks, profitable and attractive. The Committee has, accordingly, recommended that the maximum marginal rate of income-tax, including surcharge, should be brought down from its present level of 97.75 per cent to 75 per cent. Simultaneously, there should be a reduction in tax rates at the middle and lower levels. This recommendation of the Committee has been accepted by Government with minor modifications. I, accordingly propose to lower taxes at all levels of personal incomes. Under the proposed rate schedules, no income-tax will be payable by individuals or Hindu undivided families having income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. The marginal rate of basic income-tax will stand at 70 per cent on the income in the slab over Rs. 70,000. In the case of Hindu undivided families having at least one member with an independent total income exceeding the minimum exemption limit, the marginal rate of 70 per cent will be attracted at income levels over Rs. 50,000. The rate of surcharge will be reduced to a uniform level of 10 per cent in the case of all categories of non-corporate taxpayers. The combined incidence of income-tax and surcharge, in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, will stand at 77 per cent of the taxable income in the highest slab.

37. In view of the reduction in taxes on personal incomes, I do not think it is necessary to continue the preferential tax treatment in respect of incomes derived by non-corporate taxpayers through providing technical 'know-how' and technical services to Indian or foreign enterprises. I, accordingly, propose to withdraw the existing concession in this regard.

38. In order to ensure that the effectiveness of the fiscal instrument for reducing disparities in incomes and wealth is not impaired. I propose to increase the rates of wealth-tax on the slabs of net wealth over Rs. 5,00,000 in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, where no member has net wealth exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. The rate of wealth-tax on the slab of Rs. 5,00,001 to Rs. 10,00,000 will be increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent, and on the slab of Rs. 10,00,001 to Rs. 15,00,000 from 3 per cent to 4 per cent. In the case of Hindu undivided families having at least one member with net wealth exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, the rate of wealth-tax on the first slab of Rs. 5,00,000 will be raised from 2 per cent to 3 per cent and on the slab of Rs. 5,00,001 to Rs. 10,00,000 from 3 per cent to 4 per cent.

39. I also propose to rationalise some of the exemptions available at present under the Wealth-tax Act. I propose to withdraw the separate exemption in respect of farm houses. Taxpayers will, however, have the option to claim exemption in respect of one farm house or one other house property within the existing limit of Rs. 1,00,000. Exemption in respect of agricultural land will be linked with the exemption in respect of specified financial assets, so that the total exemption in respect of agricultural land and specified financial assets will be limited to Rs. 1,50,000. At present the value of the taxpayer's interest in insurance policies before their maturity is completely exempt from wealth-tax. A similar exemption is also available in respect of the taxpayer's right in any annuity which is not commutable into a lump sum grant. These exemptions have been exploited by certain individuals by taking out single premium policies of very large amounts. I propose to modify these provisions so that complete exemption will be available in respect of insurance monies only where premia have been paid over a period of 10 years or more. As regards annuities, I propose to withdraw the exemption in respect of non-commutable annuities if such annuities have been purchased by the taxpayer himself, or by any other person in pursuance of a contract with him.

40. The charges in the Wealth-tax Act will yield about Rs. 9.5 crores in a full years, which will accrue in the financial year 1975-76. The reduction in the

rates of income-tax on personal incomes would ordinarily have resulted in a loss of about Rs. 60 crores in a full year and Rs. 36 crores in the financial year 1974-75. I am, however, not taking any loss into account for budgetary purposes as I expect that the reduction in the rates of taxes will lead to better tax compliance, and full disclosures of incomes by all taxpayers.

41. In the case of registered firms, two surcharges are presently levied. I propose to merge the ordinary surcharge payable by such firms with the basic income-tax, and specify only one surcharge at the uniform rate of 10 per cent. In order to retain the liability in respect of basic income-tax in the case of professional firms as well as other firms at more or less the existing levles, I propose to prescribe two separate rate schedules in the case of such firms.

42. In my budget speech for 1971-72, I gave notice of Government's intention to withdraw the development rebate in respect of ships acquired or machinery and plant installed after May 31, 1974. It now appears that industry has in some cases not been able to secure timely delivery of plant and machinery both from foreign and indigenous manufacturers which has caused a setback to the timely completion of one of the industrial projects which would in the normal course have been completed before May 31, 1974. Several unforeseen factors are responsible for this, such as uncertainty prevailing in the international market, dependence of indigenous manufacturers on imports in respect of critical parts or raw materials, difficulties in the availability of shipping space, power shortage etc. Relief is deserved in such cases, and I propose to extend the operation of the development rebate by one year in cases where there is conclusive evidence to show that contracts for purchase of machinery and plant were finalized before December 1, 1973. This extension will also be available in respect of ships acquired up to May 31, 1975, if the contracts for purchase were made before December 1, 1973.

43. The critical shortage of petroleum products has resulted in an unexpected crisis as a result of which industry has to be encouraged to switch over to other sources of energy. I, accordingly, propose to allow development rebate in respect of coal-fired boilers or any machinery or plant converting oil-fired boilers to coal-fired boilers where these are installed before June 1, 1975.

44. In order to simplify the assessment procedure in the case of salaried tax-payers, I propose to substitute the separate deductions in respect of travelling, books, taxes on professions and expenditure incurred in the performance of duties by a standard deduction up to a maximum of Rs. 3,500. Simultaneously I propose to place the valuation of perquisites of employees on a more realistic basis. I also propose to liberalise the tax treatment of retirement benefits in certain directions. The retiring gratuities, payable under the Payment of Gratuities Act, 1972 will be completely exempt from income-tax. In the case of employees not covered by that Act, the alternative ceiling limits on the exempted amount of gratuities will be raised from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 30,000 and from 15 months' salary to 20 months' salary.

45. In order to enable State financial corporations to build up reserves at an accelerated pace, I propose to raise the ceiling limit in respect of amounts transferred to tax exempt reserves to 40 per cent of the current profits.

46. There are a large number of public charitable trusts and registred societies engaged in the development of khadi and village industries. These trusts and societies are doing commendable work under the direct supervision of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. I propose to exempt all such institutions from income-tax provided they are approved by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

47. As a result of the charge in pricing policies, some of the industrial companies are making windfall profits. I feel that the exchequer should also secure a larger share of these profits. I, accordingly, propose to increase the rate of surtax from 30 per cent to 40 per cent in respect of chargeable profits of companies exceeding 15 per cent of the capital. This measure will yield Rs. 5 crores in a full year and this will accrue in 1975-76.

48. To sum up, in the field of direct taxes no effect is expected on tax revenues during the next financial year as a result of the proposals outlined by me. In the financial year 1975-76, there will be an addition of Rs. 14.5 crores as a result of these changes.

Indirect Taxes

49. Sir, I will now move on to the proposals relating to indirect taxes.

50. As in the past, I have necessarily to rely more heavily on indirect taxes, particularly excise duties. The scope for raising resources from other measures having become severely limited, the choice before me has really been between raising indirect taxes and resorting to deficit financing and the former. I feel. is the better alternative.

Excise duties

51. Taking up Central Excises, I shall first deal with some important measures for raising resources exclusively for the Centre. Honourable Members are aware that a new provision was made last year for levying auxiliary duties of excise on all excisable goods at an amount equal to 20 per cent of the value of the goods. These levies were restricted to certain selected items at a level needed to meet the demands of the Centre then. I propose to continue this provision for another year. While the effective levies on the items chosen last year will remain unchanged, I propose to add selectively some more to the list.

52. Briefly, my proposal is to levy auxiliary duties at the rate of ten per cent of the effective basic duty

on unmanufactured tobacco, cigarettes, smoking mixtures, plywood and cement; at the rate of twenty per cent of the effective basic duty on dyestuffs, optical bleaching agents, gases, rubber products and plastics; at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent of the effective basic duty on paints and varnishes and at the rate of fifty per cent of the effective basic duty on aerated waters, glycerine, cosmetics and toilet preparations. Through these proposals and as a result of the modifications of the basic excise duties I am proposing on the existing items, I expect to raise Rs. 62.38 crores in a year, by way of auxiliary duties.

53. In the case of steel as well as other metals, the auxiliary duties are proposed to be applied only to indigenous production and will not be attracted by way of countervailing duty on imports, as hitherto. I propose to extend a similar exemption in the case of plastics.

54. In the sphere of basic excise duties, my proposals naturally cover a wide range and have been made with the multiple objects of rationalisation, curbing consumption, mopping up fortuitous gains and, not the least important, I must confess, raising revenue. In November, 1973, following successive increases in crude oil prices and cuts in crude oil supplies, and as one of a series of measures, the basic excise duty on motor spirit was raised from Rs. 1000 per kiloliter to Rs. 2000 per kilolitre. In view of the continuing need for exercising restraint and economy in the consumption of a number of other petroleum products, and to prevent their misuse, I propose to increase substantially the basic excise duties in respect of "special boiling point" spirits, raw naphtha intended for methanol and petro-chemicals, benzene etc. used for a variety of purposes, asphalt and bitumen, mineral turpentine oil, waxes and blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases. Through these proposals, I expect to raise an additional revenue of Rs. 22.48 crores from the petroleum group.

55. The rates of excise duty on various types of motor vehicles have remained unchanged for some years now. I, therefore, propose to rationalise the rates of duty by replacing the existing alternative rates by *ad valorem* rates. I intend imposing a uniform rate of 9 per cent *ad valorem* on vehicles like scooters, motor-cycles, mopeds, auto-rickshaws and other three-wheelers. Motor vehicles of not more than 16 H.P. by R.A.C. rating, which cover passenger-cars, jeeps, etc., are at present assessable at a rate of duty of 13.33 per cent *ad valorem*. I propose to increase this rate to 20 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of vehicles with body and to 25 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of others, including those cleared as drive-away chassis. Big-sized cars will pay a higher duty at 40 per cent *ad valorem*.

56. Commercial vehicles have had the benefit of concessional 'specific' rates fixed some years ago. I propose to discontinue these and impose a uniform *ad valorem* rate of 12½ per cent. In that process, certain extra-heavy vehicles, which are at present paying duty at the tariff rate, will get an incidental benefit of 2½ per cent. I do not, however, propose to change the existing rates on tractors and trailers.

57. The proposals relating to motor vehicles are estimated to net an additional revenue of Rs. 16.25 crores.

58. As part of the socio-economic objectives of the Government, I have some proposals to restrain consumption by the more affluent section of the community. The existing rates of duty on refrigerators, air-conditioners, refrigerating and air-conditioning machinery, appliances, and parts, are being stepped up, with certain modifications in respect of a few existing exemptions. The present concessional rates in favour of public-run hospitals, cold-storage plants and factory establishments are not, however, being disturbed. These changes are expected to bring in additional revenue of Rs. 5 crores in a year.

59. Some of the manufacturers of T.V. sets have been regaling us with advertisements exhorting the public to "budget for a T.V. set" to forestall the Central Government Budget. As a compliment to these soothsayers on the accuracy of their prediction, I propose to increase the duty on T.V. sets from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. Extended play records are also being brought within the dutiable category. While these proposals will make entertainment costlier for the wealthy, I am anxious that music, entertainment and knowledge should reach the less privileged in wider measure at lesser cost. To this end, I propose to exempt totally all radio-sets produced in the small-scale sector and sold to the consumer at a price of not more than Rs. 225 per set. These measures are estimated to bring in a net revenue of Rs. 1.20 crores.

60. I have been avoiding major changes in the rates of duties on various cotton textiles, including cotton yarn, except to the limited extent of raising resources for the States. The rates of duty are 'specific' and were fixed in 1969 at a time when the industry was beset with difficulties. There is, therefore, a clear need for revision, especially as the industry has since recovered. Cotton textiles being an item of mass consumption, I am quite alive to the need for forbearance in increasing the rates of duty on certain categories of yarn and fabrics. My proposals, therefore, cover only super-fine, fine and medium-A fabrics, which are subjected to sophisticated processes, such as, mercerising/shrink-proofing/sanforizing. In the case of cotton yarn, the escalations are confined to higher count groups. I have, however, not disturbed the existing exemptions and concessional rates in respect of yarn in straightreeled hanks mostly consumed by the handloom sector. I have also rationalised certain exemptions and compounded levy rates. These measures relating to cotton yarn and cotton fabrics are estimated to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 22.05 crores.

61. As a measure of rationalisation, which will also earn revenue, I propose to increase the existing two rates of duty on polyester fibre to a uniform rate of Rs. 40 per kilogram. Suitable increases in the existing rates applicable to different denier groups of polyester filament yarn, sympathetic revisions in the rates of duty on staple fibre spun yarn, certain cate-

gories of blended yarn, and an increase in the rate of duty on resin-bonded slagwool, are also being proposed. These proposals would bring in an additional revenue yield of Rs. 13.99 crores.

62. In regard to iron or steel, I propose to rationalise certain exemptions relating to pig iron, steel ingots and products produced with the aid of electric furnace, and to products made out of duty-paid cut-pieces of steel ingots, which will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 7.20 crores.

63. The rates of duty for various categories of paper and board are 'specific' and require review from time to time. I propose to make suitable upward revisions in the existing rates on paper and paper board, apart from rationalising certain exemptions and classifications. The concessional rate of 15 paise per kilogram applicable to the commoner varieties of printing and writing paper falling within the grammage limit not exceeding 65 grammes per square metre, the total exemption in favour of news-print, hand-made paper and board, as well as existing concessions for smaller paper mills and newly established units will, however, continue. These measures will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 10 crores.

64. As straight revenue-raising measures, I propose to increase by 5 per cent *ad valorem* the existing rates of duty on surface active agents, office machines, metal containers, rolling bearings, welding electrodes, coated abrasives and grinding wheels, dry batteries, certain categories of glass and glassware, chinaware and porcelainware and thereby raise an additional revenue of Rs. 20.17 crores.

65. As a part of our efforts to mobilise resources, I propose to levy for the first time excise duties at varying rates on tooth-paste (including dental cream), electrical stampings and laminations, specified cutting tools, tape and cassette recorders, cast-alloy permanent magnets and sensitised photographic paper and board. In the matter of new levies, Members will be reassured to know that suitable exemptions for smaller manufacturers have been provided wherever necessary. These new levies would bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 8.20 crores.

66. Some minor proposals for changes in excise duty will yield and additional Rs. 3.05 crores. The proposals relating to excise duties account for a net gain in revenue of Rs. 191.97 crores in 1974-75, of which Rs. 25.92 crores will accrue to the States and Rs. 166.05 crores to the Centre.

CUSTOMS DUTIES

67. In the matter of customs duties, in view of the mounting world-wide shortage and unprecedented rise in international prices of a wide array of imported goods, my proposals in regard to import duties are no more than marginal. Briefly, I propose to continue for another year the auxiliary duties of customs and the exemptions relating to them, with a slight modification. At present, these duties are levied at three differential rates of 20 per cent, 10 per cent and 5 per cent. I propose to raise the rate applicable to the middle slab from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. This modification will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 16 crores in a full year.

68. The only other proposal I have to make concerns whisky, brandy, gin and certain other spirits by way of an increase in the basic duty from Rs. 60 per litre to Rs. 80 per litre. While society at higher levels may, as a result, have to pay a little more for their spirituous relaxation, it will help me in getting some revenue for the exchequer.

69. Inclusive of additional duties, consequential to the changes in excise duties, the additional revenue from import duties will amount to Rs. 20.05 crores annually.

70. Taking Customs and Central Excise duties together and exclusive of States' share, the additional revenue accruing to the Centre will be of the order of Rs. 186.10 crores in a full year.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

71. I need now to say a word on behalf of my colleague the Minister of Communications. As the House is aware, postal rates have not kept pace with rising costs. The frequent increases in Dearness Allowance and the heavy additional expenditure incurred on account of implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations have further pushed up the establishment cost in the Postal Branch which is highly labour oriented. On the Telecommunications side, also, the operational costs as well as the cost of equipment required for various projects have been going up steadily. The Department's developmental programme to improve the Trunk Telephone Service by provision of high grade media like Microwave and Co-axial systems, to install new Exchanges and expand existing ones for meeting the fast growing demand for telephone connections and to expand the Trunk Dialling and Teleprinter facilities all entail heavy investments. These various factors necessitate an upward revision of tariffs in the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Branches of the Department. A Memorandum showing the proposed changes in the Posts and Telegraphs Tariffs is being circulated along with Budget papers. I shall therefore mention only the more important changes.

72. The tariff for Postcards is proposed to be increased from 10 Paise to 15 Paise. Even after this revision, the Department will be incurring a loss of Rs. 2.43 crores per annum in running this service. It is proposed to raise the rate of Lettercards from 15 Paise to 20 Paise and that of Letters weighing upto 15 grams from 20 Paise to 25 Paise. The Registration Fee is being increased from Re. 1/- to Rs. 1.25 and the Parcel rate from Re. 1/- for every 400 grams to Rs. 1.50 for every 500 grams. The Posting Fee for Value Payable Post and the tariff for Business Reply Permits are being revised. The minimum charge

for a Non-Press Telegram of 'Ordinary' category with eight words or less is being increased from Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 1.50 and for the 'Express' category from Rs. 2.40 to Rs. 3.00. The charge for each additional word will, however, remain the same. It is also proposed to increase the rental for telephone connection both in the 'measured rate systems' and the 'flat rate systems'. As against this, the number of free calls allowed during a quarter will be raised from 250 to 300. The rate for each additional call after 300 will be increased from 20 Paise to 25 Paise. The Trunk Call rate structure is being rationalized. While this will involve increase in Trunk Call charges for distances between 100 and 1300 kilometers, in respect of calls between stations within 20 kilometers, only the unit fee of 25 Paise will be charged for an 'ordinary' call as against the present 50 Paise for such calls.

73. These tariff revisions are estimated to bring in additional revenue of Rs. 57.08 crores per annum. The changes would be given effect to from dates to be notified after the Finance Bill is passed by Parliament. The yield during the financial year 1974-75 will be of the order of Rs. 42.80 crores.

74. The results of these changes have been accounted for in reckoning the internal resources of Posts and Telegraphs Department.

75. So far as the Union Budget is concerned, the various proposals would imply, for 1974-75 additional revenue aggregating Rs. 186 crores. The budgetary gap of Rs. 311 crores I had indicated earlier will accordingly be now scaled down to Rs. 125 crores.

76. In conclusion, I would like once again to draw the attention of the House to the developments of last two years which have shown how certain events can greatly upset the original budgetary calculations. In the year ahead lie more sources of uncertainty than ever before, which must be tackled speedily and with flexibility. I would, however, like to say that we do not propose to allow these uncertainties to blur our vision of the future. The social and economic problems that we currently face can be resolved in the long run only in the frame-work of a rapidly expanding economy with socialist objectives. I trust this budget is one more step in that direction.

Government of India

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1973-74

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CHAPTER 1

THE ECONOMY IN 1973-74 : A SYNOPTIC VIEW

Introduction

1.1 The most important characteristic of the economic situation in 1973-74 was a sharp acceleration in price inflation. The wholesale price index on December 29,1973 was 26 per cent higher than at the end of December, 1972. This order of increase, coming, as it did, in the wake of an increase of nearly 14 per cent in wholesale prices between December, 1971 and December, 1972, was bound to cause widespread hardship to the people. It is, therefore, not surprising that the discussion of economic policy during the year has been dominated by concern regarding rising prices.

1.2 It was pointed out in last year's Economic Survey that, because of a severe decline in agricultural production in 1972-73, the price situation would remain a cause for serious concern and anxiety during 1973. However, it was then anticipated that with a good rabi crop to be harvested in Apri-May, 1973, followed by a normal kharif crop later in the year, the pressure on price would be considerably reduced. In the event, the rabi crop witnessed a decline in output as compared to 1972 crop. This fact, coupled with a number of other factors, such as, inadequate procurement, theh steep increase in international prices of foodgrains, inadequacy of stocks of food with the public sector agencies and large budget deficits, strengthened the inflationary psychology. As a result, prices increased at an accelerated pace during the months of April to July, 1973. Although from all accounts the 1973 kharif crop was much better than that of 1972, this has not made any visible impact on prices. This is essentially due to the fact that despite a considerable increase in production in 1973, the out put of kharif foodgrains was at best no higher than 1970. Due to a rise in propulation and cumulative impact of increased monetary outlays in the last three years, one good crop cannot be expected to bring about a stable balance between demand and supply. There is also no doubt that in the gackground of steep increases in prices that have taken place in the last two years, those sections of the community, whether producers, traders or consumers, who have the capacity to hoard sizeable stocks, have felt tempted to hold larger than normal stocks. This has naturally aggravated the price situation.

1.3 The uncomfortable food situation in 1973 necessitated large scale imports of foodgrains at abnormally high international prices. These have considerably swelled the import bill, leading to a substantial drawdown of reserves, and the emergence of a sizeable deficit on trade account, despite good performance on the export front. Towards the latter half of the year, balance of payments came under further strain due to a sharp escalation in the price of imported crude oil. The situation with regard to industrial production and industrial investment also does not provide much room for cheer. Data available so far indicate that industrial production has increased only a little, if at all, during the better part of the year. Public sector investment in industry and minerals is also likely to be no more than last year.

1.4 The balance sheet for the economy thus looks distinctly unfavourable, and there is little point in

TABLE 1.1

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	(Percentage change over previous year)				
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. National income at constant prices‡	5.5	4.3	1.7	—1.7	6.0
2. Agricultural production	6.7	0.3	—0.8	—9.1	..
3. Food production	5.8	8.9	—3.0	—9.5	..
4. Industrial production	7.4	3.0	3.3	5.3	2.5*
5. Electricity generated	14.4	8.4	8.8	4.8	8.6*
6. Wholesale prices	3.7	5.5	4.0	9.9	21.1†
7. Money supply	10.8	11.2	13.1	15.9	9.6@
8. Imports	—17.1	3.3	11.6	—1.5	33.7††
9. Exports	4.1	8.6	4.8	21.9	20.0
10. Freight carried by railways	2.5	—0.7	4.6	2.5	..

‡Provisional Estimate.

*April-June, 1973 compared to April-June, 1972.

†April-December, 1973 compared to April-December, 1972.

@As on January, 25, 1974 compared to March, 31, 1973.

††April-October, 1973 compared to April-October, 1972.

minimising the task that the country faces in the coming year. The Government has responded to the economic challenges faced by the country through a variety of policy measures. These have been directed towards relieving the basic causes of economic difficulties as well as minimising their adverse affects on more vulnerable sections of society. That these policies have not made a significant impact on the price situation is too obvious a fact to need any elaboration.

1.5 In the following paragraphs, an attempt is made to briefly summarise the performance of the economy in 1973-74. The chapters that follow describe in detail the developments in major sectors of the economy and the manner in which public policies have responded to the needs of each sector.

National Income, Savings and Investment

1.6 Although no firm estimates of national income are available beyond 1971-72, it is likely that in 1972-73 national income (at constant 1960-61 prices) showed a small decline. Industrial production in that year had increased by over 5 per cent, but this was more than offset by a steep fall in agricultural production. In the current year i.e., 1973-74, however, it is likely that the rate of growth of national income will be about 6 per cent. This again is the result of a substantial anticipated increase in agricultrual production. Industrial production is likely to make a small, if any, contribution to the growth of national income. Taking the Fourth Plan period as a whole, the average annual rate of growth of national income is not likely to exceed 3.5 per cent as compared to the Plan target of 5.7 per cent.

1.7 Both savings and investment in the economy seem to have reached their peak levels in 1965-66. Available data show a gradual increase in domestic savings as a percentage of net domestic product (at market prices) to the level of about 12 per cent in 1965-66 compared to 8.6 per cent in 1961-62. After that, the savings ratio tended to decline until 1969-70 when it picked up again and is estimated to have reached the level of 11.0 per cent in 1971-72. In 1972-73, according to Reserve Bank series on saving, there seems to have been a further increase in the ratio.

1.8 In the absence of both income and savings data, it is not possible to judge whether the savings ratio will continue to show an upward trend in 1973-74. One partial, though imperfect indicator of growth of savings in the economy is the gowth in time deposits with commercial banks. In the current financial year, time deposits with banks have shown a high rate of growth and had increased by Rs. 1144 crores upto January 25, 1974 as against an increase of Rs. 866 crores over the corresponding period of last year. However, in the absence of complete data regarding asset-holdings of the household sector, it is not possible to say whether the growth in time deposits represents only a shift in the pattern of asset-holding or a net addition to total saving in the economy.

1.9 Aggregate investment in the economy can be estimated by adding net inflow of foreign resources to the estimate of domestic savings. The ratio of net investment to net domestic product (at market prices) reached 14.7 per cent in 1965-66. Thereafter, the investment ratio declined to 10.8 per cent in 1969-70. The fall in the investment ratio during this period was steeper than the fall in the savings ratio because of a simultaneous decline in net inflow of foreign resources. There was, however, an increase in the investment ratio after 1969-70 and it reached the level of 12.2 per cent in 1971-72. According to Reserve Bank data, which are not strictly comparable to the above figures, which are based on data compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, the investment ratio remained stable in 1972-73.

1.10 In 1973-74 public sector investment is unlikely to be higher than in 1972-73. Partial information available for a section of the private corporate sector shows that any increase that might take place in private corporate investment in 1973-74 is unlikely to make up for the stagnation in public sector investment. Since at the same time, real national income is likely to grow by about 6 per cent, it follows that the investment ratio this year may be lower than last year. In a year when price stabilisation has been the major objective of economic policy, this outcome is not altogether unexpected. Over the medium term, however, there can be no doubt that the success of both development as well as stabilisation efforts would depend on the ability of the economy to raise the level of investment at the expense of aggregate consumption.

Agricultural Production

1.11 Agricultural output which declined by 0.8 per cent in 1971-72 registered a further sharp fall of 9.1 per cent in 1972-73. The behaviour of agricultural output in 1972-73, reflected the widespread drought conditions that prevailed almost all over the country in that year. Production of foodgrains as well as principal commercial crops, excepting sugarcane, declined significantly. Two most disturbing facts about cropwise pattern of production in that year were : a fall in the production of wheat for the first time since 1967-68, and a sharp decline in the output of coarse grains and major oilseeds, particularly groundnuts. Output of groundnuts fell from 6.2 million tonnes in 1971-72 to 3.9 million tonnes in 1972-73. Total output of five major oilseeds fell from 9.3 million tonnes in 1970-71 to 8.8 million tonnes in 1971-72 and to 6.7 million tonnes in 1972-73. This led to a phenomenal increase in prices of vegetable oilseeds and oils.

1.12 Fortunately, the unsatisfactory trend in agricultural output during the last two years is likely to be reversed in 1973-74. Preliminary estimates of output of the kharif food crops range between 65-68 million tonnes, and according to present indications it is likely that total output of foodgrains during the year may be about 110 million tonnes. The prospects for commercial crops are also equally good. For example, the output of raw cotton which declined from 6.6 million bales in 1971-72 to 5.5 million bales in 1972-73, is

expected to increase significantly in 1973-74. Similarly, the output of principal oilseeds may again be close to the peak level of 9.3 million tonnes reached in 1970-71.

1.13 There are thus definite indications that the index of agricultural production in 1973-74 will register an increase of 10—15 per cent. This is certainly the most favourable development of the current year. However, it must also be pointed out that even then output in most cases in 1973-74 may not be significantly different from the corresponding output in 1970-71. This cannot but be a cause of concern since in the meanwhile population has grown at an average annual rate exceeding 2 percent. Recently, it has been observed that while the growth of productivity in the case of wheat has slackened, there has correspondingly been no acceleration in the growth of productivity in the case of other foodgrains. The new high yielding varieties seeds have so far made no significant impact on the production of rice and coarse grains. In addition, over the years there has been no break-through in the production of oilseeds and the output of pulses has continued to decline. All these facts are indicative of significant gaps in our agricultural performance.

1.14 In the management of India's food economy there were two important policy developments during the year. One was, of course, the take over of the wholesale trade in wheat; and the other was a substantial increase in procurement prices as well as issue prices of kharif cereals. The procurement of wheat from the 1973 rabi crop fell short of the procurement target by a considerable margin and was also less than procurement out of 1972 rabi crop. This was no doubt partly due to a fall in the output of wheat. However, it appears that procurement was also hampered by considerable resistance on the part of farmers and erstwhile wholesale traders. It has been suggested that the unsatisfactory progress of procurement was on account of an unremunerative procurement price. However, the fact that the shortfall in procurement was relatively less marked in a State like Punjab, which has much higher cost of production than many other States, indicates that this factor could not be a sufficient explanation of the shortfall. However, the experience regarding wheat had a major influence on the evolution of food policy for the kharif cereals. Thus procurement prices were increased significantly in order to induce farmers to sell more of their grain to the public sector agencies. In addition, in order to keep the amount of food subsidy within safe limits, issue prices of rice, wheat and coarse grains were revised towards the closing months of 1973.

1.15 How far a higher procurement price will help in achieving the procurement targets for the kharif cereals is yet to be seen. Clearly, in this matter public policy faces a dilemma : if procurement prices are not sufficiently remunerative, farmers will not sell their grain to the public sector agencies. At the same time, pushing the procurement prices too high will inevitably reduce the effectiveness of the system of public distribution in protecting the vulnerable sections of society whose paying capacity is bound to be severely limited.

Industrial Production

1.16 Data on industrial production are available for the first half of the calendar year 1973. These show that there was a small decline in the index of industrial production during the period. Performance in certain critical sectors, such as, steel, power, and fertilisers was particularly unsatisfactory. On present indications, it is likely that growth of industrial production in the current year would be very low. Apart from normal factors (e.g. inadequate availability of raw materials, transport bottlenecks, labour unrest, a low level of industrial investment, and management problems, etc.) which have restrained industrial activity in the country in recent years, this year's production was also affected by a widespread shortage of power. Total generation of power in 1973 is in fact likely to show a decline over 1972. Part of the reason for stagnation in electricity generation was the failure of monsoon in 1972; an equally important reason has been inadequate maintenance and insufficient attention to operational efficiency in generation and transmission of power.

1.17 While overall growth in production is likely to be unsatisfactory, there are some hopeful signs. One such development is the satisfactory performance of the heavy engineering industries, the metal manufacturing industries, heavy electricals, and transport equipment industries. The aggregate performance is likely to have been much better but for the slow-down in growth of textiles and the chemicals group of industries. Another hopeful development is the fact that, in 1973-74, several public sector industrial enterprises have shown a substantial increase in output as compared to the corresponding period of 1972-73. In a country like India the satisfactory performance of public sector enterprises is of great importance since this adds to resources available for public investment at the same time that it augments the availability of goods and services in the country.

Prices

1.18 Compared to an average increase of 7.8 per cent in 1972, the wholesale price index went up by 19.2 per cent in 1973. Although prices rose almost every month in 1973, the largest increase took place in the period May-July. The index registered a slight decline for a brief period in August-September. However, since October, 1973 the index has again risen every month, though at a much slower rate. Thus the normal reasonal decline in the price index which takes place form mid-September to December, did not occur in 1972 as well as in 1973.

1.19 An analysis of price movements in 1973 points to the leading role of food articles and industrial raw materials in determining the behaviour of the price index. The two groups together accounted

for as much as 78 per cent of the increase in the wholesale price index in 1973. While for the period as a whole, the contribution of foodgrains and industrial raw materials in price rise remained predominant, it is worth nothing that, after July, 1973, prices of manufactured goods emerged as a more important casual factor in price inflation. Prices of both intermediate products and finished products increased substantially during the period. Prices of intermediate products have increased partly because of a steep increase in international prices of non-ferrous metals as well as due to a substantial increase in the administered prices of iron and steel items in September and October, 1973. Among finished products, the largest increase was recorded by prices of mill cloth, metal products and oilcakes.

Fiscal and Monetary Policies

1.20 The major task of fiscal and monetary policies during 1973-74 was to assist in the control of inflation. A principal objective of the Central Government budget for 1973-74 was to greatly reduce reliance on budgetary deficits for financing public sector consumption and investment. In pursuance of this objective, the Central Government decided in August, 1973 to further reduce its expenditure by Rs. 400 crores without affecting investment in the vital core sectors of the economy. As against the budget provision of Rs. 326 crores for market loans, net receipts until December, 1973 amounted to Rs. 472 crores, even though a sizeable part had to be absorbed by the Reserve Bank. However, both because of the unexpected shortfall in collections from excise duties and much higher expenditure (on items such as, relief of natural calamities, the liability arising out of the Pay Commission's recommendations, increase in food subsidy despite upward revision of issue prices and a significant deterioration in the railways' financial position), the Government's efforts to cotton the size of the budgetary deficit are unlikely to meet with a significant degree of success.

1.21 Despite continued emphasis by the Reserve Bank on credit restraint, credit expansion to the commercial sector recorded an unusually large increase in the 1973 slack season. For the current busy season, the Reserve Bank has set a quantitative ceiling of Rs. 400—450 crores for aggregate expansion of bank credit to the commercial sector, excluding credit for food procurement and exports. In the current busy season so far, i.e. until January 25, 1974, bank credit for non-food commercial sector expanded by Rs. 447 crores as compared to Rs. 427 crores during the corresponding period of 1972-73 busy season. This suggests that if genuine additional needs of productive sectors are to be met without upsetting the Reserve Bank's aggregate ceiling, there will have to be considerable redeployment of outstanding credit in the next two or three months. Money supply with the public has increased by Rs. 407 crores in the current busy season until January 25, 1974 as compared to Rs. 442 crores during the corresponding period of last busy season. However, in the calendar year 1973, money supply with the public increased by 15.8 per cent. This indicates the persistence of sizeable imbalance between aggregate demand and supply in the economy.

International Trade and Payments

1.22 Balance of payments data are not available for either 1972-73 or 1973-74. Customs data compiled by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, however, show that these years have been good years for growth of India's exports. Exports increased by 21.9 per cent in 1972-73 and by 20.8 per cent in first eight months of 1973-74 as against an increase of only 4.8 per cent in 1971-72. Part of the explanation for increase in exports in 1972-73 lies in certain temporary factors e.g., credit financed exports to Bangladesh. It is also likely that due to frequent changes in exchange rates during this period, the growth in foreign exchange earnings is likely to be lower than the growth in rupee value of exports. Further, the fact that higher prices for some of our traditional exports have made a significant contribution to export growth since 1972-73 is indicative of the potential weakness of our export effort. As the international commodity boom ends, some of our exports are bound to be affected. A significant shortfall in exports of engineering goods in relation to the Fourth Plan target is another indication of the weakness of our export base. Thus recent export performance, welcome as it is, cannot be accepted as a definitive evidence of a break-through.

1.23 India's imports recorded a fall of 1.5 per cent in 1972-73. However, according to data available for the first eight months of 1973-74 imports increased by about 45 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of 1972-73. The trade balance in 1972-73 showed a surplus of about Rs. 164 crores as compared to a deficit of Rs. 216 crores in the previous year. During the first eight months of 1973-74, the trade balance showed a deficit of about Rs. 71 crores as against a favourable balance of about Rs. 156 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. The trade balance is likely to show considerable further deterioration in the remaining months of the year due to a steep increase in import prices of crude oil.

1.24 That our balance of payment has been under considerable pressure this year can be deduced from the movement of foreign exchange reserves during the year. In rupee terms, reserves were at a comfortable level of Rs. 846.6 crores at the end of 1972-73. However, in the first ten months of 1973-74, reserves have declined by Rs. 70 crores. The pressure on reserves and balance of payments is likely to increase still further in the remaining months of this year because of a sharp escalation in the price of crude oil.

1973-74 : Overall Assessment

1.25 The preceding brief survey shows that both agricultural production and national income are likely to record a significant in-

crease in 1973-74. Nevertheless, the economy continues to be under severe strain, partly because the expected increase in agricultural production and national income has come in the wake of two successive years of unsatisfactory performance. Presently the greatest concern relates to the price situation. Another area of concern is the sluggishness in industrial production and continued under-utilisation of existing capacity in several critical sectors, such as, iron and steel and fertilisers. Further, because of a steep increase in the price of imported crude oil and sizeable imports of food, the balance of payments is also likely to show a significant deterioration. The continuing good performance of exports is a relieving feature in the present situation, but this by itself is unlikely to provide an adequate answer to the emerging balance of payments problems created by the sharp increase in oil prices. Thus maximum economy will have to be observed in the use of imported supplies, and measures designed to increase the domestic production of such critical import-substitutes as iron and steel, coal, oil and non-ferrous metals will have to receive urgent attention.

1.26 The experience of 1973 has once again demonstrated the crucial place that agriculture has in our economy and the disruptive effects of unsatisfactory performance in agriculture on all other aspects of economic performance, e.g., industrial production, prices, balance of payments, the budget, and the distribution of income. In this context, the wide fluctuations in agricultural output from year to year, depending on the vagaries of the monsoon, perhaps constitute the most basic single problem in the sound management of the economy. As was pointed out in last year's Economic Survey, reduction of this instability, through a speedy expansion of the area under irrigation and evolution of suitable techniques of dry farming, constitutes one of the most pressing immediate tasks before the country. Both economic efficiency and social justice demand that no effort need be spread to make a significant advance on this front in the coming years.

1.27 Notwithstanding the pivotal place of agriculture in the economy, the importance of sustained growth of industrial production and investment for long run development of the economy cannot be overemphasised. Diversification of the economic-structure is possible only through industrialisation, which means that the industrial base of the economy must progressively gain in importance. The rate of growth of industrial production in the last few years has been far from satisfactory. Economic management in the coming years will have to find effective ways and means of imparting a new element of dynamism to India's industrial economy. This task will have to be accomplished despite the increased severity of the foreign exchange constraint.

CHAPTER 2

THE AGRARIAN TRENDS

Agricultural Production in 1972-73

2.1 The index of agricultural production (triennium ending 1961-62-100) reached the highest observed peak level of 131.4 in 1970-71. However, in the succeeding two years there was a reversal of the rising trend in agricultural output observed since 1968-69, Agricultural output declined by 0.8 per cent in 1971-72, and this was followed by a further sharp decline of 9.1 per cent in 1972-73.

2.2 In 1971-72, the production of foodgrains declined by 1.7 per cent, while that of commercial crops rose by 1.1 per cent over the previous year's level. Interestingly, the production of both wheat and rice reached new peaks in 1971-72, and the fall in the production of foodgrains was largely a consequence of a major decline in the production of coarse grains. Among commercial crops the output of both raw cotton and raw jute (including mesta) increased significantly, with the production of raw cotton reaching an all-time record. However, the production of sugarcane declined by 10.4 per cent and that of oilseeds by 5.4 per cent. It is well known that seasonal factors have an important influence on the level of agricultural production. While the level of agricultural output reached a new peak in 1970-71 when the weather conditions were highly favourable, there was some decline in 1971-72 due to unfavourable weather conditions in some parts of the country. In contrast to this, a severe and widespread drought in 1972-73 caused a sharp decline in production of both foodgrains and commercial crops. The production of foodgrains in 1972-73, estimated at 95.2 million tonnes, was 10 million tonnes lower than in 1971-72. Barring maize, all foodgrains suffered a setback in output, the sharpest decline being recorded by rice whose output fell by 4.4 million tonnes from the record level of 43.1 million tonnes reached in 1971-72. Although the output of coarse grains declined only by 2.4 million tonnes in 1972-73, its effects on availability and prices were magnified by the fact that this decline came in the wake of an already severe fall of 5.9 million tonnes in 1971-72. To achieve a significant increase in production during the rabi season, an Emergency Agricultural Production Programme based on expansion of irrigation facilities and increased use of inputs was undertaken, but an unbroken spell of drought in rabi, lower growing areas, occurrence of early hot winds (in February-March) and of rust in wheat areas, shortage of power for lift irrigation, and of fertilisers, adversely affected the rabi foodgrains production. In fact, even the production of wheat which had registered a steady increase since 1967-68 after the introduction of high yielding varieties, marked a decline of 1.5 million tonnes over the previous year.

2.3 Among commercial crops, the sharpest decline in output in 1972-73 was in the oilseeds group. The output of groundnuts fell from 6.2 million tonnes in 1971-72 to 3.9 million tonnes in 1972-73. Taking five major oilseeds together, their output, which fell from 9.3 million tonnes in 1970-71 to 8.8 million tonnes in 1971-72, further declined to 6.7 million tonnes in 1972-73, giving rise to wide-spread shortages. The output of raw cotton fell from the record level of 6.6 million bales reached in 1971-72 to 5.5 million bales in 1972-73. Sugarcane was the only mesta fell from 6.8 million bales in 1971-72 to 6.0 million bales in 1972-73. The output of the jute and major commercial crop whose output went up in 1972-73 from 11.6 million tonnes (in terms of gur) in 1971-72 to 12.6 million tonnes in 1972-73.

2.4 The disruptive effects of unsatisfactory performance of agriculture on the overall rate of growth of the economy, industrial production, prices, balance of payments, the budgetary position of the Government and on the distribution of incomes are amply brought out by the experience of the last two years. These events have served to draw attention to the fact that inadequacy of the rate of growth of agricultural production, and persistence of significant fluctuations in output from year to year, perhaps constitute the most basic challenges in the sound management of the economy. Of course, recent difficulties cannot detract from significant gains in production recorded since the mid-sixties after the launching of the new agricultural strategy. In this connection, it is worth noting that, as a result of the spread of new technology, the most recent peak as well as the trough in food output has occurred at a much higher level than the previous peaks and troughs. Moreover, whereas the production of foodgrains in 1965-66 fell by as much as 17.1 million tonnes as compared to the then peak level of 89.4 million tonnes reached in 1964-65, in 1972-73, even after two successive years of drought, output was only 13.2 million tonnes lower than the all-time peak of 108.4 million tonnes reached in 1970-71. This is an indication of a rising trend as well as of a reduction in the amplitude of fluctuations.

2.5 The events of 1972-73 also bring out the ineffectiveness of crash programmes for increasing agricultural production in the short run. Other things being equal, greater availability of strategic current inputs, such as fertilisers, should make some difference to the crop prospects. However, increased expenditure on capital inputs such as irrigation works, even if organised efficiently, can yield results only after a time lag. In the meantime, such expenditures add to the level of effective demand, thereby intensifying inflationary pressures. Agricultural production programmes are likely to be most effectively organised when conceived in terms of an overall medium-term strategy. The problem of short term instability is best dealt with by organising a viable buffer stock and an effective system of public distribution.

Agricultural Production : Prospects for 1973-74

2.6 Fortunately, according to all available indications, agricultural output in 1973-74 is expected to

record significant gains. It will be recalled that the last years Economic Survey had set the likely output of foodgrains in 1973-74 at 112 million tonnes. Subsequently, the Government set a target of 115 million tonnes of which the share of the kharif crop was estimated at 67 million tonnes. Preliminary estimates of output of the kharif crop range between 65 to 68 million tonnes. There are strong indications that the output of rice was close to the target of 40.5 million tonnes (as against 35.9 million tonnes during the kharif crop of 1972). However some shortfall in the production of coarse grains cannot be ruled out. As for the rabi foodgrains, sowings have taken place under normal conditions, and there are indications that the area under rabi grains may be higher than in 1972-73. It is, of course, true that the targets, at least for summer rice and wheat, involve much higher growth of production in a single year than observed in the past. For example, while the output of summer rice from 1969-70 to 1972-73 has fluctuated between 2.7 to 3.1 million tonnes, the target for 1973-74 is 4.5 million tonnes. Similarly, the wheat target at 30 million tonnes represents an increase of 5.1 million tonnes over the 1972-73 output. In the past six years, it was only in 1967-68 that wheat output in a single year increased by over 5 million tonnes. However, compared to the peak level of 26.4 million tonnes reached in 1971-72, the targets would involve an increase of only 3.6 million tonnes. Considering past trends, this order of increase is certainly not over-ambitious, given normal weather conditions and supply of a reasonable proportion of the quantity of fertilisers required. The shortfall in the availability of chemical fertilisers has no doubt introduced an element of uncertainty, even though adequate availability of sub-soil moisture should prevent a significant decline in productivity.

2.7 The target for rabi coarse grains, set at 4.7 million tonnes, involves an increase of 0.9 million tonnes over the output level of rabi in 1972-73. This target cannot be considered unrealistic in view of the fact that the output of rabi coarse grains in each of the three years 1969-70 to 1971-72 was higher than the targetted level for 1973-74 rabi. Similarly, the target for rabi pulses at 8.3 million tonnes is only marginally higher than the average level of output during the three rabi seasons of 1969-70 to 1971-72. Taking all these factors into account, the output of foodgrains in 1973-74 may be about 110 million tonnes. This will represent a significant improvement over the output levels reached in 1971-72 and 1972-73. However, the fact that the output in 1973-74 will still not be significantly different from the past peak level of 1970-71 indicates that the management of India's food economy in the coming year will not be free from difficulties.

2.8 The prospects for commercial crops in 1973-74 are also very good. For example, the output of raw cotton which declined from 6.6 million bales in 1971-72 to 5.5 million bales in 1972-73 is expected to show a significant recovery in 1973-74. Similarly, the output of principal oilseeds which declined drastically in 1972-73 may again reach close to the peak level of 9.3 million tonnes touched in 1970-71. The output of sugar-cane is also expected to mark a further increase by 5 per cent, although it will still be less than the highest peak level of 13.8 million tonnes achieved in 1969-70. The output of just and mesta is also expected to register a significant increase as compared to the level of 6.0 million bales attained in 1972-73.

2.9 There are thus indications that the index of agricultural production in 1973-74 will register an increase of 10 to 15 per cent over 1972-73. This should help to reduce the extent of shortages that have prevailed in the economy in the past two years. However, since output levels in most cases are not likely to be significantly different from the peak levels reached in 1970-71 and 1971-72, and also taking into account the large expansion in money supply of the past two years, the strong pressures for improving the terms of trade in favour of agriculture, and the general inflationary psychology that has come to dominate the public mood in the last two years, the task of economic stabilisation in the coming year is not going to be an easy one.

2.10 The year 1973-74 is the last year of the Fourth Plan. If the levels of foodgrains production anticipated above for the current year are achieved, the overall rate of growth for foodgrains in the Fourth Plan will be slightly lower than 3 per cent as against the envisaged growth of 5.6 per cent per annum. Among foodgrains, the Fourth Plan target for wheat production has been exceeded. However, in all other major food crops, the achievements are lagging considerably behind the targets. Similarly, production of major commercial crops is likely to fall short of the Plan targets. This is not to deny that the agricultural technology centring on high yielding varieties, intensive development of irrigation, increased use of Fertilisers and other inputs and infra-structural arrangements for research, extension, credit etc., was essentially sound. However, the fact that most of the Plan targets for agricultural commodities will not be fulfilled indicates significant gaps in the execution of certain development programmes. These gaps will have to be filled if the Fifth Plan targets, which assume much higher rates of growth of agricultural productivity than achieved in the Fourth Plan period, are to be realised.

2.11 The Fourth Plan target for 1973-74 for bringing area under high yielding varieties programmes was 25 million hectares. On present indications, this target will be fulfilled. However, while the area targets for wheat and bajra are going to be exceeded, there will be a shortfall in respect of rice maize and jowar. In the case of rice, although the area under HYV has expanded from 2.6 million hectares in 1968-69 to about 9.5 million hectares in 1973-74, there has so far been very limited impact on yields and production, except in such non-traditional rice growing States as Punjab and Haryana. A major problem has arisen on account of the fact that the new varieties have not been sufficiently resistant to pests and disease. There have also been significant gaps in the arrangements for extension and water manage-

ment practices. The susceptibility of available high yielding varieties of maize and jowar to pests and diseases has held up the expansion of area under these varieties. Considering that the rates of growth of productivity implicit in the production targets for rice and coarse grains in the Fifth Plan are much higher than the observed rates of growth in the past, success in the discovery of new suitable high yielding varieties is an important condition for the realisation of Plan targets. The problem seems to be particularly acute in the case of pulses whose output has shown a declining trend, even though they are the principal source of proteins in the diet of an average Indian. Among commerical crops, new varieties of cotton such as Hybrid-4 and MCU-5 offer a good deal of promise, but little progress has been made with respect to oilseeds. Therefore, great importance attaches to the success of All India Coordinated Research Projects which are now under way to find acceptable technical solutions to the present difficulties. Since a significant proportion of our production of pulses, coarse grains and commercial crops is accounted for by areas lacking an assured supply of water, high priority has to be attached to the evolution of an affective technology for dry farming areas.

2.12 The consumption of chemical fertilisers increased from 17.60 lakh tonnes of NPK in 1968-69 to 27.69 lakh tonnes in 1972-73. In the earlier years of the Fourth Plan, consumption was restricted for want of adequate promotional efforts. However, in the last two years, limited availability has been the prniciple factor affecting consumption. Considering the uncertainty surrounding imports of fertilisers in the wake of the oil crisis, and the difficulties that a number of domestic plants face in improving their capacity utilisation, it is obvious that the consumption of chemical fertiliser in 1973-74 will fall significantly short of the Fourth Plan target of 5.5 million tonnes which was lowered to 3.9 million tonnes at the time of the mid-term appraisal. From all available indications, there will be a considerable shortage of fertilisers in the world markets in the coming year, and, in any case, prices are expected to further rise as a result of an increase in the price of oil. In these circumstances, it will be necessary to reorient our agricultural production strategy in such a manner as to optimise yields from the use of the available quanitity of fertilisers. This would entail, among other things, the adoption of improved agronomic techniques, and other practices. Moreover, since new high yielding varieties are highly fertiliser intensive, the limited availability of chemical fertilisers will necessitate search for other avenues of securing agricultural growth, especially those involving better management of locally available inputs, such as organic manures and supply of improved seeds of local varieties. In the longer run, coal-based fertiliser plants may well provide the best means of reducing our dependence on oil-based fertilisers.

2.13 It is an accepted fact that fertilisers yield best response under conditions of assured water supply. Indeed, if water supply is uncertain, farmers may not have an adequate incentive to use costly inputs such as chemical fertilisers. However, since more irrigation can yield higher output even in the absence of fertiliser use, a rapid expansion of the area under irrigation may be another means of neutralising the effects of shortages of chemical fertilisers on the level of output. It is therefore heartening that the Fifth Plan envisages an addition of 12.2 million hectares to the country's irrigation potential as compared to the likely addition of 7.8 million hectares during the Fourth Plan. At the same time, in order to make optimum use of the irrigation potential, it is proposed to set up Command Area Development Authorities covering 50 major projects with a total cultivable area of 15 million hectares. These authorities will adopt an integrated area development approach to secure optimum production.

2.14 The availability of credit at reasonable terms is a major condition of transformation of traditional agriculture. The All India Rural Credit Review Committee had estimated the short-term agricultural credit needs in the last year of the Fourth Plan, i.e. 1973-74, to be of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores Medium-term credit needs for the Plan period as a whole were fixed at Rupees 500 crores. Against this, the Plan target for the cooperatives in respect of short and medium term agricultural advances was Rs. 750 crores. Since in 1972-73, the cooperatives sector's short and medium term advances amounted to about Rs. 700 crores, the Plan target for credit from cooperative sources for 1973-74 is likely to be met, even though there are likely to be considerable disparities in the level of achievement among States. The share of States like Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal in total credit is likely to have declined in the Fourth Plan—largely due to unsatisfactory performance of the cooperative sector in these States.

2.15 The total outstanding direct and indirect advances to agriculture by public sector banks were Rs. 341 crores at the end of June, 1971, Rs. 388 crores at the end of June, 1972 and Rs. 446 crores at the end of June, 1973. Hence, the combined efforts of cooperatives and commercial banks will be able to meet nearly 40 to 50 per cent of the total credit requirements of this sector . However, States in which cooperatives do not seem to have made much headway also happen to be those in which direct commercial bank credit to agriculture has also not expanded rapidly.

2.16 In the case of long-term credit, the total loans issued by central land development banks rose from Rs. 148 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 190 crores (estimated) in 1972-73. A large part of this was refinanced by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation by subscribing to the debentures of land development banks, which amounted to Rs. 86.13 crores in 1972-73 as against only Rs. 15.95 crores in 1968-69. The accent of the schemes approved by the Corporation continued to be on minor irrigation and preparation of land under the command of major irrigation systems. Refinance is also available from the Corporation for construction of modern storage godowns and for keeping the required deposits with State Electricity Boards for energising wells, etc. The Corporation has decided to refinance the schemes under SFDA

(Small Farmers Development Agencies) upto 100 per cent. Since the inception in 1963 upto December 31, 1973, the ARC has approved 1069 schemes involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 654.5 crores out of which the Corporation's commitment amounted to Rs. 571.6 crores. The total disbursements upto December 31, 1973 amounted to Rs. 242.9 crores.

2.17 Disbursements made by the Corporation during 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 94.1 crores of which refinance by way of subscriptions to special development debentures of land development banks amounted to Rs. 86.1 crores. The balance of disbursements was made through scheduled commercial banks and State Cooperative banks.

2.18 A major weakness in the field of rural credit is its neglect of the weak and small farmers. A number of steps have recently been initiated to fill this gap. One of these is to organise Farmers' Service Societies to provide integrated credit supplies and services. These Societies will have professional management generally under the supervision of commercial banks. Credit organisations have to pay more attention to professionalisation of management, greater attention to the collection of over-dues (which have tended to grow at an alarming rate) by linking of credit to marketing, and greater collaboration between nationalised banks and primary credit societies.

2.19 There is ample evidence all over the world that growth of production by itself is no guarantee of removal of poverty. It is in recognition of this fact that the Fourth Plan included a number of special programmes to help the more vulnerable sections of the rural community. The SFDA, MFAL (Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers programme) the Drought Prone Areas Programmes and the Intensive Rural Employment Projects formed the core of these programmes. A review of SFDA and MFAL programmes has revealed that there have been important gaps in the execution of these programmes, and as a result, progress has been uneven from area to area. A major problem has been that a proper dovetailing of resources under the State Plans and the funds available under these programmes has not been attempted. In the Fifth Plan, these deficiencies are sought to be removed. The SFDA and MFAL programmes will be merged into a composite expanded programme consisting of 160 projects costing Rs. 200 crores, and supplemented by suitable outlays in State Plans for extension of infrastructure support which is presently a crucial gap. The emphasis in these programmes will be on crop husbandry by integrated planning of irrigation and rainfed agriculture. In addition, a supplemental programme for animal husbandry will be taken up for the benefit of weaker sections. Similarly, the Drought Prone Areas Programme, which has been in operation since 1970-71 to provide employment in the rural sector largely on public works, is sought to be reoriented by integrating it into a carefully worked out development strategy for these areas. The principal emphasis in the programme will be on proper ecological balance through development and management of irrigation and soil and moisture conservation and afforestation, restructuring of cropping patterns and live-stock development, etc. It is proposed to constitute coordinating corporate bodies which will have the responsibility of design and coordination of an integrated programme for drought prone areas. As for the Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Programme launched in 1971-72 as an *ad hoc* scheme, it is sought to discontinue it in view of the expanded programme for SFDA and the minimum needs programmes which has a large public works content. The minimum needs programme will involve construction of rural roads with an outlay of Rs. 500 crores, a programme of drinking water supply in rural areas with an outlay of Rs. 500 crores, and large outlay on education, construction of rural households and primary health centres. It is also clear that these programmes will have to be supplemented by vigorous implementation of land reforms relating to tenancy legislation, preparation and maintenance of records of rights, and consolidation of agricultural holdings if worthwhile results are to be obtained.

CHAPTER 3

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

3.1 Taking the period since 1960 as a whole, it seems that year 1966 was a watershed insofar as our industrial performance is concerned. In sharp contrast to the previous six years when growth in industrial production averaged 9.2 per cent a year, the annual average rate of growth in industrial production in the next six years was only 4.5 per cent. The latter period includes the recession year of 1967; even excluding this year, the average annual rate of growth for this period is only 5.5 per cent. Also, in contrast to the period 1960-65, when industrial production increased at a steady rate of 8—10 per cent per year, industrial performance during the period 1967—1972 has been highly uneven. There was recovery in industrial production in 1968 and 1969, followed by two years of relative stagnation. Industrial production picked up again in 1972, when the rate of growth reached 7.1 per cent compared to 1.0 per cent in 1971. However, from partial information available so far, it seems that there was little if any, growth in industrial production during 1973.

3.2 Indications of a deterioration in industrial production were evident towards the end of 1972 itself when the impact of power cuts began to be felt. While the calendar year closed with a recorded rate of growth of 7.1 per cent, the financial year registered a more moderate increase of 5.3 per cent reflecting the slowdown in early 1973. The deceleration in the rate of growth continued through the first half of 1973, as a result of which the index of industrial production for that period shows a small decline as compared to the corresponding period of 1972. Production data of important industries covering the next three months suggest some improvement in July and August but a decline again in September. Although, at this time, it is difficult to predict the rate of growth of industrial production for the year as a whole, it is, at best, likely to be of small magnitude.

TABLE 3.1

General Index of Industrial Production (Crude)

Base 1960-100

Month	1971	1972	1973
1	2	3	4
January	188.4	199.6	207.4
February	178.7	196.7	191.8
March	192.4	208.0	211.2
April	183.4	190.4	187.6
May	179.0	194.6	189.8
June	182.7	196.8	189.5
July	187.3	196.8	
August	183.1	198.7	
September	185.0	198.6	
October	182.0	197.9	
November	189.7	203.3	
December	201.6	211.7	
January-December	186.1	199.4 (+7.1)	
January-June	184.1	197.7 (+7.4)	196.2 (—0.8)

NOTE:—Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over previous period.

Sectoral Performance

3.3 Group-wise indices of industrial production for the first six months of 1973 are reproduced in the table below. While it is difficult to generalise on the basis of data for six months alone, it is clear that the most important group viz., textiles, suffered a set-back. Even if textiles are excluded, output in the rest of the industrial sector would show a marginal fall. Since there was no serious shortage in the availability of either jute or cotton during this period, the main explanation for the fall in the output of textiles would seem to lie in the severe shortage of power experienced during the period. For the first time in 1973, the country experienced an actual decline in power generation. Thus for the period January-September 1973, figures for electricity generation show a fall of 4.1 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of 1972. Hydro-electric power, which provided 43.7 per cent of the total in January—September 1972, recorded a fall of 13.9 per cent in the corresponding period of 1973, and saw its share in generation decline to 39.3 per cent. The output from thermal stations, which account for more than half of the generating capacity, remained at the same level as in January-September, 1972, so that the shortfall in hydro-generation was not made good. Gas turbines also recarded a fall in generation of almost 14 per cent. As for other sources of electricity, nuclear power more than doubled, while diesel generation increased by one-third. However, these account for only a very small part of the total power supply.

TABLE 3.2

Index of Industrial Production by Principal Groups

(Base : 1960=100)

	Weight	1971	1972	% change 1972/1971	January-June 1972	January-June 1973	% change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
General Index	100.0	186.1	199.4	+7.1	197.7	196.2	—0.8
Electricity Generated	5.37	358.5	390.7	+9.0	393.6	369.1	—6.2
Mining & Quarrying	9.72	153.4	164.2	+7.0	166.3	168.7	+1.4
Manufacturing	84.91	178.9	191.4	+7.0	188.9	188.3	—0.3
Food Manufacturing	12.09	157.6	162.6	+3.2	152.0	151.6	—0.2
Beverage & Tobacco Industries	2.22	182.5	174.1	—4.6	169.9	165.2	—2.8
Textile Manufactures	27.06	106.0	114.4	+7.9	112.4	107.3	—4.5
Manufacture of wood and cork except furniture	0.80	224.1	217.7	—2.9	239.7	157.2	—34.4
Manufacture of footwear etc.	0.21	168.1	150.8	—10.3	165.3	157.3	—4.8
Manufacture of paper and paper products	1.61	225.7	226.1	+0.2	234.6	208.0	—11.3
Manufacture of leather & fur products	0.43	55.3	59.9	+8.3	59.2	73.3	+23.8
Manufacture of rubber products	2.22	241.8	256.0	+5.9	253.3	231.1	—8.8
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical products	7.26	252.7	293.8	+16.3	302.6	302.0	—0.2
Petroleum refinery products	1.34	316.9	317.2	+0.1	316.8	307.2	—3.0
Manufacture of non-metallic, mineral products	3.85	207.6	225.2	+8.5	220.7	220.3	—0.2
Basic metal industries	7.38	208.6	225.3	+8.0	223.7	219.6	—1.8
Manufacture of metal products	2.51	234.4	242.7	+3.5	229.1	252.9	+10.4
Non-electrical machinery	3.38	373.2	402.7	+7.9	393.9	445.3	+13.0
Electrical machinery	3.05	404.8	435.0	+7.5	433.5	432.2	—0.3
Transport equipment	7.77	122.1	133.4	+9.2	132.8	149.3	+12.4
Miscellaneous Industries	1.23	114.0	86.5	—24.1	79.4	40.8	—48.6

3.4 With a sharp deterioration in the power situation, it is not surprising that a number of industry-groups suffered a severe decline in output in the first half of 1973. Rubber products and paper and paper products were worst affected because of power cuts and labour disputes. Production data available for individual industries upto September, 1973 indicate that the output of auto tyres and tubes fell by about 6-8 per cent and of bicycle tyres and tubes by over 20 per cent ; production of paper and paper board declined by 13.2 per cent.

3.5 The basic metal industries group does not appear to have fared as badly as one would have expected. While copper production rose, consequent on an increase in capacity, aluminium and iron and steel output declined, the former quite substantially, as labour unrest added to the difficulties experienced on account of power cuts. The availability of imported metals, however, helped in sustaining production of items like sheets and circles, pipes and tubes, etc., so that the group as a whole recorded a decline of only 1.8 per cent in January-June, 1973 as compared to the corresponding period of 1972.

3.6 The non-electrical engineering industries group, on the other hand, showed a sizeable increase in output. Apart from items like pulp and paper machinery and steel structurals, most other industries either improved upon their performance—in some cases considerably—or maintained output at the level observed in the first nine months of 1972. In particular, the drought conditions of 1972 resulted in a revival of demand for power driven pumps and stationary diesel engines ; output in January-September, 1973 rose by 46 per cent in case of the former and more than doubled in the case of the latter. Other items which showed sharp increases in output were tractors and road-rollers. The demand for road-rollers seems to have risen because of the road-building programmes which formed part of relief operations in drought affected areas.

3.7 Even in the case of electrical machinery, the heavier items like transformers and electric motors showed an appreciable increase in output during January-September, 1973—31.3 per cent in the case of the former and 16.2 per cent in the latter. Along with the heavy engineering industries, the transport equipment group also showed improved performance during the period, particularly in respect of items like vehicular diesel engines, automobiles, scooters, three-wheelers, tempos and bicycles. The private sector manufacturers of railway wagons appear to have benefited from the larger orders placed with them, and their production in the first nine months of 1973 was about 24 per cent above the level of the corresponding period of 1972.

3.8 As against the good performance of the heavy engineering industry, light engineering industries presented a different picture. Sewing machines, typewriters, air-conditioners, fluorescent tubes, dry batteries, electric fans and radio receivers all suffered a decline in output. Apart from any constraints arising from supply bottlenecks, this could indicate the lack of purchasing power for industrial products arising from larger expenditure on primary needs.

3.9 On the other hand, the metal products group improved its performance, though, itemwise, the trends were mixed. Wood screws, hacksaw blades, steel files, and nuts, bolts and rivets recorded an increase in output, while razor blades, hurricane lanterns and wire ropes suffered a decline.

3.10 Among non-metalic mineral products, the major item, cement, suffered a decline in output of over 5 per cent, largely because of transport difficulties. Oother items in this group, other than glazed tiles and grinding wheels, also did not fare well. While AC products barely maintained their position, both HT and LT insulators lost ground, the latter by as much as 23 per cent.

3.11 In the food group, production of sugar showed recovery after the decline in the previous year. The output of sugar during the first half of 1973 was 19 per cent higher as compared to the corresponding period of 1972. However, the output of sugar in the first quarter of 1973-74 season shows a significant decline as compared to the corresponding period of the previous season. Whatever gains in production were made in sugar production in the first half of 1973 were counter-balanced by opposite changes in flour milling and vanaspati manufacture. Reduction in the output of wheat in 1972-73 seems to have affected flour milling. Similarly, shortages of oilseeds and oils, and power cuts in the northern parts of the country, affected the vanaspati industry. Along with vanaspati, the production of oxygen gas, which is a by-product of hydrogenation, also declined.

3.12. The chemicals group, which had played a leading role in the revival of production in 1972, presented a somewhat depressing picture with an appreciable slowing down in the rate of growth. In fact, the group index for the first half of 1973 records an absolute decline. Production data for the first nine months of the year show that, except for fertilisers, caustic soda, paints and varnishes and certain dyes, there seems to have been a deterioration all along the line. While soap and gylcerine obviously depend on the availability of oils and fats, industries like calcium carbide, and soda ash are dependent on power. The decline in output in the first two items was of the order of 30 per cent, and in the case of the latter two items was over 10 per cent. Along with calcium carbide, the production of acetylene gas fell by 10 per cent. Sulphuric acid and liquid chlorine are items in which there was a deterioration for the second year in succession. As chemical industries provide a number of intermediate products, the decline in output in this sector of industry may have consequences extending beyond the current year.

3.13 Among the minor groups, except for manufacturers of leather and fur, other groups fared badly in the first half of 1973, particularly wood and cork products. In the leather group, thanks to strong export demand, the output of chrome tanned hides rose by as much as 66 per cent in January-September, 1973 as compared to the corresponding months of 1972, but that of vegetable tanned hides (whose weight in the Index of Industrial Production is four times that of the former) fell by 27 per cent.

3.14 Progress in mining and quarrying was sustained mainly by coal, production of which rose by about 4.7 per cent in January-September, 1973. In spite of this recorded increase, a severe shortage of coal was felt in several parts of the country during the year. It is possible that part of the recorded increase in coal output in 1973 may be due to under-reporting of actual production in the period prior to take-over of non-coking coal mines in January, 1973. Output of manganese ore declined sharply by 11.6 per cent while that of iron ore rose by just 1.1 per cent. In the case of another source of power, *i.e.*, petroleum products, production during the first nine months of 1973 was roughly at the same level as in the corresponding period of 1972. As for electricity, as mentioned earlier, generation during January-September, 1973 was well below the corresponding level of 1972.

3.15 The sector-wise performance is thus mixed, and presents a somewhat more encouraging picture than the overall figure of growth in indsutrial production so far in 1973. The heavy engineering industries, the metal products industries, heavy electricals and transport equipment industries showed sizeable gains during the first half of 1973. The aggregate performance would not have been so disappointing but for the slow-down in growth of textiles and the chemicals group.

3.16 According to all available indications, the rate of growth of industrial production in the Fourth Plan period is likely to be no more than half the postulated target rate of 8-10 per cent. The causes of decline in the rate of growth of industrial production are well-known and have been analysed at greater length in the Draft Fifth Plan document. As the Plan has pointed out, in some of the critical industries, like steel and fertilisers, production was held

back in the Fourth Plan period primarily on account of operational problems in different units due to lack of maintenance or design deficiencies. In agro-industries such as sugar and textiles, which have a large weight in the index of industrial production, output during the Plan suffered due to the erratic behaviour of production of the related agricultural crop. Output in capital goods industries was affected by inadequate pace of investment, while production in other engineering industries was held back by the shortage of steel and non-ferrous metals. To add to this, shortage of coal and transport problems also contributed to lower utilisation of capacity in many industries. Furthermore, total investment in some crucial sectors, such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, fertilisers and coal has been well below anticipated levels during the Plan, which has meant that capacity creation has also lagged behind Plan targets.

3.17 While all these factors have operated with varying degrees of severity in different years of the Fourth Plan, so far as the year 1973 is concerned perhaps the most important cause of slow growth has been the widespread shortage of power. The fact that the entire power shortage cannot be explained by the failure of the monsoon in 1972 is borne out by stagnation in electricity generation in thermal power units, as well as frequent break-downs in power supply even after the onset of monsoons in 1973. It appears that inadequate maintenance, and insufficient attention to operational efficiency in generation and transmission of power, have also been important contributory factors to the shortage of power. In addition to operational problems, there has also been a severe shortfall of almost 50 per cent in the target for additions to installed generating capacity during the Fourth Plan. As against the anticipated addition of 9.3 million KW of new capacity to the 14.3 million KW installed by the end of March 1969, it is now anticipated that achievement will be 18.9 million K.W., *i.e.*, an addition of only 4.6 million KW during the Plan period. The shortfall in capacity creation has further increased the gap between demand and supply which is likely to persist through the early years of the Fifth Plan. There can be no doubt that, if the trend witnessed in the field of industrial production has to be reversed in the coming years, highest priority must be attached to increasing operational efficiency of power units, as well as creating additional capacity as envisaged during the Fifth Plan. Availability of power alone does not, of course, ensure the healthy growth of the industrial sector, but the lack of it is bound to act as brake on industrial development.

Capital Utilisation

3.18 An invariant feature of the Indian industrial experience in the last few years has been the low level of capacity utilisation in many industries. Although it is not possible to generalise for the industrial sector as a whole, there is no doubt that substantial industrial capacity goes unutilised from year to year, even in sectors where there is excess demand. The classic examples are those of steel and fertilisers, and, more recently, aluminium, where production has been far below capacity despite a strong demand situation. The reasons for low capacity utilisation in the industries are, of course, to be found in inadequate availability of raw materials and power, management deficiency, and/or labour unrest. In addition, there are industries where capacity utilisation has been low because of slack in demand due to slow growth of industrial investment (e.g. railway wagons and cement mill, printing and tea machinery, etc.).

3.19 As mentioned earlier, there was almost no growth in industrial production in 1973 during the months for which data are available. This also implies, that, overall, there could have been no improvement in capacity utilisation in the industrial sector as a whole. Such industry-wise figures as are available show that most industries have continued to operate near about the levels of utilisation prevailing in 1972, although in respect of some industries changes in capacity utilisation during the period have been quite significant. Dry batteries, transformers, aluminium ingots, matches, cigarettes, hurricane lanterns, liquid chlorine, soda ash, and electric motors, etc., which had operated close to full capacity in 1972 showed a sharp fall in utilisation in the first nine months of 1973. Significant improvement in capacity utilisation was confined to a few industries, such as, domestic refrigerators, chrome tanned hides, road rollers and diesel engines.

3.20 Many industries continued to operate at very low absolute levels of capacity utilisation. Nowhere is this fact more regrettable than in the case of such critical industries as aluminium ingots, fertilisers, steel, paper, cement and many other chemical and engineering industries. What is more, there seems to have been a fall in capacity utilisation in respect of some of these industries in the first nine months of 1973 as compared to 1972.

Industrial Licensing Policies

3.21 During 1973, among important developments in industrial licensing were the announcement of a new licensing policy in February 1973, and the establishment of a Project Approval Board in November, 1973 in order to speed up the issue of industrial licences. With a view to stepping up industrial production through fuller utilisation/expansion of productive capacity in the manufacturing industries, the Government modified its licensing policy in February, 1973. The new policy aimed at removing the uncertainty regarding industries which are open for participation of larger industrial houses and branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies. The definition of large industrial houses for this purpose was brought in conformity with the definition contained in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act of 1969. It was further clarified that large houses dominant undertaking and foreign companies would not be allowed to use the provisions regarding the joint sector for gaining entry into those fields from which they were otherwise excluded.

3.22 Necessity was also felt to simplify, and speed up the procedures relating to the grant of industrial

licences. In order to remove unnecessary delays, a new system was introduced with effect from November 1, 1973 which prescribed certain time limits for communicating the decisions in respect of pre-investment approvals. Thus, it was stipulated that decisions on the issue of letters of intent, foreign collaboration approvals and capital goods clearance should be conveyed to the applicants within 90 days, and, in cases where MRTP clearance is involved, the time limit should be 150 days. Direct industrial licences would be issued in cases where neither foreign collaboration nor capital goods clearance was involved.

3.23 The need for reorganising and coordinating the entire system of approvals was recognised, and, for this purpose, a new high-powered Committee of the Government, namely, the Project Approval Board (PAB) has been set up to provide overall supervision and guidance. This Board will be the approval committee for composite applications (applications for licences which include foreign collaboration and capital goods clearance also). The existing approval committees, *viz.*, the Licensing Committee, the Foreign Investment Board and the Capital Goods Committee, will function as committees of the Project Approval Board. In order to deal with licensing and MRTP aspects of the relevant industrial licence applications in a coordinated manner, a Licensing-cum-MRTP Committee will be formed which will also function under the Project Approval Board. The PAB will undertake quarterly pendency reviews in respect of applications for all kinds of approvals to identify delays at the various agency levels and to fix targets for clearing arrears. The Board will also review the progress of implementation in respect of letters of intent and industrial licences. Finally, the Board will provide a high level forum at which policy questions affecting a large number of applications can be brought up and thrashed out, so that problems arising from uncertain policy guidelines can be effectively resolved and delays avoided.

3.24 The servicing of the new approvals system is being carried out by a unified Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA) in the Ministry of Industrial Development. The SIA will prepare summaries, after obtaining the views of the various scrutinising agencies, for approval of the Projects Approval Board.

Industrial Relations

3.25 Industrial relations, after having improved during 1971, deteriorated in 1972 when the number of man-days lost due to industrial disputes rose to 20.5 million from 16.5 million in 1971. The increase in the number of man-days lost during 1972 was mainly the result of general unrest among industrial workers because of rising prices and short supplies of various wage goods. In a large number of cases agitations centred round the issue of a higher minimum bonus than the statutory level provided for under the Bonus Act.

3.26 Provisional data on industrial disputes, and the number of man-days lost are available for the first ten months of 1973. These show that the number of man-days lost during January—October 1973 was 15 million as against 18 million during the corresponding period last year, and, for the year as a whole, the figure may not exceed 17 million. One of the important reasons for a reduction in the number of man-days lost in 1973 was the amendment of the Payment of Bonus Act whereby the statutory minimum bonus payable to the workers was raised from 4 per cent to 8.33 per cent.

3.27 There were intermittent strikes and shut-downs in 1973 in a number of critical sectors, including the railways, and ports and docks. Some of the other industries affected were tea, vanaspati, wood and cork manufactures, paper and paper products, rubber products and motor vehicles. The strikes in the railways caused serious dislocation of transport and, hence, of supplies of essential industrial raw material, particularly coal, and consumer items. For this reason, the number of man-days lost through industrial unrest in 1973 is not an adequate measure of the loss output suffered by the economy.

Employment in the Organised Sector

3.28 Employment in the organised sector, public and private together, rose by 4.1 per cent in 1972-73 as compared to an increase of 2.8 per cent during 1971-72. This was to be expected in view of the revival in industrial activity in 1972. While employment in the public sector rose by 5.1 per cent, it went up by only 2.5 per cent in the private sector. To some extent, this different in the rates of growth of employment in the two sectors was due to the fact that the management of the non-coking coal mines was taken over by Government in January, 1973. Consequently, employment in public sector mining and quarrling rose by 40.8 per cent whereas there was a contraction of 9.4 per cent in private sector mining. Of the other sectors, there was a substantial improvement in public employment in construction (10.0 per-cent), trade and commerce (9.6 per cent), manufacturing (9.0 per cent) and electricity, etc. (6.7 per cent). In the private sector also there was a considerable increase in employment in construction (7.1 per cent); in manufacturing, trade and commerce, and services the increase was of smaller proportions. The rise in construction activity for the second year in succession is to be welcomed as it is generally indicative of larger industrial investment, even though output may lag because of other restrainst.

3.29 The total number of job seekers on the live registers of the employment exchanges rose from 56.88 lakhs at the end of June 1972 to 75.96 lakhs at the end of June 1973, an increase of 33.5 per cent. The number of educated job seekers lose to 35.29 lakhs at the end of June 1973 from 26.11 lakhs a year earlier. Out of this increase of over 9 lakhs, West Bengal accounted for 2.4 lakhs Bihar for 1.9 lakhs and U. P. and Maharashtra for almost one lakhs each. There is no other aspect of our development experi-

ence which is a matter of greater concern than the failure to generate sufficient employment opportunities. The sharp growth in the number of educated job-seekers during the year is to be particularly regretted because this represents a waste of capital that the nation has invested in education. Although figures are not available for total employment created during the Fourth Plan, the record is unlikely to have been good in view of the shortfall in industrial production as well as investment in the economy.

Trends in Industrial Investment

3.30 The drought years of 1965-66 and 1966-67 were followed by a decline in the rate of investment in the private industrial sector. According to the Reserve Bank's study of 1501 large medium non-financial non-government public limited companies, the rate of growth of gross capital formation (i.e., gross fixed assets plus inventories) declined from 11 per cent in 1966-67 to 9.2 per cent in 1967-68 and to 6 per cent in 1968-69. There was, however, a recovery in two subsequent years, and the rate of growth in investment increased to 7.4 per cent in 1969-70 and 8.7 per cent in 1970-71 (at current prices).

3.31 No comparable figures are available for the rate of investment in 1971-72 and 1972-73. Investment data are, however, available for 601 joint stock companies, partnerships and proprietory enterprises financed by the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI). The ICICI sample includes 485 public limited companies, which together account for 53 per cent of the issued share capital of all public limited companies in the private sector. The ICICI study shows that the rate of growth of capital formation for the sample companies was around 8 per cent in 1972-73, and investment in gross fixed assets and inventories increased from Rs. 5,096 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 5,502 crores in 1972-73. Investment in gross fixed assets alone showed an increase of 8.8 per cent from Rs. 3,616 crores to Rs. 3,936 crores, while inventory investment grew by about 6 per cent from Rs. 1,480 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 1,566 crores in 1972-73 Among industry groups, the rate of increase in capital formation was more than 10 per cent for fertilisers, pharmaceuticals, man-made fibres, food products, glass and pottery, ferrous metal products, shipping and pulp and paper. As against this, automobiles, plastic materials, cables, machinery manufacture, steel tubes and sugar industries showed negative or very low rates of capital formation in 1972-73. The ICICI data also show that the rate of growth of gross fixed asset formation was relatively high for large companies with gross fixed assets of more than Rs. 10 crores, and for the smallest size group of companies with gross fixed assets of less than Rs. 1 crore. For these two groups of companies, the rate of growth in asset formation was 9.5 per cent.

3.32 The ICICI sample is not representative of the entire corporate sector and, following the pattern of ICICI assistance, is heavily weighted in favour of non-traditional industries. For the entire corporate sector, some indirect evidence of investment activity can be gathered from data relating to direct loan assistance by term financing institutions, approvals by the Capital Goods Committee, Capital raised by non-Government companies, and the number of licences and letters of intent issued during the year. However, it must be emphasised that these indirect indicators, taken either individually or collectively, are an inadequate, and often unreliable, guide to corporate investment activity and not much reliance should be placed on them. For example, recourse to public financing institutions by private corporations depends, among other things, on internal generation of funds, and does not necessarily vary with the level of investment from year to year. Similarly, capital goods clearances are also likely to be influenced by foreign exchange availability as well as indigenous avilability of capital equipment, besides being related to the rate of industrial investment in the economy. Again, the number of licences issued during the year is more an indicator of investment intentions which might materialise in future years rather than of investment in the year in which they are issued.

3.33 Disbursements by term-lending institutions of direct loans in 1972-73 show an increase of 14 per cent from Rs. 154.8 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 176.5 crores in 1972-73. Commitments for direct loans by such institutions in 1972-73 at Rs. 264.4 crores, were, however, only marginally higher than in 1971-72. Approvals by the Capital Goods Committee were higher by about Rs. 15 crores in 1972-73 (Rs. 129.8 crores); import licences for capital goods and heavy electrical plants similarly showed an increase of Rs. 16 crores (Rs. 268 crores in 1972-73). Although in the case of CG approvals steady progress has been maintained, the order of increase in import licences was much lower than that registered in the previous two years.

3.34 The number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued during 1972, however, shows a marked decline from 626 and 1015 in 1971 to 563 and 877 respectively in 1972. This, among other things reflected greater selectivity in the issue of letters of intent and industrial licences in conformity with overall industrial priorities. Consents for capital issues, after showing a sharp increase in 1971, registered only a modest increase of Rs. 11 crores in 1972. This increate was largely due to the fact that there were two large debenture issues which served to double the figure for such consents from Rs. 25 crores in 1971 to Rs. 50 crores in 1972. The total capital actually raised by non-government companies (excluding bonus issues) rose from Rs. 54 crores in 1971 to Rs. 104.6 crores in 1972, but, a large part of this increase was on account of debentures.

TABLE 3.3

Capital raised by non-government companies under approval given by the Controller of Capital Issues

(Rs. in lakhs)

Types of Issues	1971	1972*	1972* (January-September)	1973* (January-September)
1	2	3	4	5
Initial (Equity & Preference)	2155.02	1830.56	1450.51	1119.70
Further (Equity & Preference)	1971.61	2845.35	2567.58	1544.96
Debenture	872.30	5170.78	5117.50	1120.50
Bonus	3180.92	3616.04	2465.76	4051.02
Loans	403.89	616.07	596.74	313.58
TOTAL	8583.74	14078.80	12198.09	8149.76
Total excluding bonus issues	5402.82	10462.76	9732.33	4098.74

*Provisional.

3.35 In the case of capital raised by non-government companies, the period January-September 1973, for which figures are available, shows a shortfall of Rs. 40 crores compared to the corresponding period of 1972. However, the picture is not so unfavourable because of the large volume of debentures issued in the earlier period. The number of licences and letters of intent issued in 1973 also seem to have fallen (514 and 892 respectively), but the decline is not excessive and may have been offset by increase in projected investment under the licences issued.

3.36 However, data regarding capital issues, approvals by the Capital goods Committee, and the operations of the IDBI, present a much more optimistic picture. As regards capital issues, the total sanctions during 1973 at Rs. 182.4 crores were no doubt Rs. 11 crores less than in 1972, but new share capital totalled Rs. 88.4 crores as against only Rs. 62.2 crores in the previous year. Within this, initial issues accounted for Rs. 46 crores compared to only Rs. 26 crores in 1972, indicating a continuing interest in industrial shares. This is also supported by the fact that the sanctions for debentures reverted to a more normal level of Rs. 22 crores, i.e., of the same order as in 1971. The IDBI, the most important term-lending institution, has reported sanctions of direct assistance to industry during the quarter July-September 1973 of Rs. 12.4 crores as compared to only Rs. 3.4 crores in the corresponding quarter of 1972. Disbursements in the same quarter of 1973 at Rs. 22.4 crores were about one-third more than in July-September 1972. As regards capital goods, approvals during April-November 1973 came to Rs. 88.1 crores as compared to Rs. 67.1 crores for the corresponding period of 1972, and CG/HEP import licences for the period April/October 1973 amounted to Rs. 148.3 crores as against Rs. 133.6 crores for the corresponding period of 1972.

3.37 So far as investment in the private sector is concerned, the Government has placed special emphasis on the growth of small-scale industry. Unfortunately, no reliable data on production or investment in the small-scale sector are available for recent years. This lacuna is being made good through a census conducted by the DCSSI, with the cooperation of State Governments. However, there are sufficient indications of increasing investment in this sector. For example, a significant proportion of the State Government's development expenditure under 'industrial development' is for small-scale industries; in 1972-73 such expenditure rose to Rs. 163.1 crores from Rs. 147.0 crores in 1971-72. Similarly, the Annual Plan for 1972-73 provided Rs. 62.6 crores for small-scale and village industries as against only Rs. 46.3 crores in 1971-72. Again, the public financial institutions have been providing assistance on an increasing scale. The Industrial Development Bank of India disbursed Rs. 16.6 crores in 1972-73 by way of refinance as compared to Rs. 13.9 crores in the previous year. The scope of IDBI's assistance to smaller projects would considerably increase following the sanction of an IDA loan of $25 million which came into effect in June 1973. The proceeds would be made available to the State Financial Corporations for fiancing the foreign exchange requirements of this sector. During 1972-73, the State Financial Corporations disbursed loans to small-scale industrial units amounting to Rs. 29.8 crores or 68 per cent of their total disbursals.

3.38 Industrial investment in the public sector is a major component of total industrial investment. Tentative estimates available for total public sector investment in industry and minerals in 1972-73 show an increase of about 25 per cent—from Rs. 540 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 670 crores in 1972-73. In the current year, 1973-74, public sector outlay in industry and minerals is likely to be substantially lower at around Rs. 610 crores. For the Fourth Plan as a whole, total public sector investment in industries and minerals is now estimated at Rs. 2,700 crores against the Plan provision of Rs. 3,050 crores. Investment in iron ore, petroleum and petro-chemicals has been broadly of the same magnitude as envisaged in the Plan ; however, there have been substantial shortfalls in other crucial sectors like iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, fertilisers and coal. In real terms, the short-

fall in public sector investment during the period is much larger because of price rise.

Outlook for 1974

3.39 Prospects for industrial production in 1974 continue to be somewhat uncertain, at least for the first few months. The power shortage has so far given no signs of having come to an end, though improvement was expected after the good monsoons. According to the available data, electricity generation in the second half of 1973 has been running at, or slightly below, the levels of last year, and any substantial increase in industrial production cannot be expected so long as power output does not rise appreciably. No doubt power generating capacity will have increased from 18.1 million KW in March 1973 to 18.9 million KW in March 1974, but this order of increase is not sufficient to cater to the rapidly expanding demand.

3.40 The internal power situation is, moreover, overshadowed by the uncertainty created by the world-wide energy situation. The effect of sharp escalation in prices of oil products on industrial development are likely to be two-fold. Firstly, the sharp increase in payments for imports of crude oil may affect imports which, in turn, will have an adverse impact on industrial production. Secondly, the availability of fuel oil for industrial use and oil inputs into other sectors (such as transport) may fall short of demand. In order to minimise the impact of cutback in oil availability, it is important that use of fuel oil in industry is economised, and that cuts are introduced in a planned and phased manner so as to derive the optimum combination of industrial output from a given amount of oil supply. The focus in the coming year will, however, have to be on coal, whether as a direct input in industry or for generating power and running the transport system as far as feasible.

3.41 An encouraging factor with regard to the industrial situation is the improved agricultural performance which will help to remove some of the constraints under which industry has been operating in 1973. The output of major agricultural raw materials in 1973-74 is likely to be substantially higher than in the previous year, though in the case of oilseeds the position continues to be tight. In general, the agro-based industries (which account for about half of the weight of the Official Index) should performed well in 1974 if power cuts and labour unrest do not inhibit production. Similarly, the metallurgical industries can be expected to expand output provided the handicap of power shortage is overcome.

3.42 As has been mentioned elsewhere in this Survey, the public sector industries as a whole for the first time made a profit in 1972-73, reflecting the improvemements in production in a number of industrial units. In 1973-74 this trend has been kept up, and output during the first eight months, of several public sector enterprises has recorded a substantial increase as compared to the corresponding period of 1972-73. The only cases in which improvement has been impaired are saleable steel, manganese ore, coking coal, crude petroleum and refinery products, and insecticides. The shortfall in production of steel has itself been partly the result of shortages of coking coal. The undertakings which have improved upon their earlier performance by 20 per cent or more include the Cement Corporation of India, Hindustan Cables, National Instruments, Bharat Heavy Electricals and Heavy Electricals Bhopal, Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited, Hindustan Organic Chemicals and the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation. The last named enterprise had earlier been operating at such a low level of capacity, because of lack of orders, that it had accumulated losses in excess of its own capital. A spurt in coal mining would obviously be in its interests.

3.43 Taking an overall view, thanks to a good agricultural season the present phase of stagnation in industrial output should come to an end soon, provided the output of steel and coal increases as anticipated and there is no disruption of power supply and the transport system. Satisfactory growth of output, and fuller utilisation of capacity, in the two crucial sectors of coal and steel are constrained only by our own organisational and managerial capacity, and no effect must be spared to see that achievement in at least these sectors corresponds to Plan targets. The oil situation will have an adverse effect on industrial growth, and there is no point in either minimising the consequences or understating the need for readjustment in industrial and investment strategy as a result of it. However, this challenge can be met, provided timely action is taken to shift to other energy sources in a planned manner and to reduce our dependence on imported inputs as well as import-intensive industries.

CHAPTER 4

THE PRICE BEHAVIOUR

4.1 The strong upward pressure on prices which developed in 1972 was accentuated in 1973. Compared to an average increase of 7.8 per cent in 1972, the wholesale price index went up by 19.2 per cent in 1973. The seriousness of the price situation gets magnified if, instead of looking at the average increase in the price level over the year, we compare the level of the wholesale price index at the beginning and end of the year. Thus, whereas between December, 1971 and December, 1972 the wholesale price index increased by 13.7 per cent, the index in December, 1973 was 24.0 per cent higher than in December, 1972. Although prices rose almost every month in 1973, the largest increase took place in the period May to July. The index registered a mild decline for a brief period in August-September. However, from October, 1973 onwards, the index again rose veery month, though at a much smaller pace than in May to July.

4.2 Inevitably, the increase in wholesale prices had its repercussions on the cost of living. The All India Consumer Price Index, which went up by an average of 6.3 per cent in 1972, registered a further increase of 16.8 per cent in 1973. The index for December, 1973, at 260 was 24 per cent higher than the index for December, 1972.

Index Number of Wholesale Prices

(Base : 1961-62=100)

	Weight (per cent)	Per cent variations over the preceding year				
		1970	1971	1972	1973	Dec. '73 over Dec. '72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL COMMODITIES	(100.00)	6.2	3.9	7.8	19.2	24.0
Food Article	(41.30)	5.2	1.8	11.4	20.9	23.3
Foodgrains	(14.78)	3.4	0.1	13.3	18.1	21.3
Cereals	(12.10)	2.3	—1.5	10.8	16.6	21.7
Pulses	(2.68)	7.7	5.9	22.0	22.9	20.4
Edible oils	(5.37)	17.8	—8.9	2.3	49.2	40.5
Sugar & allied products	(6.48)	—8.7	21.5	33.4	6.5	—0.8
Liquor & Tobacco	(2.50)	8.7	2.5	17.3	10.4	5.1
Fuel , Power, Light & Lubricants	(6.10)	4.6	5.3	5.5	10.5	29.5
Industrial raw materials	(12.10)	10.4	0.4	—1.2	44.0	41.6
Raw cotton	(2.44)	15.9	22.3	—24.1	40.2	57.2
Raw jute & mesta	(1.16)	—9.6	—7.4	8.1	2.2	—24.4
Oilseeds	(5.24)	16.1	—7.1	2.8	57.9	53.1
Chemicals	(0.70)	4.1	3.3	2.7	5.2	6.9
Machinery Transport Equipment	(7.90)	7.7	7.5	6.4	6.2	10.7
Manufactures	(29.40)	7.7	8.4	6.1	11.4	21.6
Intermediate products	(5.70)	13.4	10.0	8.1	19.0	33.5
Finished products	(23.70)	6.1	7.9	5.5	9.0	17.9

4.3 An analysis of price movements in 1973 brings out the leading role of food article and industrial raw materials in influencing the price behaviour. The two groups together accounted for 78 per cent of the increase in the wholesale price index in 1973. In the food articles group, prices of all sub-groups (cereals, pulses, edible oils and sugar and allied products) went up substantially, and in most cases (with the notable exception of sugar) at a much faster pace than in 1972 (Table 4.1). In 1972 also, prices of food articles had played a major role in raising the wholesale price index. However, whereas, in 1972, industrial raw materials did not contribute to the upward pressure on prices, this group became a major contributory factor to price inflation in 1973. This was largely due to a very sharp increase in prices of raw cotton and vegetable oilseeds. By contrast, in 1972 prices of raw cotton declined sharply while those of vegetable oilseeds registered only a mild increase. The group of manufactures played a secondary role, both in 1972 and 1973, although, in the latter year, prices of manufactured goods rose much faster than in 1972. However, it is worth noticing that, since the end of July 1973, there has been a shift in the relative importance of various groups in bringing about an increase in the wolesale price index. While, in the earlier part of the year, the role of food and raw materials was predominant, after July the sharp increases in prices of manufactured goods emerged as the most important single factor in the rise of the price index.

4.4. It is obvious that the steep fall in agricultural production in 1972-73 was the most important causal factor in the price inflation of 1973. Even with a strong counter-cyclical monetary and fiscal policy, a decline of nearly ten per cent in agricultural production was bound to put considerable pressure on prices. Since the short-run demand for basic wage goods, such as foodgrains, is highly inelastic, even a minor shortfall in production can bring about violent fluctuations in prices. The fluctuations in prices can be particularly acute in countries like India where the marketed surplus forms only a small part of total output of foodgrains, so that even a small decline in production leads to a disproportionate fall in the marketed surplus.

4.5 In addition, a number of other factors helped to strengthen the inflationary psychology. The introduction of a major structural change in the marketing of wheat, namely, the takeover of wholesale trade in April 1973, was bound to meet with resistance from the landed interests and traders, so that, even in a normal crop year, some disruption of the flow of market arrivals could have been expected. However, the hoarding of wheat by farmers and traders came in the wake of a steep fall in the production of foodgrains during the 1972 kharif season. As such, it magnified the extent of shortages, and gave added strength to the inflationary expectations. Because of limited stocks of foodgrains with the public sector agencies, the operations of the public distribution system could not effectively counter the inflationary state of expectations. As a result, the pressure on prices further increased.

4.6 The continued expansion of monetary demand, in the background of a steep fall in the production of wage goods, also was a contributory factor to the price inflation. Money supply with the public increased by 15.8 per cent in 1973. Coming as it did in the wake of an increase of 12.9 per cent in 1972, the observed increase in money supply in 1973 intensified inflationary pressures. The abnormally high levels of budget deficits in recent years have also aggravated inflationary pressures, not only by accelerating the growth of money supply but also because they strengthened the expectations about the persistence of inflation. Thus, even though there may be no mechanical relationship between the size of budget deficits and the growth of prices, large and persistent budget deficits, accompanied by sluggishness of commodity production, strengthen the inducement to hoard in anticipation of higher prices in the future, and, as such, they feed the psychology of inflation.

4.7 As stated earlier, the production of foodgrains which declined by 3.0 per cent in 1971-72 declined further by 9.5 per cent in 1972-73 to 95.2 million tonnes. The production of wheat declined by 1.5 million tonnes, of rice by 4.4 million tonnes, and that of coarse grains and pulses by 2.4 million tonnes and 1.6 million tonnes respectively. As a result of reduced output, the procurement of foodgrains in the marketing season 1972-73 (November-October) was only 8.0 million tonnes (2.7 million tonnes of rice, 0.3 million tonnes of coarse grains, and 5.0 million tonnes of wheat) as compared to the expectation of 10.6 million tonnes (4.0 million tonnes of rice, 0.6 million tonnes of coarse grains, and 6.0 million tonnes of wheat). The procurement of foodgrains in 1972-73 was less than in 1971-72 when it amounted to 8.4 million tonnes (3.1 million tonnes of rice, 0.2 million tonnes of coarse grains, and 5.1 million tonnes of wheat). In order to bring about greater balance in demand and supply, the Government imported 2.4 million tonnes of foodgrains in the marketing season 1972-73 as against only 0.9 million tonnes during the 1971-72 season. However, as brought out in the following table, the total availability of foodgrains in 1972-73 marketing season was much lower than in 1971-72. As a result, the pressure on prices was bound to be accentuated.

TABLE 4.2

—Availability of foodgrains

(in million tonnes)

	1972-73 (November-October)	1971-72 (November-October)
1. Domestic Production	95.2	105.2
2. Procurement	8.0	8.4
3. Releases from Government stocks	11.6	10.2
4. Total availability (1—2+3)	98.8	107.0

4.8 By all accounts, the production of foodgrains in the kharif season of 1973 registered a significant increase. However, for several reasons, this did not make any visible impact on prices. For one thing, the kharif foodgrains output in 1973 is estimated to be no higher than in 1970. Since, in the meanwhile population, has grown by nearly 6.5 per cent, the per capita availability is not likely to have improved. Moreover, in the background of strong inflationary psychology generated in the last two years, well-to-do peasants may have been tempted to hold on to their marketable surplus longer than usual. Even Small peasants, who normally sell their entire surplus soon after the harvest and buy grain for their seed requirements later in the year, may have revised their behaviour in the light of the recent trend of prices. Besides, any downward tendency that may have developed in the wake of a normal kharif crop was counter-balanced by substantial upward revision of procurement and issue prices of kharif foodgrains announced in October 1973. In November, the Government also raised the issue prices of wheat. These changes raised the group index of foodgrains by 5.5 per cent and the wholesale price index by 0.9 per cent.

4.9 Among non-foodgrains, sugar-cane was the only commodity whose production increased in 1972-73. It will be recalled that the production of sugar-cane declined from 13.0 million tonnes (in terms of gur) to 11.6 million tonnes in 1971-72. As a result, prices of sugar and allied products went up by 33.4 per cent in 1972. Since production of sugar-cane went up to 12.6 million tonnes in 1972-73, the pressure on prices of sugar and allied products was moderated in 1973, and there was a comparatively mild increase of only 6.5 per cent in their wholesale prices. Since the price of levy sugar, representing 70 per cent of production, remained constant, the entire increase in sugar prices was on account of non-levy sugar. On the face of it, it is somewhat surprising that higher production of sugar did not stabilise prices. However, it is not difficult to explain this phenomenon since, as brought out in the following table, total releases of sugar for sale in the domestic market in the sugar season 1972-73 were lower than in 1971-72.

TABLE 4.3

—Availability of sugar

(in lakh tonnes)

Season	1971-72 (October-September)	1972-73 (October-September)
1	2	3
1. Carry-over stocks	14.10	5.99
2. Production	31.13	38.72
3. Total availability (1+2)	45.23	44.71
4. Internal consumption	37.80	35.16
5. Exports	1.44	0.97
6. Total offtake(4+5)	39.24	36.13
7. Closing stocks (3—6)	5.99	8.58

4.10 As production of five principal vegetable oilseeds declined both in 1971-72 and 1972-73 (from 9.3 million tonnes in 1970-71 to 8.8 million tonnes in 1971-72 and 6.7 million tonnes in 1972-73 on November to October basis) reduced availability exerted a strong upward pressure on prices of vegetable oilseeds and oils. In the marketing season of 1972-73 upto June 1973, the Government imported 52.5 thousand tonnes of rapeseed as against 31.3 thousand tonnes in 1971-72 and 43.9 thousand tonnes in 1970-71. However, imports were insufficient to make good the gap between demand and supply and, as a result, prices rose steeply in 1973. Due to expectations of a much better kharif crop, prices of groundnuts and groundnut oil declined in October and November 1973. In December, again, there was a sharp increase in prices. Although the production of vegetable oilseeds is expected to increase substantially in 1973-74, this, by itself, is no assurance of a steep fall in prices. After all, the expected output of 9.3 million tonnes will be no higer than in 1970-71.

4.11 The production of raw cotton declined by nearly one million bales in 1972-73 marketing season (September-August). Imports of raw cotton declined from 7.5 lakh bales in 1971-72 marketing season to 4.6 lakh bales in 1972-73. As a result of reduced availability of raw cotton (despite a higher level of opening stocks in 1972-73 as compared to 1971-72), a sharp rise in prices of imported cotton, and generally buoyant demand for cotton textiles, prices tended to rise in 1973. In spite of the expectation of a better crop in 1973-74, prices did not show any strong declining tendency in the closing months of 1973. The expectations of low imports, continued high prices of Egyptian and Sudanese cotton, and the activities of the State trading organisations helped to keep prices firm. The Cotton Corporation of India, which purchased only 5.2 lakh bales in the domestic market in 1971-72 and 3.88 lakh bales in 1972-73, has planned to purchase about 28 lakh bales in 1973-74. One cannot predict, at this stage, the quantity of raw cotton that the Cotton Corporation will actually purchase in 1973-74 marketing season. However, it is obvious that sizeable procurement of raw cotton by public sector trading agencies, super-imposed on buoyant private demand, will prevent prices from falling despite a very good crop.

4.12 Thanks to a bumper crop of jute and mesta in 1973-74 (July-June)—estimated at 7.5 million bales as against 6.0 million bales in 1972-73—prices of jute showed a declining tendency in the later part of the year. In order to arrest a steep fall in prices, the Jute Commissioner had to ask jute mills to purchase certain minimum quantities of raw jute. In October 1973, the Reserve Bank of India enhanced the credit limits of jute mills to accommodate stocks of raw jute equivalent to four months' consumption requirements as against the earlier limit of three months. Although the support price of raw jute was fixed at Rs. 125 per quintal, the Government wanted to maintain an average price of Rs. 157.68 per quintal at Calcutta during 1973-74. As part of its

price support operations, the Jute Corporation of India has set for itself a procurement target of 10—12 lakh bales of raw jute.

4.13 Within the group of manufactures, prices of both intermediate products and finished goods increased substantially in 1973. However, prices of intermediate products rose much faster than those of finished goods. The wholesale price index for rayon yarn and metals increased significantly after July. In September and October, the administered prices of iron and steel items were revised upwards. A sharp increase in international prices of non-ferrous metals not only raised the cost of imports but also raised prices charged by domestic producers (such as, in the case of zinc, where the price payable to domestic producers was fixed on the basis of the price charged by MMTC for imported supplies).

4.14 Among finished products, the largest increases were recorded by mill cloth, metal products and oilcakes. In all these cases, an important part of the explanation is to be found in the behaviour of the prices of corresponding raw materials, thereby suggesting that prices of manufactures, as a whole, were being adjusted in the light of changes in cost structure. However, prices of certain products, such as cotton textiles, rose much faster than justified by an increase in input costs, indicating that producers took full advantage of the bouyant demand by raising prices.

Developments in Price Policy

4.15 The most important development in price policy in 1973 was nationalisation of the wholesale trade in wheat in April 1973. The basic objective of the scheme was to enable the Government to procure enough wheat to meet the needs of an expanding public distribution system at stable, though remunerative, prices. It was felt that, in the absence of monopoly procurement, the State would not be able to prevent violent fluctuations in prices of foodgrains in the wake of fluctuations in output.

4.16 Under the scheme of takeover of wheat trade, private wholesale trading was banned all over the country. Procurement and issue prices were made uniform throughout India. In order to make procurement operations a success, each State was constituted into a separate wheat zone and, in addition, all major producing, consuming and heavily deficit areas were cordoned off. All movements of wheat including purchases for Government stocks, were to be handled by the Food Corporation of India or other public sector agencies. However, in the interest of preserving orderly marketing arrangements private retailers were permitted to operate, subject to limits of stocks, quantity which could be purchased or sold by them in a single transaction, areas of operation and prices to be charged from consumers.

4.17 The procurement target for wheat out of the 1973 rabi crop, which was initially fixed at eight million tonnes, was later on scaled down to six million tonnes. However, procurement of wheat during the period April to December 1973 fell short not only of the target but also of the actual procurement during the corresponding period of 1972. The fact that production of wheat in the rabi season declined from 26.4 million tonnes in 1971-72 to 24.9 million tonnes in 1972-73 was, no doubt, a contributory factor to this outcome. It is also obvious that the active opposition of landed interests and private traders, and a lack of effective administrative arrangements in some States, hampered the procurement efforts. It has been suggested that the procurement price of wheat, fixed at Rs. 76 per quintal for standard red Mexican variety for the 1973 rabi crop, meant an effective reduction in the net return to farmers from their sales as compared to the preceding year (when a part of output was sold at higher free market prices), and that this factor induced the farmers not to sell their entire surplus wheat to the public sector agencies. There is no doubt some substance in this argument. However, the fact that shortfall in procurement was lower in a State like Punjab, where costs of cultivation tend to be higher than in many other States, suggests that the unsatisfactory performance of procurement cannot be adequately explained by reference to the alleged unremunerativeness of procurement prices.

4.18 The experience with the procurement of wheat in 1973 had a major impact on the evolution of price policy for the kharif cereals. An ambitious procurement target of 5 million tonnes of rice and 1.65 million tonnes of coarse grains was set for the 1973-74 marketing season. While the existing zonal arrangements and restrictions on inter-State movements were retained, the choice regarding the method of procurement (as between take-over of wholesale trade, a graded levy on producers, a levy at the rice processing point, or a combination of the preceding two methods) was left to State Governments. The new policy also lays greater emphasis on more remunerative prices to secure the procurement targets. The distinction between the guaranteed minimum price (or support price) and the procurement price was revived. In order to provide farmers with an adequate incentive to increase production the guaranteed minimum prices for the kharif cereals during 1973-74 marketing season, announced at the time of sowing, were increased as compared to the procurement prices of rice and coarse grains in the preceding season. Subsequently, in October 1973, the procurement prices were fixed at a level higher than the guaranteed minimum prices. As a result the procurement price for standard variety of paddy was raised from an average of Rs. 54 per quintal in 1972-73 to the uniform level of Rs. 70 per quintal in 1973-74. Similarly, while the procurement price for bajra was raised from Rs. 60 per quintal in 1972-73 to Rs. 72 per quintal in 1973-74, the procurement price of jowar, maize and ragi was raised from Rs. 58 for jower and maize and Rs. 57 for ragi to Rs. 70 per quintal. The revision in procurement prices was accompanied by substantial increases in the issue prices of kharif cereals with effect from November 1, 1973.

TABLE 4.4

Issue prices of foodgrains

	Before 1-11-73	After 1-11-73
1	2	3
I, Rice		
(i) Coarse	100	125
(ii) Medium	111	140
(iii) Fine	120	150
(iv) Super fine	128	160
II. Coarse grains		
(i) Jowar		
(ii) Bajra	65	80
(iii) Maize		
(iv) Ragi	60	80

4.19 As part of the general strategy of relaying on more remunerative prices for the success of the procurement effort, the Government annouced, in November 1973, new support prices for the wheat crop to be harvested in April, 1974. As against the procurement price of Rs. 76 per quintal in 1972-73, the new guaranteed minimum price has been fixed at Rs. 85 per quintal for standard red Mexican variety of wheat. Simutaneously, in order to keep the burden of food subsidy within reasonable limits, the issue prices of wheat, issued from Central stocks to State Governments, were also revised upward by about 15 per cent from November 8, 1973.

4.20 The procurement of rice during the period October 1973—January 1974 amounted to 2.50 million tonnes as compared to 1.49 million tonnes in the corresponding period of 1972-73. While this is a significant improvement over past performance, it must not be forgotten that a major proportion of procurement is accounted for by Punjab and Haryana. In a number of traditionally rice growing States, the procurement effort has been less than adequate. The procurement of coarse grains during the same period amounted to 2.61 lakh tonnes as against only 1.24 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period of 1972-73. However, it is no more than one-sixth of the target of 1.6 million tonnes set for 1973-74. Without a vigorous procurement effort, a viable system of public distribution can be sustained only on the basis of imports. However, with the step increase in oil prices in the closing months of 1973, sizeable imports of food on normal commercial terms are no longer a feasible proposition. As such, there is no alternative to stepping up the domestic procurement effort. If procurement is looked upon as a means of providing supplies to vulnerable sections at reasonable prices, it must be ensured that the costs of procurement and public distribution are kept to the minimum. In addition, it has to be recognised that, while producers have to be offered remunerative prices, a continued escalation of procurement prices will either lead to a massive increase in the burden of food subsidies or, else, to a level of issue prices inconsistent with the objective of providing foodgrains to more vulnerable sections of society at reasonably stable prices.

4.21 As mentioned earlier, the procurement activities of public sector trading organisations, like the Cotton Corporation of India and the Jute Corporation of India, are designed to stabilise prices at a level considered remunerative to growers. The support prices of raw cotton have yet to be announced. However, it is clear that the declared intention of the CCI to procure nearly 28 lakh bales in 1973-74, if implemented, will prevent raw cotton prices from declining despite a bumper crop. In the case of raw jute, as mentioned earlier, while the support prices was raised from Rs. 115 per quintal in 1972-73 marketing season to Rs. 125 per quintal in 1973-74, the declared policy of the Government is to stabilise prices at about Rs. 157.68 per quintal at Calcutta. To that end, the Jute Corporation plans to procure 10 to 12 lakh bales during the 1973-74 marketing season.

4.22 In order to sustain the expected breakthrough in the production of raw cotton, and to stabilise the production of raw jute, it is no doubt necessary to offer remunerative prices to growers. However, if inflationary pressures are to be contained, due care has to be taken to ensure that the operations of public sector trading agencies do not stand in the way of desirable adjustments in prices. The objective of ensuring stable prices does not imply that prices in a year of bumper crop have to be stabilised at near peak levels reached under conditions of acute scarcity.

4.23 The sugar policy did not undergo any substantial changes in 1973. The miximum prices of sugarcane for the 1973-74 season were fixed at the same level as for 1972-73. The dual pricing policy for sugar continued to be enforced in 1973. However, the ex-factory prices of levy sugar fixed in 1972 had to be modified in the light of the final report of the Tariff Commission. As a result, the average ex-factory price of levy sugar increased from Rs. 150.91 per quintal in 1972-73 to Rs. 158.60 per quintal in 1973-74. In order to ensure that the increase in ex-factory price of levy sugar did not lead to an increase in issue prices, the excise duty on levy sugar was reduced from 26 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem* with effect from December 15, 1973. Simultaneously, in order to protect Government revenues, the excise duty on free sale sugar was increased from 30 per cent to 37.5 per cent.

4.24 Consequent upon steep increases in prices of vegetable oils, prices of vanaspati, which are statutorily controlled, had to be raised three times (in January, June and July) during 1973. At the same time, industry was prevailed upon to place its entire output at the disposal of Government for distribution through fair price shops. In order to conserve supplies of groundnut oil (which is directly used in liquid

form in western India) ceilings were prescribed on the utilisation of groundnut oil in the manufacture of vanaspati. Further, fiscal incentives were enhanced to encourage the progressive utilisation of cotton seed and rice bran oils in vanaspati making, and of rice bran oil and other minor oils in soap-making. As a result of improved crop prospects in 1973-74, prices of oilseeds and oils showed a declining tendency in the latter half of 1973. Vanaspati prices were, therefore, lowered twice—once in the middle of November and again on December 1, 1973. However, on account of a significant subsequent rise in prices of vegetable oils, the Government felt it necessary on February 1, 1974 to raise prices of vanaspati.

4.25 The statutory control over prices of certain varieties of cotton cloth meant for the weaker sections of society was continued during 1973, and the scheme for production of 100 million square metres of such cloth every quarter also remained in operation. Prices of controlled cloth have not been changed since May 1968 even though raw cotton prices have risen considered since then. This is probably one reason why the proportion of controlled cloth in the total output of mill-made cloth has declined substantially. Government was also deeply concerned about the steep rise in prices of non-controlled cloth in 1973. In July 1973 an informal scheme was introduced under which prices were to be pegged at November 1972 levels, plus 10 per cent, for a period of three months, pending a decision in regard to the whole question of cloth prices and control. The scheme was extended upto the end of February 1974 as the wider issue of statutory control of cloth prices is still under examination.

4.26 Controls on prices exist in the case of a number of intermediate products too. In the case of yarn, both cotton and non-cotton, arrangements were being made, on an informal basis, from time to time to ensure adequate supplies at reasonable prices to the weavers in the decentralised sector. However, the sharp rise in prices of cotton yarn during February 1973 compelled the Government to impose statutory distribution and price control on all yarns produced for sale in the internal market with effect from March 13, 1973. This was done especially with a view to mitigating the hardships of the decentralised sector of the textile industry, as also of the hosiery industry. Under the scheme, the mills were required to notify to Government the anticipated production of each count group, and allotment of yarn was made to different State Governments, the Handloom Export Promotion Council and the Federation of Hosiery Manufacturers' Association during each quarter. With normalisation of production, consequent on improvement in power supply, the distribution control was gradually relaxed, beginning with yarn of the lower counts. From October 20, 1973, control on distribution was removed for all counts 80's and below; price control for these counts was also lifted with effect from January 14, 1974. As regards viscose staple fibre yarn, the voluntary scheme of distribution and price control is still in force.

4.27 It has been the Government's policy not to permit upward revisions in prices of controlled commodities unless warranted by unavoidable increases in the cost of production. The retention price of cement was, thus, raised by Rs. 10 per tonne, as an interim measure, with effect from September 15, 1973, pending the receipt of the final report of the Tariff Commission. While this gives some relief to producers, it does not, of course, ensure that consumers are able to get all their requirements at controlled prices. In a situation in which production is inadequate to meet the entire demand at the controlled price, there is always the danger of emergence of black markets, with middlemen pocketing huge untaxable windfall gains. For example, as a result of acute shortage of iron and steel, the open market prices have ruled at a much higher level than controlled prices. An increase in prices of iron and steel products all along the line would have, no doubt, transferred to producers at least a part of windfall gains being made by middlemen selling their quotas in the black market. However, beyond a point, a uniform increase in prices of such essential intermediate products as iron and steel goods could have serious adverse effects on priority users of these products. To meet this situation, a differential pricing system was introduced in October 1973. Under this scheme, prices of plates, structurals and railway materials which enter as essential inputs in the production of high priority industries were left unchanged. At the same time, in order to mop up a part of profits being made in the so-called free market, steel producers were authorised to raise price of other categories of iron and steel products. The higher profits thus earned by steelproducers will be earmarked for approved expansion schemes.

4.28 Mineral oils offer a prime example whereby higher import costs can upset the domestic price structure. Upto October 1973, the pricing policy for petroleum products was so designed as to raise prices to the extent warranted by changes in the price of crude, while, at the same time, insulating, to the maximum extent possible, a mass consumption item like kerosene, and important inputs like naphtha for fertilisers and diesel oil for transport (including agricultural tractors). Anticipating further increase in the price of crude oil, and the need to moderate the growth of consumption of pertroleum products, the excise duties on motor spirit and kerosene were raised in November 1973 so as to restrict consumption. However, no increase was effected in the price of naphtha, and the price of HSD was brought down slightly to bring it into parity with that of kerosene.

4.29 An important point brought out by the preceding review of the price situation in 1973 is that, in a number of cases where prices are administratively controlled, it became necessary to revise them in order to maintain the incentive to increased production. These revisions, no doubt, pushed up the price index. However, they were unavoidable if the phenomenon of scarcity and shortages was not to be perpetuated. Recent experience indicates that, in the interest both of greater production and stable prices, systematic periodic reviews and adjustments of administered prices are to be preferred to drastic changes effected after long intervals.

CHAPTER 5

BUDGETARY TRENDS AND FISCAL POLICY

5.1 The events of 1971-72 and the setback in agricultural production in 1972-73 continued to cast their shadow on Government finances in 1972-73 and 1973-74. The actual outturn of the budgetary transactions of the Central and State Governments in 1972-73 revealed a disconcerting picture. Thus despite the fact that actual receipts, especially the domestic capital receipts, exceeded the budget estimates, the overall gap which had to be covered by recourse to borrowings from the Reserve Bank amounted to Rs. 848 crores in 1972-73. In the background of strong inflationary pressures in the economy, the major emphasis in the Central budget for 1973-74 was on restraint in the growth of public expenditure, though without affecting investments in the vital core sectors of the economy. As an anti-inflationary measure, the budget sought to reduce considerably the reliance on budgetary deficits for financing public expenditure. However, it appears that because of unexpected subsequent developments, the actual budget deficit this year is likely to be much higher than originally anticipated.

Budgetary Developments in 1972-73

5.2 The combined revised estimates of the budgetary transactions of the Central and State Governments for 1972-73 reveal that the gap between the total outlay and current revenues turned out to be of the order of Rs. 3426 crores as compared to the budget estimate of Rs. 2272 crores, thereby showing a deterioration of Rs. 1154 crores. As against a modest increase of Rs. 146 crores in current revenues, the increase in Government outlay in the revised estimates over the budget estimates of 1972-73 was Rs. 1,300 crores. The improvement in the current revenues of Government in the revised estimates for 1972-73 occurred mainly under customs duties (Rs. 90 crores), corporation tax (Rs. 65 crores), income tax (Rs. 19 crores) and state excise duties (Rs. 12 crores) offset partly by a decline in union excise duties (Rs. 37 crores) and land revenue (Rs. 14 crores). On the other hand, of the increase in Government outlays over the budget estimates, as much as Rs. 728 crores (56 per cent) was on account of developmental expenditure and the balance of Rs. 572 crores was due to non-developmental expenditure. The increase in non-developmental expenditure was mainly the result of increased outlays on defence (Rs. 192 crores), drought relief (Rs. 250 crores), assistance to the government of Bangladesh (Rs. 24 crores), food subsidy (Rs. 17 crores) and take over of general insurance, copper and coal mines (Rs. 56 crores). As regards the increase in developmental expenditure, this was to a substantial extent accounted for by the Central assistance to States for the emergency agricultural production programme (Rs. 150 crores), the step up in the provision for fertiliser loans (Rs. 40 crores) and also larger assistance for State plans (Rs. 55 crores). The remaining amount of the increase in developmental expenditure was spread over a number of items, such as railways, industries, irrigation, education and medical and public health (including family planning).

TABLE 5.1

Budgetary transactions of the Central and State Governments

(Rs. crores)

	1971-72	1972-73		1973-74
	(Accts.)	Budget estimates	Revised estimates	Budget estimates
I. *Total Outlay*	**9,789**	**10,273**	**11,573**	**11,838**
(a) Developmental	5,498*	5,981	6,709*	7,024
(b) Non-developmental**	4,291‡	4,292	4,864	4,814
II. *Current Revenues*	**7,009**	**8,001**	**8,147**	**8,853**
III. *Gap (I-II)*	**2,780**	**2,272**	**3,426**	**2,985**
Financed by :				
(i) Draft on voluntary domestic private savings	1,531	1,589	2,396	2,224
(ii) Draft on foreign savings	378	380	336	452
(iii) Foreign assistance earmarked for refugee relief	133	10	14	..
(iv) Budgetary deficit	738	293	680 (852)†	309

* Excludes notional entry of Rs. 212 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 48 crores in 1972-73 (RE) on account of conversion of loan capital into equity capital in respect of Public Undertakings.

** Excludes Contingency Fund transactions of the Central and State Governments [(Rs. 67 crores in 1971-72, Rs. (—) 68 crores in 1972-73 (BE), Rs. (—) 50 crores in 1972-73 (RE) and Rs. (—) 12 crores in 1973-74 (BE)].

‡ Includes Rs. 295 crores on account of expenditure on refugee relief.

† As per accounts. For different concepts of deficit financing, refer to footnote on page 25.

5.3 A major part of the gap between total outlays and current revenues as revealed by the revised estimates for 1972-73 was met by a marked increase in draft on voluntary domestic private savings. The net market borrowings by the Central Government at Rs. 478 crores in 1972-73 set a new record and showed an improvement of Rs. 263 crores over the budget provision of Rs. 215 crores. This sharp step-up in market borrowings was aimed at mopping up excess liquidity in the banking system and at keeping the budget deficit under control. In addition, net market borrowings by the States aggregated Rs. 134 crores in 1972-73, and net collections from small saving at Rs. 300 crores were also higher by Rs. 70 crores as compared to the budget estimates. The draft on foreign savings, however, declined by Rs. 40 crores as compared to the budget estimates. According to the revised estimates, the budgetary operations of the Central and State Governments taken together resulted in 1972-73 in an overall deficit of Rs. 680 crores as compared to the budget estimates of a deficit of Rs. 293 crores.

5.4 The budgetary outturn for 1972-73, however, disclosed a further increase in the deficit when the actuals became available after the close of the year; this was mainly due to further shortfalls in revenues from excise duties and receipts of external assistance, larger outlays on defence, railways, and transactions with the Food Corporation of India in respect of food imports. While for States, the actuals showed a surplus of Rs. 14 crores as against a deficit of Rs. 130 crores as indicated by the revised estimates; at the Centre, the budgetary deficit widened from Rs. 550 crores (RE) to Rs. 866 crores (Actuals). The combined budgetary deficit of the Centre and States thus amounted to Rs. 852 crores in 1972-73; this figure works out to Rs. 848 crores if deficit financing is interpreted in the wider sense*.

Budgetary Developments in 1973-74

5.5 In view of strong inflationary pressures operating in the economy, the 1973-74 budget provided for only a modest step-up in developmental outlays while simultaneously trying to keep down to a minimum the outlays of non-developmental nature. As such, the total developmental expenditure of the Centre and States at Rs. 7024 crores in 1973-74 showed an increase of 4.7 per cent only as against a step-up of about 22 per cent in 1972-73. The provision for Plan outlays in the Central budget for 1973-74 was kept at Rs. 2844 crores, showing a modest increase of 8.4 per cent, as against the increase of about 17 per cent in the preceding year. Of this total Rs. 1924 crores were for the Central Plan and centrally sponsored schemes and Rs. 920 crores were earmarked for plan assistance to States and Union Territories. However, including the resources raised by the State Governments, non-departmental undertakings and financial institutions, etc., the Plan outlay in the public sector as a whole worked out to Rs. 4364 crores which showed over the preceding year's budgeted level, a step-up of 10 per cent only as against the increase of 27 per cent in 1972-73. As regards the non-developmental expenditure of the Central and State Governments, the budgeted provisions were expected to show a small decline of one per cent in 1973-74 in sharp contrast to an increase of 13 per cent in 1972-73.

*Budgetary deficit as per accounts referred to in the Economic Survey comprises Centres deficit as measured by net increase in the holding of treasury bills by the RBI and variation in cash balances, and States' deficit as measured by ways and means advances(net) from the RBI and variation in their cash balances. The Centre's deficit so defined is a measure of the net variation in the Central Government's short-term indebtness to the RBI and differs from the concept in the budget documents according to which the budgetary deficit equal net increase in floating debt (i.e. net sale of treasury bills not only to RBI, but also to all other parties such as State Governments, commercial banks etc) and variation in cash balances.

In a wider sense, deficit financing includes, besides the overall budgetary deficit as referred to in the Economic Survey, the RBI's transactions in the long-dated securities and is broadly equivalent to the net increase in Government's total indebtness to RBI as revealed by menetary data. The two magnitudes may however differ due to the fact that the final accounts of Government are closed about three weeks after the end of the fiscal year and as such the change in cash balances as emerging from budget documents includes end-year fiscal adjustment whereas no such adjustment is made in monetary data.

5.6 As a result of the massive additional tax effort undertaken in 1971-72, the ratio of tax revenue to GNP at market prices had risen from 12 per cent in 1970-71 to about 14 per cent by 1972-73. On top of it, fresh taxes were levied by the Central and State Governments in 1973-74; these together with the normal growth in revenues, were expected to result in an increase of about 12 per cent in total tax revenues during the current year. The additional tax efforts of the Central Government during 1973-74 were estimated to yield Rs. 290 crores (after allowing for post-budget concession of about Rs. 2 crores). Of this, as much as Rs. 154 crores were to come from customs duties and Rs. 117 crores from excise duties. Direct taxes were to yield Rs. 18.6 crores only. Increases in Railway fares and freights were expected to add another Rs. 44 crores (after post-budget concession of about Rs. 1 crores). The States' own tax efforts (as per their budgets) in 1973-74 were to yield Rs. 41 crores and the share of the States in the Centre's tax effort was estimated at Rs. 40 crores. Taking the Fourth Five Year Plan period as a whole, the total yield from measures of additional resource mobilisation undertaken by the Centre alone (before deducting States' share) works out to a striking figure of Rs. 3900 crores.

5.7 Following the recommendations of the Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income headed by Dr. K. N. Raj, a step of far reaching significance was taken in the current year's budget proposals by making a provision for the partial integration of both the agricultural and non-agricultural components of a tax payer's income for purposes of determining the rate of income-tax on his non-agricultural income. Simultaneously, efforts designed to plug the loopholes in income-tax law were intensified. With a view to curbing the use of the institution of Hindu Undivided Family for avoiding tax liability, higher rates of income-tax were prescribed in the case of such families having one or more members with independent income or wealth exceeding the exemption limit. A comprehensive legislation embodying such of the recommendations of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (headed by Shri K. N. Wanchoo) as were acceptable to the Government awaits approval by the Parliament. The tax proposals of the 1973-74 budget also provided enhanced incentives for long-term savings through life insurance and provident fund contributions. In order to provide stimulus to investment in backward areas, Government announced a decision to accord preferential tax treatment to industries to be set up in these areas in the form of a deduction of 20 per cent of the profits in computing their taxable profits. Further the ceiling on investment eligible for subsidy was raised from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore and the amount of subsidy was also raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of investment. Also after May 31, 1974 selected industries will start enjoying the benefit of an initial depreciation allowance equivalent to 20 per cent of the cost of machinery and plant. The existing fiscal incentives for promoting research and development and exports are also proposed to be enlarged. A bill giving effect to these provisions as well as that relating to the concessional treatment of industrial profits in backward areas is now before Parliament.

5.8 In the field of indirect taxation, the thrust towards simplification and rationalisation was continued. The tax base of excise duties was enlarged by bringing in more items and the rates of duty on several luxury items were enhanced. The 1973-74 tax proposals also provided for the replacing of regulatory duties by auxiliary duties, both on excisable and imported goods. Further, in order to fulfil the commitment to the States to raise the additional duties of excise on sugar, tobacco and textiles so as to achieve an overall incidence of 10.8 per cent of the value of their clearances by the end of 1973-74, excise duties on cigarettes were raised and also the basis of charge changed in order to prevent loss of revenue. The import duty proposals included an increase in the rate of duty on machinery and raw cotton as further impetus to import substitution.

5.9 As a result of the budget proposals, the gap between total outlays and current revenues of the Central and State Governments in 1973-74 was estimated to have narrowed to Rs. 2985 crores from Rs. 3426 crores in 1972-73 (RE). This gap was to be financed by a draft of Rs. 2224 crores on voluntary domestic private savings, and of Rs. 452 crores on foreign saving as compared with a draft of Rs. 2396 crores on domestic private savings and Rs. 350 crores on foreign saving in the revised estimates for 1972-73. The overall budgetary deficit of the Central and State Governments for 1973-74 was estimated at Rs. 309 crores—Rs. 87 crores for the Centre and Rs. 222 crores for the States. The Centre's deficit, however, even at the time of the presentation of the budget was expected to be larger than Rs. 87 crores because no provision could be made for the impact of the Third Pay Commissions recommendations, as the Report had not become available by then. On the other hand, the deficits as revealed in the States' budgets were without reckoning several items of receipts; strictly speaking, States' deficit under the revised procedure is restricted to running down of their cash balances and normal ways and means advances from the Reserve Bank of India. The overdraft facility having been stopped, the only way open to States for bridging the gap between their receipts and expenditures is the resort to the Centre for assistance under some form or the other. Thus at the end of the year, Centre's deficit now also includes a part of what previously appeared as deficit in States' accounts.

5.10 The principal magnitudes emerging from the Economic and Functional Classification of the Central Budget are presented in the following table and are indicative of the modest increase in both Government consumption and provision for capital formation as postulated in the 1973-74 budget. A salient feature of the finacing pattern as revealed by this presentation is that gross saving of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings which increased from Rs. 269 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 572 crores in 1972-73 (RE) was likely to rise further to Rs. 983 crores in 1973-74 (BE). Expressed as a ratio of the Central Government's disposable income*, the net saving was estimated to rise from 1.9 per cent in 1971-72 to 13.5 per cent in 1972-73 and further to 23.7 per cent in 1973-74.

*Tax revenues plus non-tax revenues minus current transfer payments.

TABLE 5.2

Capital Formation by the Central Government aid its financing

(Rs. crores)

	1971-72 (Accts.)	1972-73 (RE)	1973-74 (BE)
1	2	3	4
I. Gross capital formation out of budgetary resources of the Central Government	**2,161**	**2,718**	**2,883**
(i) Gross capital formation by the Central Government	597	749	897
(ii) Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy	1,564	1,969	1,986
I. Gross savings by the Central Government	**269**	**572**	**983**
III. Deficit (I-II)	**1,892**	**2,146**	**1,900**
Financed by :			
IV. Draft on other sectors of the domestic economy	**1,514**	**1,810**	**1,448**
(i) Domestic capital receipts	1,054	1,260	1,363
(ii) Budgetary deficit	460	550 (831)†	85
V. Draft on foreign savings	**378**	**336**	**452**

† As per accounts. Does not include RBI's transactions in long-dated securities.

Note : Gross capital formation in this table includes loans given for capital formation on a gross basis. Consequently domestic capital receipts include loan repayment to the Central Government.

5.11 Apart from capital formation, the Central Government outlays on development include current expenditure on social and economic services; these two categories of expenditure taken together correspond broadly to the total developmental outlay on both plan and non-plan accounts. According to the Economic and Functional Classification of the Central Government budget for 1973-74, the provision for social and economic services on both revenue and capital accounts is estimated at Rs. 4056 crores out of a total expenditure of Rs. 7642 crores budgeted for 1973-74. Although in absolute term, it shows only a marginal step-up of Rs. 31 crores over the 1972-73 level, yet significantly, it accounts for 53 per cent of the total expenditure as against 51 per cent in 1972-73 and 47 per cent in 1971-72.

5.12 As stated earlier, the budget for 1973-74 was framed with a view to imparting a measure of stability to the economy, while making at the same time sufficient provision for achieving a reasonable degree of growth. However, in the post-budget period, it became evident that the originally envisaged budgetary deficit of Rs. 87 crores was likely to be substantially exceeded. The assistance for carrying relief operations in drought affected areas, for instance, is likely to be much larger than visualised earlier. In addition, despite the increase in the issue

prices of wheat and other foodgrains announced in October and November, 1973, the burden of food subsidy is expected to be about twice the budget provision of Rs. 130 crores. Also, with the improvements made in the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, the impact of its implementation on the current year's budget is expected to be much higher than originally anticipated. In addition, the Central Government has already sanctioned to its employees three instalments of dearness allowance in the current year and together with one more instalment that is likely to fall due in January 1974, these would increase government expenditure by about Rs. 200 crores annually (about Rs. 100 crores in 1973-74).

5.13 In a major move to contain the budgetary deficit, a decision was taken in August 1973 to cut Government expenditure by Rs. 400 crores. Although a large part of this cut was to be on Plan outlays, care was taken that the core sector and projects in an advanced stage remained unaffected. Simultaneously, further economy measures were initiated to restrict the growth of expenditure of non-developmental nature. The States were also requested to review their budgetary position and effect economies, in addition to the reduction of Rs. 100 crores of Central Plan assistance to them. A certain relief to the exchequer is also expected to accrue as a result of measures taken in the wake of world-wide energy crisis. In order to secure a reduction in the consumption of motor spirit in the country, the rate of excise duty on motor spirit was doubled in November 1973. It is estimated that the effect of the doubling of the rate of duty (after allowing for 25 per cent reduction in the off-take of motor spirit) would boost Government revenues by Rs. 50 crores in the current year and by about Rs. 120 crores in a full year. The other changes made in the excise duties on kerosene and diesel oil were of no revenue significance, as their main aim was to prevent the misuse of kerosene for purposes of adulteration of diesel oil.

5.14 The trends in the collections of major central taxes in the first nine months of the current fiscal year reveal that while realisation from income and corporation tax and customs duties may be in conformity with budget expectations, some shortfall in revenue from excise duties cannot be ruled out, given the current pace of industrial production. The revenues of Railways are also expected to show a marked deterioration. On the other hand capital receipts are expected to exceed the original budget anticipations; net realisations of market borrowings by the Central Government are now placed at Rs. 472 crores and show an improvement of about Rs. 146 crores over the budget provision of Rs. 326 crores. Like last year, the Central Government entered the market several times in 1973-74 with a view to mopping up the excess liquidity in the economy. The receipts by way of net collections of small savings are also expected to be higher than the budgeted level of Rs. 325 crores. Even then, taking all factors into account, the overall deficit in the current year is expected to be substantially larger than the original anticipation at the time of the presentation of the budget.

Finances of States : 1973-74

5.15 The budgets of the State Governments for 1973-74 were presented against the background of severe strains on their financial resources caused by drought in 1972-73 and stoppage of overdraft facilities by the Reserve Bank. Technically speaking, States are now required to keep their total disbursements within the availability of their own resources and what they can get from the Centre by way of their share in taxes, grants and loans plus the cushion of the facility of normal ways and means advances available to them from the Reserve Bank of India. It may be recalled that the effective limit of these clean advances from the Reserve Bank of India was raised to four times the earlier limit when the overdraft facility was stopped in May 1972.

5.16 The State Governments' expenditure for 1973-74 as per the budget estimates shows only a modest increase of 5 per cent over the revised estimates in 1972-73 as against an increase of over 20 per cent revealed in the preceding year. While the developmental expenditure at Rs. 4631 crores shows an increase of 5.5 per cent in 1973-74 as against a marked step up of 21.5 per cent in 1972-73 (RE), the non-developmental expenditure at Rs. 1965 crores is higher by only 2.7 per cent as compared to the sharp increase of 18.7 per cent recorded in 1972-73.

5.17 The aggregate current revenues of the States (including additional resource mobilisation) budgeted at Rs. 5056 crores for 1973-74 show an improvement of 8.4 per cent over the revised estimates for the preceding year as against the improvement of 12.4 per cent recorded in 1972-73 (RE). While the tax revenues are expected to increase by 9.2 per cent as against an increase of 11.7 per cent recorded in the preceding year, the non-tax revenues (excluding the surpluses/ deficits of States' non-departmental commercial undertakings) show a marginal decline of 1.9 per cent in contrast to a rise of 11.2 per cent in 1972-73. If the States' own tax revenues (i.e. excluding their share in Centre's taxes) alone are taken into account, the budgeted level for 1973-74 shows an increase of 9.9 per cent over the revised estimates for 1972-73 and may be compared to the growth of 12.6 per cent expected to be registered by taxes collected by the Centre (before deducting States' share) in the same period.

5.18 An analysis of the pattern of growth in the various items of revenues indicates that States' efforts to augment their own tax and non-tax revenues, particularly the latter, have not been commensurate with the resources required for developmental purposes The deterioration in the non-tax revenues has primarily been caused by the mounting lossses of their departmentally-run undertakings. While the net contributions, as measured by excess of revenue over non-

plan working expenses and interest on capital employed, by forests and road and water transport schemes show a decline of about Rs. 6 crores during 1973-74 (BE), the net losses by commercial irrigation and multipurpose river schemes at Rs. 170 crores in 1973-74 are expected to be higher by Rs. 17 crores. On the other hand, some evidence of better performance is provided by the estimated decline in the losses incurred by the departmentally-run industrial enterprises of State Governments.

5.19 The grants from the Centre to the States for both plan and non-plan purposes continue to show a rising trend; in the budget estimates for 1973-74 the States have taken credit for Rs. 1152 crores on account of these grants as compared to Rs. 1006 crores in 1972-73 (R.E.) showing an increase of 14.5 per cent in 1973-74. The share of Central grants in the States' total revenue receipts has increased from a little over 20 per cent in 1968-69 to nearly 23 per cent in 1973-74. Taking into account States' share in Central taxes, total transfers, excluding loans from the Centre to States account for 46 per cent of the latter's total revenue receipts in 1973-74 as against 38 per cent five years ago.

5.20 The measures proposed in the 1973-74 budgets are expected to bring an additional yield of Rs. 41 crores to the State exchequers. During the Fourth Plan period, the State Governments are expected to mobilise additional resources of Rs. 1058 crores as against the target of Rs. 1098 crores. Although this performance appears to be satisfactory, there is a disconcerting aspect also, in that the mobilisation of additional resources from the agricultural sector in the form of land revenue and agricultural income-tax shows a negative figure of Rs. 30 crores. The additional resource effort by States for 1973-74 indicates that only one State (viz. Haryana) has taken some steps by way of further taxing the agricultural sector. There is, thus, an urgent need for mobilisation of additional resources from the agricultural sector not only through speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Raj Committee, but also through other measures such as cesses on commercial crops and imposition of betterment levy as suggested in the Draft Fifth Five-Year Plan.

5.21 The gap between the total outlays and the current revenues of the States is estimated to decline from Rs. 1639 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 1540 crores in 1973-74 (RE). This gap is expected to be financed to the extent of Rs. 1318 crores by way of capital receipts (including loans from the Centre and repayment of loans by third parties), leaving a deficit of Rs. 222 crores† as compared to the deficit of of Rs. 130 crores in 1972-73 (R.E.)*.

† If credit is taken of Rs. 13 crores of market borrowing by Maharashtra and of Rs. 40 crores as the share of the States in the Centre's additional taxation, the States' deficit would come down to Rs. 169 corers in 1973-74.

* after excluding Rs. 421 corres transferred by the Centre to States for clearing their overdrafts with the R.B.I. The accounts for 1972-73 showed an overall surplus of Rs. 14 crores for all the States taken together this was mainly the result of larger transfer of resources from the Centre; otherwise the trends in the budgeted figures of State Governments continued to present a disconcerting picture of their finances.

5.22 In the past two decades, the States' liability to the Centre has grown considerably, going up from Rs. 196 crores at the end of March 1951 to Rs. 8,536 crores by the end of 1973-74. Their debt servicing to the Centre (repayment of principal plus interest payments) which was only Rs. 12 crores in 1950-51 has now grown a hundred fold to over Rs. 1200 crores by 1973-74. It was in this context that the Sixth Finance Commission was asked to go into the question of providing debt relief to the States.

Centre-State Relations

5.23 In last year's Economic Survey mention was made of the chronic fiscal imbalance from which several of the State Governments were suffering, measures taken to stop the facility of overdrafts which the States could obtain from the Reserve Bank of India and the constitution of the Sixth Finance Commission, with terms of reference far wider than in the past.

5.24 A most significant development in the field of the Centre-State financial relations during the current year was the Government's acceptance of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. The financial implications of the Sixth Finance Commission are of far reaching character since they affect the total availability of resources for the plan (in so far as the larger transfer of resources from the Centre to States is for meeting the non-plan needs of State Governments as assessed by the Finance Commission) and add to the task of additional resource mobilisation in the course of the Fifth Plan. Thus, for the first time, a Finance Commission was asked to go into the question of the non-plan capital gap of the States and also to review their debt position. Accordingly, it has recommended changes in the existing terms of repayment of Central loans outstanding at the end of 1973-74; this will provide the States with a debt relief of about Rs. 1,970 crores over a period of five years ending 1978-79 and would cover the bulk of the non-Plan capital gaps of most States during the Fifth Plan period. Added to this is the big step-up in the quantum of grants-in-aid recommended by the Commission under Article 275; this takes into account not only the Commission's assessment of the normal non-plan revenue gap but also—as enjoyned by its terms of reference—the needs of backward States for the improvement of standards of essential administrative and social services. The grants-in-aid to States are thus to rise from Rs. 711 crores during the five years ending 1973-74 to Rs. 2,510 crores during the coming five-years, subject to a further proviso that the amount of grants-in-aid should be suitably raised after taking into account the net interest liability of the States on account of fresh borrowings and lendings during the Fifth Five-year Plan period. As regards the share of the States in Central taxes and duties, the Commission has made no major departure except raising States' share in the income tax pool from 75 per cent to 80 per cent and recommending States' sharing in auxiliary union excise duties also from 1976-77 onwards, their share being 20 per cent of the net proceeds as in the case of the basic excise duties. It is estimated that during the Fifth

Plan period, the transfer of resources to States by way of their share in Central taxes and duties would amount to Rs. 7,099 crores, as against Rs. 4,605 crores during the preceding five-year period. All in all, the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission would have the effect of transferring to the States (by way of rise in the quantum of grants-in-aid, increase in their share in Central taxes over what they would have got under existing arrangements, and debt relief) an additional amount of over Rs. 4,000 crores over the five-year period.

5.25 The Commission's terms of reference also enjoined on it to review the policy and arrangements in regad to financing of the relief expenditure by the States affected by natural calamities and to examine *inter alia* the feasibility of establishing a National Fund to which the Central and State Governments may contribute a percentage of their revenue receipts. On the question of the establishment of a National Fund, the Commission came to the conclusion that the establishment of such a Fund fed by Central and State contributions was neither feasible nor desirable. The Commission has recommended complete overhaul of the present pattern of financing of relief expenditure. It has urged that instead of incurring large scale expenditure on relief on an *ad hoc* basis, provision should be made on a much larger scale for development of drought and flood-prone areas in the Fifth Plan both in State and Central sectors and accommodated within the overall ceiling of the Central assistance for the Plan period as a whole. The implication of these recommendations of the Commission is that the present pattern of arrangements for Central assistance to States to meet the natural calamities relief need not continue. It would be significant to note that expenditure on famine relief in State budgets was more than Rs. 300 crores in 1972-73 and for some States, the Central assistance for drought, relief far exceeded the assistance for their development plans.

Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

5.26 The provisional information in regard to the performance of non-departmental commercial undertakings of the Central Government reveals that the total net profit (after tax) of the 101 public sector undertakings in operation on March 31, 1973 will be of the order of Rs. 18.1 crores in 1972-73 as compared to a net loss of Rs. 18.9 crores incurred by 93 running concerns in 1971-72. While 67 enterprises earned a net profit of Rs. 105 crores during 1972-73, 34 enterprises sustained a loss of Rs. 87 crores. The profit-earning enterprises included Indian Oil Corporation. Bharat Heavy Electricals, Shipping Corporation of India, Heavy Electricals India Ltd., Oil and Natural Gas Commission, and Madras Refineries; and those sustaining losses included Hindustan Steel, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and Bokaro Steel Ltd. The main reasons for the losses are lower utilisation of installed and developed capacities and the capital intensive nature of these enterprises. During 1972-73, 30 enterprises declared dividends amounting to Rs. 18 crores at rates varying from one per cent to 20 per cent as against a total dividend of Rs. 16 crores declared by 32 enterprises during 1971-72. The return on capital employed *i.e.* ratio of gross profits (after providing for working expenses and depreciation but before deducting interest and tax liability) to capital employed (net fixed assets plus working capital) in 1972-73 is, however, estimated at around 6 per cent *i.e.* about the same as in 1971-72 due to a large increase in capital employed.

5.27 According to the perspective view of the performance of the public sector enterprises during 1973-74, 87 running enterprises are expected to earn a net profit of Rs. 34 crores. Hindustan Steel Ltd., which anticipated a net loss of Rs. 14.52 crores during 1973-74 is now expected to earn a net profit of Rs. 22 crores in view of the additional revenue arising from higher prices of steel allowed from October 15, 1973. The provisional operating results reported by the public sector enterprises for the first half of 1973-74 are quite encouraging. A number of major public sector enterprises are likely to achieve substantially the targets set for the year and the overall performance of the public sector as a whole for 1973-74 is expected to show considerable improvement over 1972-73.

5.28 The finances of Railways which have been under severe strain since 1966-67 showed some improvement in 1971-72 and 1972-73 (RE) primarily on account of the relief provided by the Railway Convention Committee. The surplus was estimated at Rs. 17.84 crores for 1971-72 and Rs. 12.40 crores for 1972-73 (RE), the decline in the surplus for 1972-73 as per revised estimates being attributable to the increase in the Railways' working expenses accompanied by the non-realisation of anticipated additional revenue earning traffic. The Railway budget for 1973-74, after taking into account the relief of Rs. 22 crores accruing as a result of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee and the effect of enhancement in fares and freights amounting to Rs. 44 crores, had anticipated a surplus of Rs. 24 crores. However the prospects are that the railways would be running into a huge deficit as a result of a number of factors. Their working expenses during the current fiscal year have gone up considerably following the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and the grant of three instalments of dearness allowance to employees. Frequent strikes by a section of the railwaymen and coal shortages during the year have caused a considerable loss of traffic receipts. The failure of economy to pick-up during the greater part of the current year has also resulted in upsetting the original calculations of the volume of traffic likely to be handled by the Railways. The financial position of the Posts and Telegraphs, on the other hand, continues to show considerable improvement mainly on account of a marked buoyancy in their revenues from telephone services. The net profits of Posts and Telegraphs have improved from Rs. 37 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 40 crores in 1972-73 (RE) and are expected to go up to Rs. 51 crores in 1973-74 (B.E.).

5.29 The financial position of State Governments' departmental undertakings continues to be a source

of great concern. The net losses by irrigation (commercial) and multipurpose river schemes continue to rise and as stated elsewhere in this chapter, these may amount to Rs. 170 crores in 1973-74 (BE) as against Rs. 153 crores in 1972-73. The distressing fact is that most of these departmental undertakings of State Governments have even failed to cover their working expenses and interest on capital employed. Similarly, the financial position of State Electricity Boards reveals that the rate of return on capital employed (after meeting working expenses and depreciation) declined from 4.8 per cent in 1971-72 to 4.3 per cent in 1972-73 and is expected to remain at the same level in 1973-74 as against the norm of 11.0 per cent (including 1.5 per cent of electricity duty) recommended by the Venkataraman Committee. In this context, the need for adoption of appropriate pricing policies and for ensuring a high degree of operational efficiency can hardly be overemphasised.

Fiscal Policy, Growth and Stability

5.30 The growth strategy enunciated in the draft Fifth Plan envisages a significant increase in the rate of domestic savings over the plan period. The Plan relies heavily on public savings to achieve the target rates of aggregate savings. Thus, while private savings are expected to go up from 9.4 per cent of GNP in 1973-74 to 9.7 per cent in 1978-79, public savings are expected to rise from 2.8 per cent of GNP to 6 per cent over the same period. Given our past experience, this is no doubt an ambitious target, but in the interest both of stability and growth, fiscal policy has to assist in the process of mobilising public savings. Given the fact that in the absence of a certain degree of price stability, the attainment of both accelerated growth and greater social justice may become elusive, utmost emphasis has to be laid on extracting savings from the economy in a non-inflationary manner. For the same reason, a growth oriented fiscal policy cannot neglect the objective of short term economic stability even though the reconciliation of the two objectives is not always easy. This is particularly so in the case of agrarian economies experiencing significant fluctuations in output on account of weather conditions. In these countries, because of a narrow tax base and persistent demands for additional expenditure, it becomes difficult to pursue an effective countercyclical fiscal policy. Nevertheless, fiscal policy has to be employed as a potent instrument of demand management so as to offset, as far as possible, the inflationary impact of fluctuations in agricultural output. In addition, fiscal policy has also an important role to play in curbing non-essential consumption and in re-directing investible resources in accordance with planned priorities.

5.31 It is obvious that in order to achieve the savings targets of the Fifth Plan, it will be necessary to mobilise significant amounts of resources by way of additional taxation. Both direct and indirect taxes will have to contribute to the additional tax effort. However, it has to be recognised that rates of direct taxes in our country are already very high even though the effective progression of our system of direct taxes is greatly reduced by large-scale evasion and avoidance. As such, additional resources from direct taxes have to come largely through prevention of evasion and avoidance. Besides, as the Raj Committee has recently pointed out, there is considerable scope for increasing the yield from direct taxes by more effective taxation of agriculture.

5.32 An important feature of the Indian fiscal system is the heavy reliance that has traditionally been placed on indirect taxes, particularly excise duties, for raising revenue. Indirect taxes today account for about 80 per cent of the total tax revenue of the Centre as against 70 per cent in 1962-63. This heavy reliance on indirect taxes has been a subject of considerable criticism both in Parliament as well as among some fiscal experts. However, since agricultural income is not subject to Central income-tax and also because of administrative difficulties involved in collecting direct taxes, the heavy emphasis on indirect taxes is perhaps inevitable. At the same time, it has to be recognised that indirect taxes need not be inherently regressive as is sometimes supposed. A well conceived structure of indirect taxes can be an effective means for mopping up a part of the high incomes earned by relatively well-to-do sections of society. Through a careful choice of taxable commodities and of rates of commodity taxation, it is possible to impart a considerable element of progression to the system of indirect taxes.

5.33 It has also been argued that heavy reliance on indirect taxes has accentuated inflationary pressures. For example, it has been suggested that a growing emphasis on *ad valorem* duties in our system has intensified inflationary pressures in the economy. There is not much substance in this argument since food articles and industrial raw materials, which have contributed most to the rise of the wholesale price index in the last two years, bear little or no indirect taxes. As for the choice of *ad valorem* rather than specific duties, it is necessary to bear in mind that in a situation where an important part of Government expenditure increases autonomously, it would seem desirable to maintain the elasticity of the tax structure with respect to rising money incomes. In the field of indirect taxes, this can be more effectively secured through a system of *ad valorem* rather than specific duties. If duties were specific rather than *ad valorem*, inflation itself would call for frequent changes in the rates of specific duties in order to raise revenue as expenditure rose as a result of price rise. While in particular industries *ad valorem* duties may no doubt constitute an excessive burden in a period of rising prices, in general there would seem to be a strong case in favour of the shift witnessed in recent years in the direction of *ad valorem* duties in place of specific duties.

5.34 At the same time it is no doubt necessary to ensure that the tax system, particularly with regard to customs duties, should be sufficiently responsive to the changing domestic and international situation. Duties that may have been imposed for protective, or for

revenue reasons, for example, sometimes tend to stick even though the basic situation with respect to the particular dutiable commodities may have changed drastically: It is therefore important that the duty structure of imports is kept under a constant watch and is varied in the light of changing requirements of domestic and international situation.

5.35 Taking all factors into account, it would appear that the potentialities of commodity taxation have by no means been exhausted. There is, for example, considerable scope for using excise duties to curb the consumption of luxury and semiluxury items, mopping up excess profits in the case of commodities in short supply and for encouraging exports. However, the untapped potential is not as large as is sometimes assumed. For example, because the public sector itself is a major consumer of many excisable products and a part of customs and excise duties is paid by the Government itself, the gross yield of these taxes is not a true indicator of net additional resource mobilisation. For this reason, when levying indirect taxes for purposes of raising revenue, it is necessary to distinguish between gross yield and net yield to Government from such taxes. Moreover, as the proportion of industrial output accounted for by the small-scale sector increases, this also affects the yield from indirect taxes since both for administrative and other reasons, it is not always easy to bring the small-scale sector effectively within the network of excise taxation.

5.36 In view of the limited potential of additional taxation at the Centre, it is most important that public sector enterprises should make a significant contribution to the growth of public savings. Our past performance in this matter is far from satisfactory and in the interest of both growth and social justice, it is essential that the heavy investments that have been made in the public sector are made to yield an adequate rate of return. This would require not only more determined efforts to make fuller use of the capacity of these enterprises but also suitable modifications in their pricing policies.

5.37 The experience during the Fourth Plan shows that an increase in tax revenues is not a sufficient condition of higher public savings. Thus, while targets for additional resource mobilisation were more than fulfilled, the expected savings did not materialise on account of much faster growth of non-development outlays. If the same experience is not to be repeated in the Fifth Plan, it will be necessary to exercise more effective control on growth of non-developmental expenditure.

5.38 Given the Fifth Plan objectives of fostering both growth and self-reliance, the task of additional resource mobilisation will call for special effort on the part of State Governments. In this context, taxation of agricultural incomes, increases in irrigation rates and revision of electricity tariff appear as three major areas holding prospects for substantial contribution to the State exchequers. The inadequate taxation of the agricultural sector remains one of the most serious anamolies of the Indian fiscal structure and reference has been made earlier in this chapter to lack of any progress so far with regard to the implementation by State Governments of the recommendations of the Raj Committee. Similarly, having regard to the huge losses being incurred by irrigation works, the revision of irrigation rates is another measure which calls for immediate action. In view of huge further investments required for bringing irrigation to more and more farmers, it is clear that these losses cannot be allowed to continue from year to year. This is particularly true since the benefits available from irrigation are not distributed equally among farms of all sizes. Extensive subsidisation of irrigation, therefore, amounts to subsidising farmers who enjoy irrigation facilities at the expense of those farmers and areas which do not now enjoy irrigation facilities but could be provided with these facilities in the future if larger resources were available.

5.39 Today, a number of electricity boards are not even in a position to pay their current dues of interest on loans taken from State Governments. Total investment of electricity boards is expected to reach or exceed Rs. 5,000 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan period and a further investment of about Rs. 6,200 crores is contemplated in the course of the Fifth Plan. An appropriate tariff structure would, apart from yielding considerable additional revenue, go a long way towards an efficient use of electricity and eliminating its wasteful consumption. Since the benefit from electricity consumption varies from user to user, it is only appropriate that those who derive greater benefit from electricity should pay for it, rather than have this burden transferred to the tax resources of the State Governments.

5.40 According to the draft of the Fifth Plan one-third of the total domestic savings will have to be generated within the public sector; besides, the public sector will have to divert to itself about one-half of the savings which will emerge in the private sector. The policy mix will have thus to embrace taxation, borrowings and appropriate pricing by public undertakings. It should also be emphasised that the task of fiscal management does not end with mobilisation of resources; what is even more crucial is their efficient utilisation. It is here that proper control of expenditure and efficient plan implementation become integral parts of the same process.

CHAPTER 6

MONEY, CREDIT AND BANKING

Expansion of Money Supply

6.1 The Indian monetary scene in recent years has been characterised by an unusually large expansion in money supply with the public. The annual rate of growth of money stock increased from 10.8 per cent in 1969-70 to 11.2 per cent in 1970-71. In 1971-72 and 1972-73 there was a further acceleration in the rate of growth of money supply. Thus, whereas in 1971-72 money supply increased by 13.1 per cent, in 1972-73 the observed growth rate was 15.9 per cent. During the current financial year, money supply increased by 9.6 per cent between March 31, 1973 and January 25, 1974.

6.2 The strong expansionary impact of monetary developments in recent years is also reflected in the behaviour of aggregate monetary resources with the public, consisting of money supply with the public and time deposits. The annual rate of growth of aggregate monetary resources went up from 12.4 per cent in 1969-70 to 17.7 per cent in 1972-73. In the current fiscal year, there was a further expansion of 14.1 per cent until January 25, 1974.

6.3 Although there is no mechanical relationship between the growth of money supply and the behaviour of prices in a short period, it cannot be denied that a sustained increase in money supply far in excess of the rate of growth of real output during the Fourth Plan period has exerted a strong upward pressure on prices. In the first two years of the Plan i.e., 1969-70 and 1970-71, the impact on prices was cushioned by a sizeable growth of real output. However, in 1971-72 and 1972-73 while the growth of money supply accelerated, the rate of growth of real output declined. In the current fiscal year, as a result of a considerable increase in real output, the divergence between the rate of growth of money stock and that of real output is likely to be reduced. However, the divergence is still large and considering also the impact of disproportionate increases in money stock during the last two years, the imbalance between aggregate demand and aggregate output remains.

6.4 In 1969-70, net bank credit to the commercial sector was the most important factor contributing to the expansion of money supply. However, since 1970-71, net bank credit to Government has exercised far more expansionary influence on money supply than net bank credit to commercial sector. Moreover, since 1970-71, the Reserve Bank credit to Government has accounted for a much larger proportion of the increase in net bank credit to Government than net commerical bank credit (to Government). The Reserve Bank credit to Government increased by Rs. 671 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 784 crores in 1972-73. The corresponding figures for the increase in commercial banks' net lending to Government are Rs. 301 crores and Rs. 523 crores respectively.

6.5 Judging by the data for the period March 31, 1973 and January 25, 1974, net bank credit to Government is likely to remain a predominant influence on the growth of money supply in the current fiscal year as well. Thus whereas between March 31, 1973 and January 25, 1974 net bank credit to Government increased by Rs. 1032 crores, net bank credit to commerical sector declined by Rs. 171 crores. It should be pointed out, however, that the decline in net bank credit to the commercial sector was not due to any fall in commercial banks' credit (in fact it rose much faster in 1973-74 than in 1972-73), but due to a larger expansion in time deposits with banks. Further, it is worth nothing that as compared to 1972-73, net Reserve Bank credit to Government in the current fiscal year has assumed a much larger role than net commercial bank credit to Government. During the period March 31, 1973 and January 25, 1974, net Reserve Bank credit to Government increased by Rs. 816 crores, and commercial banks' net lending to Government went up by Rs. 216 crores. This is to be compared with an increase of Rs. 480 crores in net Reserve Bank credit to Government and of Rs. 594 crores in net commercial banks' lending to Government during the corresponding period of 1972-73.

6.6 Commerical banks' lending to Government takes the form of investments in Government securities, including treasury bills. The fact that despite a substantial increase in deposits, commercial banks' investments in Government securities increased much less in the current year as compared to the previous year, may be partly due to impounding by the Reserve Bank in 1973 of a part of commercial banks' deposits (through an increase of 4 percentage points in the statutory cash reserve ratio). In the absence of this impounding, it is likely that a part of the immobilised bank reserves may have been invested by banks in Government securities. This has to be borne in mind in interpreting the monetary data as well as the figures of budget deficit for 1973-74.

6.7 The events of 1973 also cast some doubt on the validity of the usual economic distinction between commercial bank and Reserve Bank credit to Government. To be extent that impounding of banks' deposits and commercial banks' investments in Government securities are substitutable, it is arguable whether there is much difference in the monetary impact of a Government expenditure financed by borrowings from the Reserve Bank as against commercial banks' investments in Government securities.

TABLE 6.1

Variations in Money Supply

(Rs. crores)

	1969-70 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1970-71 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1971-72 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1972-73 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1972-73 Mar. 31 to Jan. 26*	1973-74 Mar. 31 to Jan. 25*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Changes in money supply with the public (a+b)	632	723	945	1,290	632	906
(a) Currency with the public	336	367	434	639	276	526
(b) Deposit money with the public	295	357	510	651	356	380
B. Principal factors affecting variations in money supply :						
1. Net Bank credit to Government† (a+b)	108	515	972	1,308	1,074	1,032
(a) Reserve Bank of India credit to Government	13	331	671†	784	480	816
(b) Banks' holdings of Government securities	96	183	301	523	594	216
2. Net Bank credit to commercial sector (a+b)	344	347	76	258	—329	—171
(a) Reserve Bank of India credit to commercial sector	7	51	100	33	—24	169
(b) Banks' net credit to commercial sector (i-ii)	337	296	—25	226	—305	—340
(i) Banks' advances and holdings of private securities	740	818	695	1,116	561	804
(ii) Banks' time deposits.	403	521	720	890	866	1,144
3. Net foreign exchange assets of the R.B.I.**	270	—48	78	—39	—74	—44

*Provisional.

†Excludes book adjustments of the order of Rs. 175 crores.

**Variations in net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank of India represent variations in the Bank's holdings of foreign exchange (i.e. gold and foreign exchange) net of variations in the Bank's non-monetary foreign exchange liabilities (i.e. transactions with the International Monetary Fund).

NOTE :—The magnitude of the Reserve Bank of India's credit to Government in the above table represents the changes in the indebtedness of the Government to the Reserve Bank of India. The accounts for the fiscal year are, however, completely adjusted only some days following the end of the fiscal year. Also, the magnitude indicated above includes items such as changes in the rupee coins and long-term rupee secutities. For these reasons, the Reserve Bank of India's credit to the Government shown here differs from the deficit shown in the budgetary documents.

In retrospect, it appears that the relative inflationary impact of Government spending cannot always be properly assessed by making a distinction between borrowing from the commercial banks as against borrowing from the Reserve Bank. For a sound anti-inflationary policy, it is essential that Government investment in excess of Government savings ought to be matched by excess of private savings over private investment. The manner in which excess private savings are transferred to the public sector is of much less significance for the control of inflation than is sometimes assumed in discussions of monetary policy.

Seasonal Variations in Credit

6.8 The 1972-73 busy season witnessed a very substantial expansion in bank credit to the commercial sector. Between end October, 1972 and end April, 1973, total bank credit increased by Rs. 878 crores or by 16.7 per cent, as against an increase of Rs. 355 crores or by 7.3 per cent in 1971-72 busy season. The increase in bank credit in the 1972-73 busy season was almost entirely on account of purposes other than for food procurement since advances for food procurement increased only by Rs. 6 crores. In 1971-72 busy season as well, credit for purposes other than food procurement accounted for the entire increase in total bank credit as advances for food procurement had in fact declined by Rs. 71 crores.

6.9 During the first half of the 1972-73 busy season (November, 1972—January, 1973), the increase in bank credit was moderate at Rs. 338 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 267 crores during the corresponding period of 1971-72 busy season. However, between February and April 1973, there was a sharp spurt and bank credit expanded by Rs. 540 crores as compared to Rs. 88 crores recorded in the corresponding period of 1972.

6.10 The fact that despite a sharp decline in kharif output in 1972 and a decleration of the growth of industrial production since the closing months of 1972, bank credit recorded a significant expansion in the early months of 1973 indicates a build up of inventories with the help of bank credit. However, a part of the increase in credit was undoubtedly on account of higher raw material prices.

6.11 The commercial banks were able to satisfy the additional demand for credit with only a marginal recourse to the Reserve Bank. Thus, their borrowings from the Reserve Bank increased only by Rs. 18 crores in 1972-73 busy season as compared to Rs. 4 crores in the preceding busy season. This was due to the fact that banks' deposits during the 1972-73 busy season increased by the record amount of Rs. 780 crores (or by 9.8 per cent). (During the 1971-72 busy season, bank deposits had increased by Rs. 624 crores or by 9.4 per cent.) The highly comfortable resources position of the banks was reflected in the fact that the credit-deposit ratio at 70.4 per cent at the end of the 1972-73 busy season, after rising by 4.2 percentage points since the beginning of the season, was only a shade lower than at the end of the 1971-72 busy season. The builk of additional resources represented by deposit accretions were utilised by banks for increasing the volume of credit to the commercial sector. Scheduled commercial banks' investments in Government and other approved securities in the 1972-73 busy season increased only marginally (by Rs. 6 crores as compared to an increase of Rs. 241 crores in the 1971-72 busy season). In consequence, the investment-deposit ratio which stood at 36.3 per cent at the beginning of the season declined to 33.2 per cent at the end of the busy season. There was also a noticeable shift in banks' preference from Government securities to other approved securities; investments in the former showed a decline of Rs. 87 crores while investments in the latter went up by Rs. 93 crores (compared to an increase of Rs. 144 crores in Government securities and Rs. 97 crores in other approved securities in the 1971-72 busy season).

6.12 The comfortable liquidity position of the commercial banks during the 1972-73 busy season is also evident from the movements in the inter-bank call rate. After fluctuating between 3.5 to 4 per cent until mid-February, 1973, the inter-bank call rate touched the peak of 7.5 per cent on Febraury 21, 1973. But this was still lower than the peak level of 9.75 per cent reached in the preceding busy season.

6.13 A notable feature of bank credit in recent years has been the contra-seasonal expansion of credit in the so-called slack season. Thus, the distinction between the busy season and the slack season now lies not so much in the fact that the latter witnesses an absolute contraction in credit but rather in a lower (though positive) rate of growth of credit in the slack season as compared to the busy season. It is of course to be expected that as industrialisation progresses, the traditional distinction between the busy and slack reason will get more and more blurred.

6.14 The 1973 slack season recorded a significant expansion of bank credit by Rs. 265 crores (as compared to an increase of Rs. 67 crores in the 1972 slack season). The entire expansion in credit during the 1973 slack season was on account of non-food advances which increased by Rs. 326 crores. Food procurement advances, on the other hand, declined by Rs. 61 crores. The major part of the increase in bank credit took place after September 7, 1973; and between that date and end October, 1973, non-food advances increased by Rs. 322 crores as against Rs. 100 crores in the corresponding period of the preceding slack season, thereby indicating an earlier start of the 1973-74 busy season.

6.15 Bank deposits increased by Rs. 886 crores (or by 10.2 per cent) during the 1973 slack season as compared to an increase of Rs. 705 crores (or 9.7 per cent) in the 1972 slack season. As a result, notwithstanding a much faster expansion of bank credit during the 1973 slack season, the credit-deposit ratio at the end of the season at 66.6 per cent was only marginally higher than a year earlier.

6.16 Consequent to the Reserve Bank's decision to raise the statutory cash reserve ratio from 3 per cent to 7 per cent in stages, banks' cash balances, including balances with the Reserve Bank, showed a sharp increase of Rs. 460 crores in the 1973 slack season as compared to an increase of Rs. 51 crores in the slack season of 1972. Despite this impounding, bank credit went up significantly during the 1973 slack season. This was no doubt facilitated by the rapid growth of bank deposits. Besides, contrary to the well-established past trend of a net decline in commercial banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank in the Slack season, these borrowings increased by Rs. 56 crores in the 1973 slack season (as against a decline of Rs. 16 crores in the preceding slack season). In addition, there was reduced interest on the part of banks in investments in Government and other approved securities. The observed increase in banks' investments in these securities at Rs. 262 crores in the 1973 slack season was much smaller than the increase of Rs. 618 crores registered in the 1972 slack season. As a result, the investment-deposit ratio declined from 36.3 per cent at the end of October, 1972 to 32.8 per cent at the end of October, 1973.

6.17 During the current busy season so far (October 26, 1973 to January 25, 1974), bank credit expanded by Rs. 590 crores as compared to the expansion of Rs. 338 crores in the corresponding period of the 1972-73 busy season. Credit for food procurement operations increased by Rs. 143 crores as against a decline of Rs. 89 crores in the corresponding period of the last busy season. In addition, there was also an increase in non-food credit at Rs. 447 crores which was more than the increase of Rs. 427 crores recorded in the corresponding period of the last busy season. The accretion to aggregate bank deposits at Rs. 490 crores during the period end October, 1973 to end January, 1974 was more than the increase of Rs. 377 crores recorded in the same period of the preceding busy season. Even then, in order to meet the increased requirements of credit, banks had to resort to borrowing from the Reserve Bank on a substantial scale which went up by Rs. 149 crores whereas there was no such borrowing during the corresponding period of the last busy season. Banks have also availed of a significant volume of rediscounting facilities from the Reserve Bank under the New Bill Market Scheme. As on January 25, 1974, such rediscounting totalled Rs. 114 crores in the current busy season.

6.18 The current busy season has witnessed a further expansion of money supply with the public. Thus the observed increase of Rs. 407 crores in money supply with the public during the period end October, 1973 to end January, 1974 was marginally lower than the increase of Rs. 442 crores in the same period of the last busy season. Net bank credit to the commercial sector has played a more significant role in the expansion of money supply during the current busy season than in the corresponding period of the last busy season. Thus, net bank credit to the commercial sector went up by Rs. 359 crores as compared to an increase of only Rs. 234 crores in the same period of 1972-73 busy season. At the same time, net bank credit to Government rose by only Rs. 58 crore as compared to an increase of Rs. 267 crores in the same period in the previous busy season. This was the net result of a small increase of Rs. 3 crores in Reserve Bank credit to Government and an increase of Rs. 55 crores in commercial banks' investment which was in direct contrast to the movement in these variables in the last busy season. The larger decline in the net foreign exchange assets of the banking system during the current busy season (Rs. 56 crores as against a decline of only Rs. 2 crores in the corresponding period of the 1972-73 busy season) has also helped to moderate the expansion of money supply.

TABLE 6.2

Seasonal Variations in Scheduled Commercial Bank's Data

(Rs. crores)

	Slack Season			Bussy Season				
	1971	1972	1973*	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73*	1972-73 (Oct. 27, to Jan. 26)*	1973-74 (Oct. 26, to Jan. 25)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Total Bank Credit of which	163	67	265	394	355	878	338	590
(a) Food Procurement Advances	156	—1	—61	70	—71	6	—89	143
(b) Other Advances	7	69	326	324	426	872	427	447
2. Aggregate Deposits	624	705	886	435	624	780	377	490
(a) Demand Deposits	202	262	274	190	310	325	121	195
(b) Time Deposits	422	443	612	245	314	455	256	295
3. Investments in Government and other approved securities	254	618	262	115	241	6	—67	133
(a) Government securities	209	519	173	39	144	—87	..	55
(b) Other approved securities	45	99	89	76	97	93	67	78
4. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India	—172	—16	56	40	4	18	..	149

*Provisional.

NOTE :—The slack season is from May to October and the busy season is from November to April.

Development in Credit Policy

6.19 In view of the severe inflationary pressures in the economy in recent years, the Reserve Bank of India has sought to pursue a fairly restrictive credit policy, consistent with the need to maximise production. Reference was made in the last year's Economic Survey to the raising in 1972 of the minimum net liquidity ratio, relevant for banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank, from 34 to 36 per cent. Along with this measure, which was designed to raise the cost of refinancing and thereby discourage commercial banks' recourse to the Reserve Bank, the statutory liquidity requirement of scheduled commercial banks was also raised from 29 to 30 per cent so as to reduce the availability of resources to banks for lending to the commercial sector. Selective credit controls were also tightened to restrain bank advances against foodgrains and vegetable oils and oilseeds and credit limits were stipulated on a party-wise instead of bank-wise basis. This measure made it obligatory on the part of bank to get clearance from the Reserve Bank not only on proposals for advancing loans to new parties but also for increasing credit availability to existing parties. In order to discourage banks from indulging in interest-rate cutting competition in order to attract big customers, the Reserve Bank made it incumbent on banks to obtain its prior permission for transfer of accounts of Rs. 25 lakhs and above from one bank to another.

6.20 In view of the unusually large increase in noon-food bank credit in January-March 1973, as revealed by the mid-term review of credit policy for the 1972-73 busy season, the Reserve Bank considered it necessary to make the policy somewhat more restrictive. Along with some minor adjustments in deposit rates, with effect from April 1, 1973, the Reserve Bank sought to further discourage banks' recourse to it by raising the net liquidity ratio from 36 to 37 per cent. However, the maximum penal rate of interest on borrowings from the Reserve Bank was reduced from 15 per cent to 12 per cent. In view of the increasing reliance of various public sector and quasi-Government undertakings, such as Electricity Boards, on commercial banks, advances to such units, which were hitherto exempt from prior authorisation by the Reserve Bank under the Credit Authorisation Scheme, were brought under the scheme. Prior authorisation in respect of advances to all public sector undertakings was made obligatory for all working capital loans totalling Rs. 3 crores and above, and for term loans of Rs. 1 crore and above. In addition, before providing loans to State Government for their commercial/financial requirements, including those for food procurement, banks were asked to ensure that the approval of the Government of India was obtained by the concerned State Governments under Article 293(3) of the Constitution. However, in order to facilitate food procurement, the refinancing facility for such advances was further liberalised by permitting banks to draw one-half, as against the then existing limit of one-third, of incremental credit over the level of last Friday of October 1972, in addition to 10 per cent of the outstanding level of such credit on that date.

6.21 In the background of continued strong upsurge of inflationary pressures and large expansion in bank credit during the busy season 1972-73, the Reserve Bank undertook several additional measures in the slack season of 1973, designed to curtail the use of its resources by banks for expansion of credit. Thus, the Bank Rate was raised by one percentage point to 7 per cent effective May 31, 1973. To reinforce the restrictive effect of higher Bank Rate, the minimum net liquidity ratio was raised from 37 per cent to 39 per cent effective from June 29, 1973 and the rate of interest to be charged on borrowings from the Reserve Bank was raised from 7 per cent to 8 per cent for a fall of one percentage point or fraction thereof in the net liquidity ratio below 39 per cent; thereafter for every fall of one percentage point or fraction thereof in the net liquidity ratio, the rate of interest would increase by 1 per cent until the maximum of 12 per cent was reached. The net liquidity ratio was further raised to 40 per cent from September 8, 1973. Since the minimum net liquidity ratio was higher than the statutory liquidity requirement, banks seeking financial assistance from the Reserve Bank had perforce to invest a higher proportion of their funds in the prescribed assets. In order to add to the effectiveness of the NLR mechanism, the Reserve Bank also withdrew the concessionary refinance entitlement at Bank Rate or below from July 13, 1973 with the exception only of (a) a limited amount of refinancing of export credit and (b) refinancing of amounts lent to primary credit societies and farmers' service societies. Borrowings against these entitlements, however, impaired the net liquidity ratio, thereby increasing the cost of further borrowing.

6.22 Concurrently with changes in the net liquidity ratio, the Reserve Bank revised the interest rates charged on certain categories of refinance available to banks accordingly. Thus, the minimum rate charged under the Bills Rediscounting Scheme was increased to 8 per cent from June, 1973. The interest rate for refinance against export credit was raised from 4.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent up to an amount equal to 10 per cent of the annual average of export credit in the previous calender year irrespective of a bank's net liquidity radio. The rates of interest charged by the Reserve Bank on advances to State cooperative banks were also adjusted in line with the new Bank Rate.

6.23 The Reserve Bank also brought into operation in 1973 the power conferred on it to vary the cash reserve ratio to be maintained with it by every scheduled commercial bank. This ratio was initially raised from the then existing (minimum) level of 3 per cent to 5 per cent of a bank's total demand and time liabilities from June 29, 1973. There was a further increase in two stages; by 1 percentage point to 6 per cent with effect from September 8, 1973 and further to 7 per cent from September 22, 1973 for a period of one year. The banks would be paid interest at the rate of 4.75 per cent per annum on additional reserves maintained by them with the Reserve Bank over and above the level of 3 per cent. The deployment of the technique of variable cash reserve ratio immobilised slightly over Rs. 400 crores of commercial banks' resources by the end of September 1973.

6.24 With a view to imparting greater discipline in the use of credit, a minimum lending rate of 10 per cent was prescribed for all bank lendings from June 1,1973 with only a few exemptions namely, (a) advances covered by the Credit Guarantee Scheme; (b) advances against exports; (c) loans to primary cooperative societies; (d) loans for public sector food procurement, storage and distribution; and (e) loans under the Differential Interest Rates Scheme.

6.25 With the takeover of wholesale trade in wheat by Government, advances to wholesale traders in wheat were completely banned. In addition, banks operating in the main wheat producing States were advised on May 15, 1973 to undertake a special review of credit limits exceeding Rs. 20,000 against wheat to private parties so as to ensure that these limits were cancelled in the case of wholesale traders and appropriately fixed in the case of licensed retail traders. Restrictions, earlier imposed, on credit made available by banks to jute mills for holding of stocks were withdrawn, and with the larger availability of raw jute, scheduled commercial banks operating in the Eastern region were allowed from October 31, 1973 to finance inventories of raw jute with jute mills on merit up to a maximum of 4 months' consumption and finished goods equivalent to 6 weeks' sales.

6.26 As pointed out earlier, notwithstanding the greater use of the NLR mechanism and impounding of a part of bank deposits, the slack season of 1973 did not witness the usual seasonal return flow of credit, and in fact there was an unusually large expansion in bank credit in the months of September and October. It is clear that in a situation where bank deposits are increasing rapidly, the NLR mechanism can have an extremely limited effect on the banks' ability and willingness to expand credit, as ultimately, any measure to restrict access of commercial banks' to the Reserve Bank can be effective only to the extent that banks cannot finance additional credit out of their own resources. This is equally true of the technique of variable cash reserve ratio unless this ratio is adjusted frequently.

6.27 It is perhaps in recognition of this fact that the Reserve Bank decided on November 16, 1973 to indicate quantitative limits for the expansion of bank credit to the commercial sector (excluding advances for food procurement) during the busy season of 1973-74. Thus, commercial banks were informed that on account of acute inflationary pressures in the economy, credit expansion in sectors other than food procurement in the conventional busy season (end-October to end-April) of 1973-74 should not exceed Rs. 400 to 450 crores. The Reserve Bank also announced that if banks' resource position improved to a point so as to threaten an expansion of credit beyond this ceiling, further measures, such as impounding of additional deposits, would be taken. In order to ensure that credit to the commercial sector did not expand unduly at the cost of banks' investments in Government securities, the statutory liquidity requirement was raised from 30 to 32 per cent with effect from December 8, 1973. Banks were also informed that hereafter, recourse to refinance by the Reserve Bank should not be regarded as automatic even within the ambit of net liquidity ratio system and the maximum rate charegeable for such borrowings was increased from 12 to 15 per cent. In addition, banks were told on November 30, 1973 that ordinarily borrowings from the Reserve Bank would not exceed the following ceilings :—

(a) 1.5 per cent of a bank's total demand and time liabilities as on September 28, 1973 for the period between December 8, 1973 and January 11, 1974;

(b) 2 per cent of a bank's total demand and time liabilities as on September 28, 1973 for the period between January 12, 1974 and April 5, 1974; and

(c) 1 per cent of a bank's total demand and time liabilities as on September 28, 1973 for the period between April 6 and May 31, 1974.

This meant that scheduled commercial banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank (inclusive of refinance entitlements for export credit, lending to primary co-operatives and formers' service societies and for advances granted for public food procurement operations), could not ordinarily exceed Rs. 143 crores between December 8, 1973 and January 11, 1974; Rs. 191 crores between January 12 and April 5, 1974; and Rs. 95 crores between April 6 and May 31, 1974.

6.28 In addition to these measures, the Reserve Bank raised the minimum lending rate chargeable by banks from 10 per cent to 11 per cent, effective December 1, 1973. Earlier on November 16, 1973 the Bank announced that exemption from the minimum lending rate would be restricted only to individual small-scale industrial units with limits from a bank totalling less than Rs. 2 lakhs and individual agricultural borrowers with limits not exceeding Rs. 50,000. The restrictions imposed on small-scale industries have since been rescinded and commercial banks were also advised not to apply the norms relating to margins on advances laid down in respect of units covered by the Credit Guarantee Scheme. In the case of exports, while the maximum rate chargeable on deferred payment terms was retained at 6 per cent, for all other export credits the rate was increased from 7 to 8 per cent.

6.29 The busy season credit policy also contained certain modifications in the selective credit controls. The minimum lending rate for commodities covered by these controls was raised in most cases from 12 per cent to 13 per cent and the peak level of credit admissible in respect of all commodities covered under the scheme with the exception of sugar, gur and khandsari was linked to three preceding years i.e., 1970-71 to 1972-73 instead of three preceding seasons. In view of the takeover of wholesale trade in rice by the Assam Government, advances to traders against paddy/rice were banned except to dealers in paddy/rice authorised by the State Government. Advances against imported cotton and imported oilseeds/oils, which were exempt from the scheme of selective credit controls, as also advances against finished goods and stocks in process of cotton textiles including yarn and fabrics and yarn made out of man-made fibres, were brought within the purview of the scheme. Margins were increased in respect of processing units and for traders a margin of 40 per cent was stipulated along with a minimum lending rate of 13 per cent. The minimum margin on advances to the sugar industry was raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent for levy sugar and from 15 per cent to 25 per cent for free sale sugar. The minimum rate of interest on advances to sugar mills against free sale sugar not released from factories was fixed at 12 per cent and the rate on advances against free sale sugar released would be 13 per cent. Certain reductions in margins in respect of castorseed/linseed were also made as an export promotion measure.

6.30 Despite these measures, credit expansion in the first few months of the current busy season has been quite fast. In the process, banks' liquidity has been under strain. The Reserve Bank has continued to operate its policy with due flexibility so as to ensure that genuine credit needs for production are adequately met. It has thus allowed banks short-term discretionary refinance when this has been required. Further, on January 11,1974, the Reserve Bank announced its decision to exempt expect credit

from the quantitative ceiling on credit expansion and also to provide increased refinance facilities for export credit. Thus, the expansion in export credit over the average level of such credit during the period January —September 1973 will henceforward not be included in the aggregate non-food credit ceiling fixed earlier. On a rough basis, this involves an increase of Rs. 100 crores in the overall credit ceiling for the busy season announced earlier. Banks will also be provided with increased refinance facilities on a discretionary basis after a review of their performance in export sector and the sectoral development of credit. Such refinance assistance, though linked to export credit, would no doubt enable banks to meet the genuine demand for credit on a somewhat more liberal basis than before.

6.31 What will be the likely expansion of bank credit to the non-food commercial sector during the current busy season is difficult to assess at the present stage. The fact that non-food credit expanded by Rs. 447 crores between end-October, 1973 and end-January, 1974 indicates that utmost vigilance will be needed in the coming months in order to contain the expansion of credit within the overall ceiling fixed for the busy season. The experience of the preceding four years suggests not only that the period January to April usually witnesses a sizeable expansion of credit, but also that the increase during this period is often larger than during end-October to end-December. Thus, if the genuine needs of credit are to be met without upsetting the aggregate ceiling, there will have to be considerable redeployment of outstanding credit. In recognition of this fact the Reserve Bank advised banks on January 11, 1974 to undertake a careful review of all recent drawings of substantial amounts and to recall funds where there was evidence that money had been drawn in advance of immediate needs. Banks were also asked to ensure that the return flow of substantial funds made available by them in December 1973 for making tax payments was accelerated. The experience of the current busy season has highlighted the need for a well thought out sectoral deployment of credit especially in the context of an overall quantitative restriction on credit expansion. Following the directions and guidelines given by the Reserve Bank, there should be greater effort on the part of individual banks to formulate appropriate credit plans at micro level in order to translate the policies fully into meaningful action. With such follow-up efforts on the part of banks, it should be possible to ensure that essential sectors of the economy are not denied their legitimate credit requirements, within the overall quantitative ceiling of credit expansion.

Credit Policy : Some Limitations

6.32 The foregoing review of credit policy since November 1972 brings out the inherent difficulties that arise in successful implementation of a restrictive credit policy when accompanied by increased Government expenditure. Increased Government outlays financed by budgetary deficits directly add to the pressure of domestic demand and also increase the liquidity of the economy. When business firms expect prices to rise significantly, an increase in the cost of bank credit, brought about either by an increase in minimum lending rate or by higher cost of refinance provided to commercial banks by the Reserve Bank, cannot by itself exercise a strong restraining influence on the demand for bank credit. In any case, in so far as budget deficits inflate the growth of bank deposits, restrictions on refinance facilities are unlikely to be very successful in reducing banks' incentive and ability to expand credit. Mopping up of additional deposits with banks by increasing the statutory cash reserve ratio or the statutory liquidity requirement offers considerable potentialities for restricting the expansion of bank credit. However, a progressive increase in either of two, unaccompanied by a suitable upward revision in the interest rates payable either on impounded reserves or on Government securities, is likely to greatly affect the profits of commercial banks. Although profitability of commercial banks can never be an overriding consideration in the conduct of monetary policy, one cannot be indifferent to a sustained decline in bank profits associated with a particular technique of monetary control. In theory, quantitative selective controls appear very attractive. However, apart from their inherent administrative complexity, their effectiveness in controlling prices of sensitive agricultural commodities like foodgrains, vegetable oils, and raw cotton is limited by the fact that, thanks to a progressive tightening of the struture of selective credit controls in recent years bank credit now does not play a very significant role in financing private trading activities in many of these commodities. Simultaneously, with the progressive expansion of the role of the public sector trading agencies whose activities have to be financed with the help of bank credit, the scope for a flexible operation of credit policy without affecting the growth of productive sectors also gets diminished.

CHAPTER 7

FOREIGN TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Movements in Reserves and Balance of Payments

7.1 Balance of payments data currently are not available beyond June 1972. As a result an accurate dis-aggregated analysis of latest developments in our international payments is not possible at this stage. However, it is possible to draw inferences about the main directions of the balance of payments from such data as movements in foreign exchange reserves, customs trade returns, aid flows and transactions in foreign exchange of authorised dealers.

7.2 Movements in foreign exchange reserves, which are a manifestation of the net outcome of external transactions, showed a decline of Rs. 2 crores in 1972-73. This is not, however, an exact measure of the balance of payments gap, as there was a fortuitious gain of Rs. 31 crores in reserves, on account of revaluation of foreign assets held in currencies, which had appreciated following the floatation of major currencies. When allowance is made for this gain, the imbalance in external transactions, as measured by net draft on foreign exchange reserves, amounted to Rs. 33 crores in 1972-73. This contrasts with a gain of Rs. 116.4 crores in reserves in 1971-72. In 1971-72, the increase in reserves, to a large extent, reflected the allocation of SDRs worth Rs. 74.7 crores by the I.M.F. and a gain of Rs. 17.9 crores from revaluation of foreign assets as a result of the appreciation of some of the major currencies.

7.3 It is interesting to note that India's reserves recorded a mild decline in 1972-73 in spite of a substantial surplus of Rs. 164.2 crores in trade balance as revealed by the DGCI&S data. This is partly explained by an adverse movement in disbursements of external assistance, which declined by Rs. 168 crores in that year. In addition, debt service payments by India rose by Rs. 28 crores in that year. Moreover, the suplus in trade balance in 1972-73 was partly accounted for by credit-financed exports to Bangladesh as well as a substantial increase in rupee exports to East European countries, which did not add to foreign exchange earnings. As a result of the operation of these factors, in 1972-73, payments in foreign exchange were somewhat larger than total receipts in foreign exchange leading to a fall in reserves.

TABLE 7.1

India's Foreign Exchange Reserves

(Rs. crores)

End of Year/Month	Gold* & Foreign Exchange	SDRs*	Total reserves	Variations in reserves	Accruals of fresh SDRs	Variations in reserves excluding fresh accruals of SDRs (5—6)	Net Drawings from (+)/repayments (—) to IMF	Variation in reserves of gross transactions with IMF (7—8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1967-68	538.6	..	538.6	60.2	..	60.2	24.4	35.8
1968-69	576.7	..	576.7	38.1	..	38.1	—58.5	96.6
1969-70	728.9	92.0	820.9	244.2	94.5	149.7	—125.4	275.1
1970-71	620.6	111.7	732.3	—88.6	75.4	—164.0	—176.3**	12.3
1971-72	662.9	185.8	848.7	116.4	74.7	41.7	..	41.7
1972-73	661.7	184.9	846.6	—2.1	..	—2.1	..	—2.1
Jan. 1974	592.6	183.9	776.5	—70.1	..	—70.1	..	—70.1

*Between 20th December, 1971 and June 1972 the rupee equivalent of foreign currencies, other than the Canadian dollar, was derived from central rates. Canadian dollars were valued at the monthly average of spot buying and selling rates in New York. From July 1972 onwards sterling has been valued at the avearage of the spot buying and selling rates of the Reserve Bank of India; other foreign currency balances, including holdings of Canadian dollars, have been converted into reupees on the basis of cross rates based on monthly averages of spot buying and selling rates in London. Gold and SDRs, however, have been valued throughout at their pre-December 1971 rupee prices.

**Includes outlay for purchase of gold abroad for gold quota payments to the IMF.

7.4 On the basis of some indirect evidence, it appears that the fall in reserves in 1972-73 might have been greater but for the improvement in the invisible account due to reduction in leakages of foreign exchange. The increase in international price of gold in the wake of continued uncertainty in the foreign exchange markets narrowed the margin between the domestic and international price of gold, resulting in a reduction in the demand for foreign exchange for financing illegal activities of gold smugglers.

7.5 Judging by the movement in reserves, India's international payments in 1973-74 suffered a considerable deterioration, despite continued good performance of exports. Foreign exchange reserves, which had shown an increase of Rs. 62 crores in the first 4 months, declined in the subsequent period so that over the first 10 months of the current year there was a draft on reserves of Rs. 70 crores. There are indications that the pressure on balance of payments arose from a substantial increase in payments for imports which were financed from India's foreign exchange resources. India had to import, in the wake of a shortfall in domestic production, substantial quantities of food-grains in 1973-74 which may cost over Rs. 350 crores. Similarly, foreign exchange outlay on imports of crude oil would go up drastically as a result of the recent price rise. It is likely that India may have to spend in the current year over Rs. 500 crores on imports of crude oil and oil products from abroad. There has also been a rise in international prices of some of the other important items of India's imports such as fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, steel etc. The loss of reserves during the current year would indicate that the increase in import payments in free foreign exchange could not have been met by a corresponding increase in either export earnings or from inflow of aid, despite the fact that receipts under the latter two heads may have shown some increase in the current year.

Balance of Trade

7.6 Although balance of payments data are not available after June 1972, customs data are available for exports and imports during 1972-73 as well as for the first eight months of 1973-74. According to DGCI&S data, the balance of trade position improved from a deficit of Rs. 216.31 crores in 1971-72 to a surplus of Rs. 164.16 crores in 1972-73, which represents a net improvement of Rs. 380.47 crores. A substantial part of the imporvement in trade position was, however, due to credit financed and, in the long run, non-sustainable exports to Bangladesh. During the first eight months of 1973-74, for which customs data are available, the balance of trade showed a deficit of Rs. 70.99 crores as against a surplus of Rs. 156.07 crores during the corresponding period in the previous year. During this period while exports registered an increase of 20.8 per cent, imports went up by 45.0 per cent, due mainly to increase in food imports and higher international prices of our major imports.

Imports

7.7 Aggregate imports during 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 1796.7 crores as against Rs. 1824.5 crores in 1971-72, thereby recording a fall of Rs. 27.8 crores or 1.5 per cent. A major reason for the decline was the reduction in imports of foodgrains which fell by Rs. 50.4 crores or 38.4 per cent. Other commodities, the imports of which declined substantially during 1972-73 were raw cotton, animal and vegetable oils and fats, newsprint and iron and steel. On the other hand, there was an increase in imports of petroleum products, non-metallic mineral manufactures, chemicals, fertilizers and fertilizer materials and machinery and transport equipment. The variations in import value of other commodities as compared to the position in 1971-72 was relatively small.

7.8 The imports of major commodity groups since 1970-71 are shown in the table below :

TABLE 7.2

Commodity Composition of India's Imports

(Rs. crores)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	April to July 1973-74	April to July 1972-73	Percentage change during Apr.-July 1973 over Apr.-July 1972
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Food	213.0	131.2	80.8	77.3	10.3	650.5
2. Raw cotton	98.8	113.4	90.9	25.4	41.0	38.0
3. Raw jute	0.1	..	1.1	7.4	..	..
4. Animal & vegetable oils and fats	38.5	46.5	24.8	9.8	7.0	40.0
5. Fertilizer & fertilizer materials	99.9	111.3	139.2	40.7	25.8	57.8
6. Petroleum & Petroleum products	135.9	194.1	204.0	93.9	62.8	49.5
7. Metals	266.4	340.0	318.7	104.6	109.9	—4.8
8. Machinery & transport equipment	394.7	470.6	496.1	193.2	157.5	22.7
9. Others	386.9	417.4	441.1	155.3	136.8	13.5
Total Imports	1,634.2	1,824.5	1,796.7	707.6	551.1	28.4

Source : DGCI&S

7.9 Because of a comfortable foodgrains situation, arising on account of a bumper crop in 1970-71 and sizable stocks held by the public sector agencies, imports of foodgrains were stopped in the first half of 1972-73. However, following the failure of monsoons in 1972-73, which affected the kharif production, imports were resumed in the second half of the year. Against 1.7 million tonnes of import orders placed during December, 1972 to March, 1973, the actual imports during 1972-73 were 0.8 million tonnes valued at Rs. 81 crores compared to 2.1 million tonnes valued at Rs. 131 crores in 1971-72. The imports of fruits and vegetables increased by 41 per cent in 1972-73, due mainly to higher imports of cashewnuts required to meet the increased demand for export of processed cashewnuts and liberalisation of import policy.

7.10 Imports of raw cotton declined from 1.6 lakh tonnes in 1971-72 to 1.1 lakh tonnes in 1972-73; the carry over of stocks from the previous year and the rise in international prices seem to have had a restraining effect upon imports. Imports of raw wool declined from 17 million kgs. in 1971-72 to 10 million kgs. in 1972-73.

7.11 There was a small decline in imports of crude oil, but imports of petroleum products increased from Rs. 47 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 59 crores in 1972-73. The import bill for mineral fuels and lubricants would have been higher but for the liquidation of stocks built up earlier.

7.12 Import of animal and vegetable oils and fats declined by about Rs. 22 crores in 1972-73 as compared to 1971-72. Although output of major oilseeds, particularly of groundnuts, declined in 1972-73, the shortfall could not be made good by imports in 1972-73, as orders placed abroad partly spilled over to imports in 1973-74.

7.13 Imoprts of organic chemicals increased by Rs. 22.7 crores in 1972-73 but there was a decline in imports of inorganic chemicals by Rs. 5.7 crores. In regard to fertilizers, the tight international supply position, which started developing in the beginning of 1972, created difficulties in importing adequate quantities of fertilizers even at the higher prices. Nevertheless, imports of finished fertilizers increased from 9.97 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 89.97 crores in 1971-72 to 11.94 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 121.26 crores in 1972-73.

7.14 There was a decline in imports of paper-board by Rs. 4.2 crores (12 per cent) and of newsprint by Rs. 7.1 crores (26 per cent). Imports of steel declined by about 0.1 million tonnes or Rs. 20.5 crores in 1972-73 as compared to 1971-72. The value of imports of non-ferrous metals during 1972-73 was constant at a level of about Rs. 102 crores reached in 1971-72. The appreciable reduction in imports of aluminium was offset by increased imports of other non-ferrous metals.

7.15 The value of imports of machinery went up in 1972-73 to sustain the increased tempo of development. Imports in the case of electrical machinery recorded a sharp increase (18 per cent). The import value of non-electrical machinery increased by 5 per cent but there was a decline in the import of transport equipment by 8 per cent.

7.16 Prices of our imports rose substantially in 1972-73. Barring a few commodities, the unit value of a majority of our imports recorded a significant increase. For example, the percentage increased in unit value of imports was 50 per cent in the case of cereals and cereal preparations, 27 per cent in the case of raw wool, 13 per cent in the case of raw cotton, 12.5 per cent in the case of fertilizers and 23 per cent in the case of tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel. These was also a substantial increase in international prices of edible oils, and non-ferrous metals in the second half of 1972-73.

7.17 According to the DGCI&S data, available for the first eight months of 1973-74, imports recorded an increase of 45.0 per cent during this period over the corresponding period of the previous year. This increase was largely due to a step up in imports of foodgrains as well as a sharp rise in international prices of our principal imports. Commodity-wise detail of imports are available only for the first four months, April to July, 1973. These show that except a few items like raw cotton, raw cashewnuts, pulp and waste paper and iron and steel, the value of imports of the remaining commodities increased during this period. Imports of foodgrains, petroleum, fertilizers, chemical elements and compounds, paper, oils and fats, non-metallic mineral manufactures, non-ferrous metals, raw jute and machinery went up substantially.

7.18 The rise in prices of imports witnessed in 1972-73 was accentuated in 1973-74. International prices of different varieties of prime steel recorded an increase of 60 to 120 per cent, between January and end November, 1973. During the same period, price of copper increased by 104 per cent, zinc by 351 per cent, lead by 50 per cent, tin by 45 per cent, edible oils by 90 to 120 per cent, raw cotton by 80 to 100 per cent, pulp by 25 per cent and wheat by 120 per cent. On average, prices obtaining in international markets between April to November, 1973 were higher as compared to (average) prices in 1972-73 by 60 to 90 per cent in the case sulphur, 40 to 70 per cent for rock phosphate, 100 to 200 per cent for chemicals and 30 to 45 per cent for newsprint. On top of these price increases, crude oil prices recorded an abrupt and steep increase in the later part of the year. Shipping freight rates on imports also went up. As a result, despite satisfactory export performance, there was a considerable erosion of our import capacity in volume terms.

7.19 With stagnation in domestic production of steel and fertilizers and increase in international prices, the value of imports is likely to show a substantial growth in the second half of 1973-74. The value of imports of petroleum and petroleum products is likely to increase by more than 100 per cent this year. Import licensing in April to October, 1973 was higher by 29 per cent as campared to the corresponding

period in the previous year and this will be reflected, at least partly, in higher imports in the second half of the year. Against 4 million tonnes of foodgrains purchased from USA, Argentina and Canada from December, 1972 to September, 1973, only about 2 million tonnes had actually been imported till the end of September, 1973. The import of the remaining 2 million tonnes during the rest of the year is likely to inflate our import bill still further during 1973-74.

7.20 An interesting point about the behaviour of imports in the last few years is that there does not seem to be any obvious link between the level of economic activity in different sectors of the economy in a particular year and the level of imports. Thus, as mentioned elsewhere in the Survey although the output of foodgrains declined in both 1971-72 and 1972-73, the total imports of food in both these years were lower than in 1970-71. Similarly, total non-food imports increased by about 19 per cent in 1971-72 although the growth in industrial production was only a little more than 3 per cent in that year and the level of public investment was no higher than in the previous year. As against this, non-food imports in 1972-73 were almost at the same level as in the previous year despite the fact that industrial production grew by over 5 per cent, and public sector outlay on investment is also believed to have accelerated significantly.

7.21 The lack of any precise correlation between imports and the level of economic activity in any particular year is not surprising in an economy with an extremely low import coefficient. Normally one would expect a closer relationship between the pace of industrial activity and non-food imports. However, since industries based on domestic agricultural raw materials account for a substantial share of industrial output in India, the relationship between the level of industrial activity and the behaviour of non-food imports gets blurred. In any case, since foreign exchange in our economy is a highly scarce input, the increased demand for imports leads to an actual increase in imports only if the required imports (or the industries in whose production these imports enter as vital inputs) are high on the list of national priorities. Even otherwise, in a regime of tight import controls, there are inevitable time lags of varying length between an identification of the need for import, the licensing of imports and the actual arrival of imports. International market conditions with respect to price and availability of a particular commodity, as also the amount and the nature of external assistance, also influence the volume and composition of imports during any particular year.

Import Licensing

7.22 The following table shows the trend of issue of import licences to principal categories of importers since 1969-70.

TABLE 7.3

Trend in Import Licensing

(Rs. crores)

1	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	April to October 1972-73	April to October 1973-74
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Established importers	43.8	41.8	40.8	55.3	33.1	14.3
2. Actual users	301.2	311.9	368.3	376.0	180.3	199.4
3. DGTD units	274.8	385.0	252.7	171.2	90.6	85.4
4. Small scale industries	65.6	83.3	118.0	86.4	37.5	29.6
5. Registered exporters	85.9	94.7	93.4	136.0	71.0	77.3
6. Capital goods/heavy electrical plant	73.2	127.1	252.2	268.0	133.6	148.3
7. Customs clearance permits	43.6	32.9	32.0	58.1	38.1	35.5
8. State trading agencies	242.8	444.6	587.6	620.9	296.2	549.8
Others	72.9	112.7	108.7	83.8	54.9	62.4
Total	1,203.7	1,633.9	1,853.7	1,855.7	935.3	1,202.0

7.23 There was a steep increase of about Rs. 430 crores in the value of import licences in 1970-71, as restrictions on imports were relaxed. The higher tempo of issuance of import licences was continued in 1971-72 when import licences issued to actual users, small scale industries, capital goods and heavy electrical plants and state trading agencies recorded a big increase.

7.21 The overall level of import licensing in 1972-73 was almost at the same level as in 1971-72 but significant changes took place in import licensing for various categories. The import licensing for registered exporters showed the maximum increase of 46 per cent due to the higher value of import replenishment licences issued as a result of increase in exports. Licensing for imports of capital goods/heavy electrical plant also showed an increase of about 6 per cent. There was, however, a fall in the value of import licences issued to small scale industries as part of their import requirements were to be met out of release orders issued for canalised imports.

7.25 The value of import licences issued during the first 7 months of 1973-74 recorded an increase of Rs. 267 crores over the corresponding period of the previous year. There was a spurt in licences issued to state trading agencies which showed an increase of 86 per cent during this period. There was also an increase in licences issued to actual users, registered exporters and for capital goods/heavy electrical plant. There was, however, a steep fall in licences issued to established importers as a result of reduction in quotas for a number of items. Licences issued to small scale industries also showed a small decline during this period. The decline of 6 per cent

in licences issued to DGTD units during this period was due to progressive canalisation of imports through state trading agencies. As mentioned earlier despite considerable liberalisation in import policy for small scale industries, total import licensing for the small scale industries declined in 1972-73 as well as in the first seven months of 1973-74. This was mainly due to the fact that an increasing proportion of the requirements of these industries was to be met by way of release orders consequent on increasing emphasis on canalisation of imports through public sector trading agencies. Among the small scale industries, the import licensing for priority industries has shown an increasing trend since 1971-72.

Exports

7.26 1972-73 was an extremely good year for our exports. According to the DGCI&S data, India's exports reached a record level of Rs. 1960.89 crores in 1972-73, showing an increase of 21.9 per cent over the preceding year. This compares with an annual compound rate of growth of about 5.8 per cent in the first three years of the Fourth Plan ending in 1971-72. If exports to Bangladesh are excluded for 1971-72 and 1972-73, export growth in 1972-73, still works out to 15.2 per cent. This represents the highest rate of growth of exports achieved in a single year since the end of the Korean war.

7.27 Exports during 1972-73 benefited from international commodity boom in respect of a number of our export commodities as well as the depreciation of Indian rupee in relation to the currencies of Japan, West Germany, France and other West European countries, (except) the U.K., since there was no change in the rupee's central rate designated in terms of pound sterling). Although price factors played an important part in boosting the value of exports during the year, the volume of exports also registered a high rate of growth (11.3 per cent). With a few exceptions, growth in exports was shared by both traditional and non-traditional export commodities.

7.28 The most significant gains in exports were recorded by the following items : leather and leather manufactures, oilcakes and vegetable oils, and handicrafts. These together accounted for almost half of the total increase in exports during the year. The increase in exports of leather goods was specially phenomenal; these exports were almost twice as high as in 1971-72. Other items which showed a substantial growth were mineral fuels and lubricants, unmanufactured tobacco, cotton textiles, engineering goods, fish and fish preparations, coffee and cashew kernels. A substantial part of the increase in exports of tobacco cotton textiles and engineering goods was attributable to increased exports to Bangladesh. Commodities which showed a decline in exports in 1972-73 over the level reached in 1971-72 are jute and jute manufactures, tea, rubber manufactures, iron and steel, manganese ore, sugar and spices.

TABLE 7.4

Exports : Major Commodities

(Value in Rs. crores)

	1971-72	1972-73	Percentage variation between 1971-72 and 1972-73	April—August 1972-73	April—August 1973-74	Percentage variation between Apr.—Aug. 1972 & Apr.—Aug. 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Oilcakes	40.2	74.8	86.1	24.4	67.7	177.5
2. Tobacco	45.1	63.9	41.7	40.0	44.8	12.0
3. Fish & fish preparations	42.0	54.5	29.8	23.5	34.1	45.1
4. Tea	156.3	147.3	—5.8	57.5	46.5	—19.1
5. Coffee	22.1	32.9	48.9	13.4	20.8	55.2
6. Cashew kernels	61.3	68.8	12.2	33.7	38.5	14.2
7. Iron ore	104.7	109.8	4.9	33.9	45.9	35.4
8. Cotton textiles	106.5	153.6	44.2	51.4	65.2	26.8
9. Jute manufactures	265.3	250.0	—5.8	114.8	102.0	—11.1
10. Leather, leather manufactures (excluding footwear)	90.8	174.5	92.2	59.5	83.4	40.2
11. Engineering goods	122.3	138.7	13.4	52.2	55.8	6.9
12. Handicrafts	81.7	119.7	46.5	45.0	47.5	5.6
13. Others	469.9	572.5	21.8	207.8	212.5	2.3
Total (Export)	1,608.2	1,960.9	21.9	757.1	851.7	12.5

Source: DGCI&S.

7.29 It may be recalled that exports of jute manufactures had enjoyed exceptionally buoyant demand conditions in 1971-72 partly because of disruption of supplies to the world markets from Bangladesh and partly because of low level of stocks with overseas consumers, particularly carpet manufacturers, in the U.S.A Export prices were also high, and as a result India's exports of jute manufactures had increased from Rs. 190 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 265 crores in 1971-72. In 1972-73, however, exports amounted to only Rs. 250 crores. The decline in exports in 1972-73 was a result of several factors, e.g., re-emergence of Bangladesh jute industry as a significant supplier to world markets as well as increasing price competition from synthetics during the year. Even then export performance in respect of jute goods in 1972-73 was much better than in years previous to 1971-72 (exports amounted to Rs. 207 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 190 crores in 1970-71). The behaviour of exports of tea in 1972-73, however, was much more unsatisfactory. Exports of tea were only Rs. 147 crores as compared to Rs. 156 crores in 1971-72. At this level, tea exports show a fairly stagnant trend since 1966-67. Exports of Indian tea continued to suffer from stiffer competition from East Africa in the U.K. market. Tea has also not derived any benefit from the international commodity boom and unit value for tea in 1972-73 was about the same as in 1971-72 and appreciably lower than in 1967-68 and 1968-69.

7.30 Among traditional exports, the most encouraging performance was in respect of cotton textiles. Exports of cotton textiles increased from Rs. 106.5 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 153.6 crores in 1972-73, or by 44 per cent. This was a welcome reversal of the trend witnessed in the previous three years when exports of cotton textiles had remained stagnant around Rs. 100 crores. This substantial expansion in exports of cotton textiles was attributable to a comfortable supply position of raw cotton as well as strong demand conditions abroad. Export prices were also high during the year. Among cotton textiles, growth in exports of cotton apparel, which is an item with relatively high value-added, was specially welcome. These reached a comparatively high level of Rs. 30 crores as compared to Rs. 14 crores in 1971-72 and only Rs. 8.6 crores in 1970-71.

7.31 Among other traditional exports, exports of oilcakes reached a new high of Rs, 75 crores in 1972-73. These exports benefited from the tight supply position in the international markets as well as higher demand from Poland, Japan and the USSR. In fact, exports of oilcakes would have been much higher but for domestic shortages consequent on a decline in production of oilseeds in 1971-72 and 1972-73 . The bulk of increase in the exports of unmanufactured tobacco was due to larger offtake by the USSR and Bangladesh. Demand for cashew kernels, coffee and handicrafts was also strong in world markets. However, it may be mentioned that increased exports of cashew nuts are largely dependent on imports of raw materials as internal production of these is inadequate. The same applies to exports of gems and jewellery where the net gain in foreign exchange from exports essentially represents domestic value added in processing imported rough diamonds and stones. Export performance in these items is to a considerable extent dependent on the availability of raw materials at suitable prices in the world markets.

7.32 Amoung non-traditional products, exports of engineering goods, after a disappointing performance in 1971-72, increased by 13 per cent in 1972-73 (from Rs. 122 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 139 crores). The increase was largely on account of exports to Bangaldesh; export performance of engineering goods in other markets continued to be sluggish for second year in succession. Industry attributes rather unsatisfactory performance of exports of engineering goods in recent years to a continuing shortage of steel, combined with high domestic prices and widespread power shortages which had an adverse effect on domestic production of engineering goods. However, since exports of engineering goods (for most firms as well as for the industry as a whole) account for only a small part of production, the slackening of exports in recent years is, to a substantial degree, the result of improved sales and profit prospects in the domestic market.

7.33 Exports of iron ore which had declined slightly in 1971-72 showed some recovery in 1972-73. Export performance of marine products was particularly encouraging; the value of exports reached Rs. 55 crores in 1972-73 as compared to Rs. 42 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 31 crores in 1970-71. Average export prices were also high, leading to a significant increase in unit values for the second year in succession.

7.34 All categories of leather and leather manufactures showed a sharp increase in exports during the year. In view of large export orders, however, the leather industry in the country faced difficulties regarding the supply of raw materials. With a view to regulating the supply of raw materials, exports of semi-processed hides and skins were canalised through STC in December, 1972 and quantitative restrictions were imposed on exports of semi-processed hides and skins. Contrary to the experience of previous years, in 1972-73, a substantial part of growth in exports of leather goods was accounted for by chrome tanned and finished leather manufactures.

7.35 During the first eight months of 1973-74, export earnings at Rs. 1488 crores represent an increase of 21 per cent over the value of exports during the corresponding period of 1972-73. However, the figures for 1973-74 and 1972-73 are not comparable because some exports to Bangladesh, particularly those of foodgrains, which took place in earlier part of 1972-73 were recorded in export statistics only towards the end of the year. If suitable adjustments are made for this factor, the rate of growth in exports during the first eight months of 1973-74 may be lower. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the export performance in first eight months of 1973-74 remained quite satisfactory.

7.36 Commodity-wise details of exports are available only for the period April-August 1973. These show, with a few exceptions, a continuation of the rising trend in export earnings witnessed during 1972-73. Exports of oilcakes, vegetable oils, marine products, leather and leather manufactures and cotton textiles continued to grow at a high rate. Exports of jute goods and tea recorded a sharp fall during this period. Exports of iron ore and coffee during the period, however, increased at a much faster rate than in the corresponding period of last year, while exports of handicrafts increased at a much lower rate. Exports of engineering goods, after picking up in 1972-73, showed a smaller increase during this period. This probably reflected the worsening situation with regard to power availability and shortage of steel.

7.37 As mentioned earlier, in 1972-73, an important reason for the appreciable increase in value of India's exports was the world commodity boom. Barring a few items like tobacco, mica, cotton yarn, ferro-manganese and pepper, all the other export commodities benefited from an increase in the unit value of exports. Major items accounting for more than 20 per cent increase in unit values were fish and fish preparations, raw wool, lac, cardamom, sugar, oilcakes, vegetable oils, iron and steel scrap, E.I. tanned hides and skins and fabrics of art silk. The boom in prices seems to have continued during the year 1973-74, and there was an appreciable increase in the unit value of exports of vegetable oils and oilcakes, unmanufactured tobacco, lac, raw wool, coffee, iron and steel scrap, cotton textiles, iron ore, cashew nuts, marine products and ferro-manganese, during the first five months of 1973-74.

7.38 It should be mentioned that value of exports, expressed in terms of rupees, tends to overstate our earnings in foreign exchange during a period when a number of major currencies, which have been floating, have appreciated in relation to the rupee. In the last eighteen months, exchange rate changes among the worlds major currencies have been both frequent and quantitatively very significant. If adjustments are made for exchange rate fluctuations, weighted by proportions of our trade different countries, the rate of growth of exports is likely to be lower than the nominal growth rate registered during this period.

7.39 In view of these factors as well as a number of uncertainties that row prevail in the international trade and monetary field as a result of the oil situation, it would be a mistake to view the export performance of 1972-73 and the first eight months of 1973-74 as a permanent change in our export prospects. While the behaviour of exports since 1972-73 has been highly satisfactory, there is no room for complacency on this score.

Trade Policy Developments

7.40 The role of state trading agencies in foreign trade was further enlarged during 1973-74, and import substitution was encouraged through restriction on imports of those commodities whose domestic production had increased. The basic policy of export promotion through provision of export assistance and incentives was continued with suitable modifications in export duties, provision of compensatory cash support and import replenishments.

7.41 Twenty additional items were added to the list of items canalised through public sector agencies in 1973-74 as against a similar addition of 70 items in 1972-73. The number of canalised import commodies thus increased to over 200 items. Canalisation of imports can be an important means of reducing import costs by securing economies of bulk buying and bulk shipment.

7.42 According to the import policy for 1973-74, the Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre (IRMAC), set up by the State Trading Corporation, further expanded its activities for supply of 'off-the-shelf' raw materials. The 'steel bank' set up by the HSL is similarly going to organise bulk imports of about a million tonne of steel to enable the actual and priority users to obtain supplies ex-stock against their valid import licences. DGTD units were allowed to apply for issue of advance release orders for canalised items for values not exceeding 25 per cent of their annual requirements.

7.43 Priority treatment by greater allocation of imported inputs was extended to 11 more industries in 1973-74, bringing their total number to 70. Import of machinery is now allowed on a more liberal basis against replenishment licences. About 14 new items were included for need-based replenishment of imported raw materials of priority industries and exporters. These include certain varieties of bar steel, and aluminium, electronic components and goods, machinery, chemicals, floor coverings, natural silk and nylon fabrics. The licensing of import requirements of small scale industries was further liberalised particularly for priority industries, new units and for units in backward areas. The scheme for the grant of facilities to eligible Export Houses was also enlarged to enable small scale industries to strengthen their export effort.

7.44 During 1973-74, a number of items (about 220) for which indigenous production had developed were taken off the permissible list and import of 55 items was restricted. These include certain types of machinery and components, dyes, drugs and chemicals. Quotas for established importers were further reduced in respect of 26 items. Import of spare parts was, however, liberalised.

7.45 The scheme of compulsory export obligation was extended to large scale units in six more industries, namely, radio receivers, cosmetics, toileteries, playing cards, spectacle frames and vacuum flasks. Supplies of indigenous materials at international prices to exporters will be treated as exports for the purpose of benefits under the import policy. Additional compensatory financing from the Market Development Fund has been allowed since the beginning of the

current year to some of the engineering and other exporters who increase their exports over the 1972-73 level. Rates of compensatory cash assistance on exports were adjusted for some items. Liberalisation of imports was also effected in the case of manufacturer—exporters, including those engaged in small scale indutries who increase their exports.

7.46 To encourage remittance from abroad, a scheme affording special facilities for import of machinery and raw materials upto Rs. 5 lakhs to persons of Indian origin returning or residing abroad was introduced in 1972-73. A special feature of the import policy for 1973-74 was to enlarge the limit of licences eligible under the scheme to Rs. 25 lakhs in the case of technology intensive industries, subject to certain conditions. Till the middle of Jan., 1974, licences worth Rs. 4.9 crores were sanctioned under the scheme.

7.47 With a view to encouraging export of jute goods, the export duty on carpet backing was reduced from Rs. 700 to Rs. 200 per tonne for carpet backing weighing 7½ ozs. or more per sq. yard and Rs. 300 for carpet backing weighing less than 7½ ozs per sq. yard in June, 1973. In August, 1973 the export duty on hessian was reduced from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne. Simultaneously, the export duty of Rs. 150 per tonne on sacking (cloth and bags) which was in existence since March, 1969, was abolished. On the other hand, export duties were levied on mica splittings of certain types (20 per cent), tanned hides of bovine animals (10 per cent) and black iron ore (Rs. 7 per tonne). The export duty on hides, skins and leather, tanned and untanned of all sorts, but excluding snake skins and manufactures of leather, was raised from 10 to 20 per cent in January, 1974.

7.48 In order to encourage import substitution, regulatory rates of import duty were imposed in December, 1971 in the wake of war with Pakistan. These duties were modified in 1972-73 so that most articles were liable to pay a regulatory duty of 5 or 10 per cent depending on the rate of basic duty. These regulatory duties were substituted by auxiliary duties at 5 to 20 per cent with effect from 1st March, 1973. There were also certain selective upward revisions of existing duties on machinery and allied items, raw cotton, copper and stainless steel sheets, nylon yarn used in the manufacture of tyres and cinematorgraphic films.

7.49 Since December, 1968, the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has been operating a scheme of credit to suppliers who export engineering goods and services on deferred payment terms. There was a steep fall in the export credits sanctioned by IDBI in 1972-73 due to fall in demand for such credits by Indian exporters in view of exchange risks during a period of floating rates. A new scheme of buyers' credit for large value exports of engineering goods, was started in December, 1973 to grant credits directly to foreign buyers in connection with the export to them of capital goods from India.

External Assistance

7.50 In recent years, there has been a considerable reduction in India's dependence on external assistance. In 1971-72, net aid financed only about 20 per cent of India's imports as compared to over 40 per cent in 1967-68. In 1972-73 the proportion of imports financed by net aid was even smaller at 9 per cent. The proportion of investment financed by net aid, which had increased from 19 per cent during the Second Plan to 27 per cent in 1967-68, declined substantially during the Fourth Plan, when it is estimated to be no higher than 8 per cent.

7.51 The gross inflow of aid utilised by India fell from Rs. 1196 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 666 crores in 1972-73. It is estimated that the utilisation of external assistance may increase to Rs. 787 crores in 1973-74, but even at this level, it would be Rs. 409 crores less than the aid disbursements six years ago. The decline in concessional imports of food is a major factor which has contributed to the fall in aid disbursements, there being virtually no such imports in the last two years as against imports of Rs. 330 crores in 1967-68.

7.52 Disbursements of aid, however, do not indicate the net transfer of resources to India, since India has to pay substantial amounts to the donor countries and institutions towards debt servicing in the form of repayments of prinicpal and interest payments. Taking account of such reverse flows, the net transfer of resources received by India showed a substantial decline in recent years, having fallen from Rs. 863 crores in 1967-68 to about Rs. 159 crores in 1972-73. It is estimated that in 1973-74 the net transfer may increase to Rs. 275 crores.

TABLE 7. 5

Inflow of External Assistance : Gross and Net

(Rs. crores)

Items	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (Estimates)
I. Gross disbursements of which :	1,196	903	856	791	834	666	787
(a) PL 480 food*	285	131	128	57			
(b) PL 480 non-food*	57	27	41	32	112	4	..
(c) Other food assistance	45	55	19	36	32	..	..
II. Total debt servicing of which :	333	375	412	450	479	507	512
(a) Amortisation payments	211	236	268	290	299	327	332
(b) Interest payments	122	139	144	160	180	180	180
III. Net flow of assistance (I-II)	863	528	444	341	355	159	275

*Includes assistance by way of imports under rupee payment terms and under convertible currency credits.

NOTE :—Gross aid disbursements take into account debt relief inclsive of debt rescheduling/postponements etc. Debt service payments relate to those involving foreign exchange and through export of goods.

7.53 The debt burden which has been mounting rapidly in the recent past poses a serious problem in the management of external resources of the country. Debt service payments, consisting of amortization and interest payments, amounted to Rs. 142 crores in 1961-62 and rose steadily in the next decade and reached a level of Rs. 479 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 507 crores in 1972-73. It is estimated that these payments would further rise to Rs. 512 crores in 1973-74. A fast increase in debt service payments has had the direct effect of diminishing the net availability of external resources for financing development. These payments, which formed about 28 per cent of all aid received by India in 1967-68 constituted more than three fourth of gross aid disbursement in 1972-73, so that in effect the net transfer of resources to India was slightly less than one-quarter of gross aid inflow in 1972-73.

7.54 Debt service payments directly impinge on the freely usable resources of foreign exchange available to India for financing imports of those commodities which are not normally financed by aid. Debt service payments which have to be made in free foreign exchange, also create an additional burden in that the purchasing power of resources thus transferred to the developed countries is higher than that of resources made available by these countries which are normally tied and can be used only for procurement of goods in the donor countries. The debt service problem has recently received the attention of the donor countries and multilateral institutions and it has been recognised that a measure of debt relief should be extended to India so as not to impair unduly her external resource position. India accordingly received debt relief of the order of U.S. 100 million a year for four years from 1968-69 to 1971-72. The debt relief received by India increased to $ 148 million in 1972-73. The estimate for 1973-74 is $ 170 million.

7.55 The Aid India Consoritum, which met in June 1973, considered that it would be desirable to extend to India non project assistance (including debt relief) of about U.S. $ 700 million and project assistance of about U.S. $ 500 million for 1973-74. During the first nine months of 1973-74, fresh aid authorisation have amounted to U.S. $ 990 million as against U.S. $ 638 million during the corresponding period last year. In addition, a wheat loan of 2 million tonnes was extended by USSR in 1973-74. The loan is repayable through exports of wheat in subsequent years.

7.56 The increase in authorisations of external assistance in the current year is substantially due to larger assistance from IDA and Czechoslovakia. Authorisations by the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and Italy have also been higher. As compared to authorisations, the total disbursements of assistance in 1973-74 are likely to show a relatively smaller increase. The pipeline assistance at the end of 1973-74 may therefore be higher than at the end of 1972-73.

External Environment and Export Prospects

7.57 From the point of view of balance of payments, perhaps the most important development of the year was the steep rise in the price of crude oil. Because of price escalation, total imports of oil as a percentage of India's exports are likely to increase from nearly 10 per cent in 1972-73 to about 20 per cent in 1973-74, and may increase to above 40 per cent in 1974-75 even after the most severe economies in oil imports are effected. These figures, however, do not provide the full measure of the balance of payments impact of the increase in cost of importing oil within a short period of one year. If India's bilateral trade, which does not result in free foreign exchange earnings, is excluded, the relevant figures for oil imports as a percentage of free foreign exchange earnings are likely to rise from 14 per cent in 1972-73 to 25 per cent in 1973-74, and might exceed 50 per cent in 1974-75.

7.58 The fact that we have to pay a great deal more for our oil imports has highlighted the importance of further strengthening of our export promotion efforts so that the economy may not suffer for want of other essential maintenance and development imports. The first priority is, of course, to economise on the use of oil. But even with the severest economies, as mentioned above, the import bill for oil in value terms is likely to increase tremendously. To absorb this increase, it is necessary to take full advantage of such export opportunities as we have, and maximise our own domestic output of industrial and agricultural goods in order to diminish import dependence.

7.59 The growth of exports will have to be secured despite considerabale uncertainty that presently characterizes international trading and monetary relations. Even before the oil crisis, there were indications that a number of developed countries might experience a substantial decline in the rates of their economic growth in 1974. The oil crisis has added to the uncertanity of growth prospects for these countries. Of course, the now expected deceleration is not likely to degenerate into a major recession if these countries continue to receive their normal supplies of petroleum. Even then, a steep rise in oil prices is likely to have significant repercussions on the balance of payments position of many developed countries. On present indications, the current account of the balance of payments of most countries of Western Europe and Japan will experience a sharp deterioration in 1974. The overall impact on their reserves will naturally depend on the likely pattern of investment of surplus funds accruing to oil exporting countries. Nonetheless, the fact that developed countries as a group will, for the first time, experience a large deficit on current account is bound to create uncertainty about the international trading environment. A slow down in the pace of economic activity in major developed countries, or the emergence in these countries of an outlook favouring restrictions on imports, will no doubt affect export prospects of developing countries. In such an uncertain environment, our trade relations with countries of Eastern Europe impart a welcome element of stability to our exports.

7.60 The international monetary system is still in a state of turmoil and at present most of the major currencies of the world are floating. Since for the first time in post war history, the recent cyclical boom in major developed countries appeared at the same time, the level of economic activity and the growth of international trade have not been affected by generalised floating which has characterised the international monetary scene in the last two years. Whether the international monetary system will be able to bear the inevitable additional strains caused by a sharp deterioration in balance of payments of major developed countries in the wake of oil crisis, is yet to be seen. However, it apears that the world will have to live with a regime of generalised floating for some time to come. Thus, developing countries like India will have to devise suitable institutional arrangements to minimize the adverse effects of continued uncertainty of exchange rates on the growth of their foreign trade.

7.61 In the field of international trade, multilateral trade negotiations which were launched in September 1973 in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade are expected to be much wider in scope and coverage than the earlier negotiations. These negotiations are scheduled to conclude in 1975. However, on account of the uncertainty generated by the oil crisis, it is difficult to predict the outcome of these negotiations. In any case, judging by past experience, vital questions of interest to developing countries (such as advance implementation of concessions in their favour, reduction or elimination of duties on products of particular export interest to developing countries, treatment of tropical products, commodity agreements, compensation for loss of preferences and removal of non-tariff barriers affecting their exports) may not receive the priority atention they deserve. Nonetheless, it is worth emphasising that in the last fifteen years, tariffs in most cases have ceased to be the most important determinant of trade flows in manufactured goods. As such, except for the recent uncertainty of the international trading environment, created by the oil crisis, we have significant opportunities for increasing our exports of manufactures, provided we can generate large enough export surpluses at internationally competitive prices.

7.62 Another recent development which has a bearing on our export prospects was the accession of the United Kingdom, one of our most important trading partners, to the European Economic Community (EEC). This has meant that Commonwealth preferences, available to Indian exports in the U.K. market, would no longer be available. In fact, with effect from 1st January 1974, the U.K. is obliged to move towards adoption of the Common External Tariff of the EEC, which would have a further restrictive effect on India's exports to that country. Fortunately, significant progress has been made in working out a viable policy farmework with respect to our trading relations with the enlarged EEC, which, in due course, should mitigate to some extent, the disadvantages to our exports arising from U.K.'s membership of the EEC. Thus, a Commercial Co-operation Agreement was signed between India and the EEC on the 17th December, 1973. This Agreement provides for the establishment of a Joint Commission of the EEC and India to examine and recommend positive solutions for commercial problems, particularly those arising from trade barriers, including non-traiff and quasi-tariff barriers to trade. In a separate declaration, the EEC has also confirmed its willingness to consider adjustment in its Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) with a view to extending and strengthening trade relations with India. India and the EEC have also concluded two sectoral agreements on jute and coir, which provide for a reduction in import duty by 40 per cent on jute and coir manufactures in 1974, followed by a further reduction of 20 per cent in 1975 as against the existing common external tariff of 15 to 22 per cent on jute goods and 23 per cent on coir manufactures.

7.63 The introduction by the developed countries of a Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP) for exports of manufactured goods from developing countries provides an opportunity for greater exports of manufactured goods by India. The U.S.A., which is an important market for manufactured exports of developing countries, as well as Canada have not yet implemented their GSP scheme. However, the U.S. Government has recently submitted necessary legislation for approval of the U.S. Congress. Scheme introduced by industrialised countries contain a number of restrictive features such as quantitative ceilings for so called sensitive commodities and there are also many non-traiff barriers. In addition, a number of manufactured products of significant export interest to developing countries are altogether excluded from the scope of GSP offers. Even then, there is considerable scope for expanding our exports under the GSP provided we are able to generate adequate quantities of export surpluses. Recently, there has been a welcome liberalisation of the EEC scheme as the base year for the determination of quotas in the enlarged EEC has been shifted from 1968 to 1971 and also quotas have been enhanced for a few selected products like rubber tyres and electrical goods.

7.64 The Fifth Plan, to be launched in April 1974, has provided for a compound rate of growth of 7.6 per cent per annum in exports over the Plan period. In view of the steep rise in prices of crude oil and oil products, it is likely that in order to maintain a viable balance of payments position during this period, we would have to do even better by way of export performance. As against the Fifth Plan target, the compound rate of growth achieved during the first four years of the Fourth Plan was 9.6 per cent. This rather satisfactory performance was largely due to the high rate of growth of exports during 1972-73. However, as mentioned earlier, exports in that year were helped by a number of special factors, such as the credit-financed exports to Bangladesh and the international comodity boom. The persistence of commodity boom has also helped in the growth of exports in 1973-74. However, by their very nature, these factors cannot be relied upon to secure a permanent increase in our exports. Therefore, on past experience, there can be no room for complacency as regards our export promotion efforts.

7.5 In working out a suitable export strategy, the importance of expanding our export of traditional

products cannot be overemphasised. Three items (jute, tea and cotton textiles) account for nearly 30 per cent of our total exports, and it is clear that even a small percentage decline in respect of these commodities has a major impact on our balance of payments. Fortunately, exports of cotton textiles in the last eighteen months have done well and we were able to meet our quotas to U.S.A. for the first time in 1971-72; and our performance in meeting the quotas set by the EEC countries, including the U.K., under the long-term Textile Agreement has also improved considerably during the last two years. Exports of cotton textiles as also of jute goods are likely to benefit from stiffening in prices of oil-based synthetic fibres. However, our ability to take full advantage of this situation and continue the export momentum in respect of exports of cotton textiles will depend on adequate availability of raw cotton and our ability to offer competitive prices. So far as exports of jute goods are concerned, attempts have to be made to increase the proportion of high value-added items and to derive maximum advantage from the likely increase in prices of synthetic packaging materials. As regards tea, one major reason for the long-term stagnation in our exports is a steep decline in our exports in the last two decades to the world's most important market, namely the United Kingdom. Our exports of tea to the U.K. have fallen drastically during a period when total imports of tea in the U.K. have increased, albeit slowly. Although some progress has been made in securing a foothold in newer markets such as Japan, Australia and Morocco prospects for a substantial expansion in tea exports in the near future do not seem to be very favourable. However, the least we should expect to do in respect of tea is to maintain our present market share, and to increase the proportion of high value teas, particularly packet tea.

7.66 In respect of products such as leather manufactures, marine products, and cashew kernels which have enjoyed high rates of growth in the past, our ability to export in the near future is likely to be constrained only by our ability to produce more. The main problem here is to increase domestic production of the relevant raw materials, and the Government has already taken a number of steps to augment their production. Thus efforts are being made to increase production of raw cashew nuts, to import more fishing trawlers, and to shift the structure of leather exports in favour of finished goods rather than hides and skins.

7.67 Engineering goods have always been looked upon as offering a very high export potential. However, actual export performance in recent years has not come up to initial expectations. In the first four years of the Fourth Plan, total exports of engineering goods amounted to Rs. 490 crores. After showing a high rate of growth in 1969-70 and 1970-71, they declined in 1971-72 and increased slowly in 1972-73, when they reached a level of Rs. 138 crores. As against this, the Fifth Plan target for these exports is Rs. 1500 crores for the Plan period as a whole or Rs. 300 crores annually on an average. Although the target looks ambitious, it should be remembered that even at the projected level, India's exports of engineering goods would constitute a miniscule proportion of world trade in these goods. Our ability to achieve this target is, therefore, likely to depend more on our ability to supply these goods at competitive prices than the state of world demand. This is an area where Indian exporters face the toughest competition from industrialised countries as well as some developing countries. Our own ability to compete in foreign markets seems to have suffered because of insufficient supply of essential inputs (e.g., steel and power), as well as high cost of production and inadequate attention to quality. The inducement to export has also been affected because of a readily available protected domestic market, where prices are normally higher than in international markets. Exports of engineering goods have thus remained a marginal activity for most firms, to be undertaken only when domestic demand slackens or in response to compulsory export obligations. The number of exporting firms in any particular industry is normally much lower than the number of non-exporting firms, and even for exporting units, exports seldom reach more than 10 to 15 per cent of output.

7.68 In order to overcome some of these disadvantages, in has been the policy of the Government to provide import replenishment licences as well as some essential inputs at international prices to exporting units on a priority basis. The Government has also introduced a comprehensive framework of compensatory support and duty drawbacks which are designed to make exports competitive abroad. However, it appears that all these measures have not yet been sufficiently effective in imparting the required momentum to our engineering exports. Thus more effective ways and means will have to be found so as to ensure that exports become a normal feature of the marketing strategy of a large number of engineering firms. It is, of course, also vital that production is not disrupted due to inadequate supply of power or steel. A fall in capacity utilisation, due to inadequate availability of essential raw materials, accentuates domestic shortages, adds to unit costs, and in the process also hurts our ability to compete abroad.

7.69 To sum up, the continued viability of India's balance of payments is crucially dependent on a significant increase in our export earnings. The recent sharp hike in the price of crude oil lends added urgency to the task of export promotion. The considerable uncertainty that currently surrounds the world trading and monetary systems makes it difficult to assess the immediate export outlook. Nevertheless, it needs to be emphasised that in the longer run there is a substantial untapped potential for the growth of our exports. Our ability to fully exploit this potential is vitally linked with our ability to increase agricultural and industrial production, restrain the growth of domestic demand for promising exportable items and ensure internationally competitive standards of quality and prices.

CHAPTER 8

THE ECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF 1974-75

8.1 Since agriculture accounts for nearly one half of India's national income, the forecasting of the rate of growth of national income necessarily involves a judgement on the state of the weather. The experience of last two years has amply brought out the great damage that a deficiency of rainfall can cause to the economic health of the country. Another factor which accentuates the uncertainty about agricultural production in 1974-75 is the limited availability of imported fertilisers on which we have laid so much emphasis in recent years for modernising our agriculture.

8.2 Presently, there is also considerable uncertainty about the prospects for our international payments. The steep increase in the price of imported crude oil is bound to affect our import capacity even though it is difficult to quantify its adverse effects. In the last two years, notwithstanding large imports of foodgrains, the viability of our balance of payments has not been greatly affected largely because of a significant growth in export earnings. However, as of now, the outlook for continued growth of exports is somewhat uncertain. The persistence of international commodity boom may help to sustain the growth of exports of our traditional products. However, there are indications that the overall rate of growth of the economies of Western Europe and Japan may slow down considerably in 1974. If this comes about, the growth of our exports is bound to be affected.

8.3 For all these reasons, it is difficult at this stage to forecast the course of economic activity in 1974-75. That 1974-75 promises to be another very difficult year for the Indian economy is, however, beyond doubt. While it may not be possible to predict the course of economic activity, the challenges that the economy is likely to face are clear-cut; and the manner in which these challenges are met will have a profound impact on the Indian economy, not only in 1974-75, but also in the entire period of the Fifth Plan.

8.4 In the background of great hardships caused to the people of India by acute inflationary pressures of 1972 and 1973, it is obvious that the first and foremost task of economic management in 1974-75 is to control inflationary pressures. Since the control of inflation is crucially linked with the increased production of wage goods, highest priority will have to be given to maximise agricultural production. A significant increase in agricultural output in 1974-75 will have to be ensured despite considerable uncertainty about the availability of imported fertilisers. However, the effects of uncertainty of imported supplies can be substantially made good by greater utilisation of the fertiliser capacity in the country. That a number of fertiliser plants in the country continue to operate much below capacity is indicative of the deficiencies in our economic performance as well as of the challenges that lie ahead of us. In any viable agricultural strategy for the coming year, more effective use of fertilisers under conditions of limited availability will have to receive top priority. In addition, it is clear that for increasing agricultural production, we will have to rely much more on sources other than increased use of chemical fertilisers. In this connection, much more emphasis will have to be laid on supply of pure seeds, soil conservation, and plant protection measures; in addition, an optimum use will have to be made of the irrigation potential that has been created in the country. Also, the increased use of organic manures, including green manuring and adoption of a suitable system of crop rotation will have to receive much greater attention than in the past.

8.5 Since in an agricultural economy fluctuations in harvest yields are inevitable, the disruptive effects of harvest failures on the economy can be minimised only if the economy has sizeable buffer stocks of foodgrains. Such buffer stocks can be accumulated only in years of plentiful crops when there is a substantial surplus of production over requirements for essential consumption. The economy currently does not have significant quantities of grains held as buffer stocks. With the difficult foreign exchange situation that we now face in the wake of a steep increase in prices of imported crude oil, import of sizeable quantity of foodgrains on normal commercial terms is also not a viable proposition. In this background, an efficient management of India's food economy is crucially dependent on our ability to increase production and to ensure, through orderly procurement and distribution, an equitable supply of available foodgrains.

8.6 The logic of a well functioning system of public distribution as a means of protecting the more vulnerable sections of society against sharp fluctuations in prices and output of foodgrains is unassailable. However, the viability of such a system depends on the success of procurement efforts. It is also clear that if widspread coercoin is to be ruled out in the procurement of foodgrains, prices paid to farmers must be reasonably remunerative. However, if procurement prices are raised steeply, the purpose of setting up a public distribution system will be largely defeated. At the same time, it has to be recognised that so long as there is a wide gap between the procurement and open market prices, the procurement effort cannot succeed.

8.7 To attack the problem at its roots, it is necessary not only to increase the production of foodgrains, but also to control more effectively the growth of aggregate demand in the economy. To this end, both fiscal and monetary policies will have to assist much more actively than ever before in the process of controlling inflation. The country's needs for higher investment in critical sectors like coal, steel, power and irrigation are no doubt urgent, but these investments have to be financed with the minimum recourse to deficit financing. While the needs for additional resource mobilisation are substantial, the fact that a very con-

siderable proportion of intermediate goods are used in the public sector and that the small scale sector, which often escapes the excise net, now accounts for a sizeable share of the total production of consumer goods, limit the scope for raising additional resources by use of indirect taxes. The possibilities of raising additional resources by increasing the rates of direct taxes are also extremely small. In these circumstances, new ways and means will have to be found to raise additional resources such as through more efficient management of public sector units, suitable revision of pricing policies of these units, withdrawal of fiscal subsidies which have outlived their utility and more effective tax administration for checking evasion and avoidance of taxes.

8.8 While the balance of payments situation may affect the availability of imported inputs, it should nevertheless be possible for us to sustain a reasonable rate of growth of industrial production, provided the supply of domestic agricultural raw materials is adequate and if in addition, the availability of such domestic inputs as power, transport, coal and iron and steel is improved. In all these sectors, greater production can be achieved by fuller utilisation of existing capacity. Since in the current inflationary situation, increasing the rate of savings is going to involve much greater sacrifices than ever before, utmost emphasis will have to be laid on achieving production levels proportionate to the investment of resources. In a country, as poor as India, under-utilisation of industrial capacity constitutes a waste which we can ill afford—and restrictions that come in the way of full utilisation of capacity serve no useful social or economic purpose. Moreover, in planning new capacity, there has to be an adequate recognition of the fact that expansion of existing units in many cases is both a quicker and cheaper way of getting additional production than setting up new units.

8.9 It goes without saying that without healthy industrial relations, it will not be possible for us to maintain adequate levels of production in the face of many external constraints that the country now faces. The damage that strained industrial relations in critical sectors such as transport and communications, power and other industries supplying intermediate inputs can cause to the economy is much greater than is indicated simply by loss of mandays or of output of individual industries. In order to meet the economic challenges that the country is likely to face in 1974-75, it is of utmost importance that both management and trade unions must do everything in their power to keep the wheels of production moving. It is no doubt true that recent inflation has caused great hardships to the common man. However, in a country where there is very considerable amount of unemployment, those who have a secure job are in the category of a very privileged class and they have to bear this fact in mind in asking for a larger size of the national cake. At the same time, it is also clear that restraint and discipline that is demanded of the working people can best be enforced if there is an equitable distribution of the sacrifices and burdens that are inevitably involved in the face of a significant deterioration in our terms of trade, resulting from a massive increase in oil prices. To that end, every effort must be made to cut down ruthlessly wasteful, conspicuous consumption and to promote the habit of saving and thrift.

8.10 The steep increase in prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the latter half of 1973 has created an acute energy crisis in the country. In planning our response to the oil crisis, we have to recognise that the rise in oil prices is not a temporary phenomenon and that it represents a major structural change. It is obvious that even after a considerable increase in our export earnings, we cannot pay for the entire quantity of our normal requirements of imported oil. The temptation to go in for commercial credits to finance imports largely for current consumption has to be firmly resisted. As such, there is no alternative to a reduction in the current level of consumption of petroleum products, although this has to be brought about in a manner so as to inflict the minimum damage to the country's economic health. Since final consumption in the form of motor gas and kerosene constitutes less than one-fifth of our total consumption of petroleum products, we have, in the short run, a limited margin of manoeuvrability. However, with only a limited increase in the availability of coal, it should be possible to reduce immediately our consumption of furnace oil. The objective should be to limit its consumption only to those sectors and areas where coal cannot be a substitute at reasonable cost. In this context, increased production of coal and orderly arrangements for its transport are of crucial significance. Simultaneously, ways and means will have to be explored to increase production of oil in the country not only from existing oil-wells but also through a much more vigorous programme of oil exploration. The fact that our domestic production of crude oil in the last five or six years has not increased at all indicates that the programme of oil exploration has lost its earlier momentum. We will have, therefore, to use every possible means, however unorthodox it may be, to impart a new element of dynamism to the country's programme of oil exploration.

8.11 As pointed out earlier, India's balance of payments is likely to experience a significant strain in the wake of steep increases in oil prices. In order to meet this challenge, utmost emphasis will have to be laid on increasing the production of such critical import substitutes as oil, iron and steel, coal, aluminium and other non-ferrous metals. Simultaneously the need to promote exports assumes a much greater urgency than ever before. There are no doubt considerable uncertainties about the immediate export outlook, but the long-term outlook for exports will be determined largely by our ability to supply goods on terms which are comparable to international standards with respect to both prices and quality. Although the oil crisis will greatly increase our import bill, it has also created new export opportunities in areas such as jute, cotton textiles and leather goods. We have to strive our utmost to fully exploit the export potential in these areas. India's export performance since 1972-73 has been encouraging, but because a substantial part of increased exports

reflected higher prices rather than increased volume, this must not lull us into any false sense of complacency. We cannot rely on a perpetual international commodity boom to sustain our export targets. The rather poor performance of such promising sectors as engineering goods, notwithstanding considerable emphasis on incentives and promotional efforts on the part of the government, is a cause for serious concern. More effective measures will have to be adopted to exploit the full potential offered by our manufactured exports.

APPENDIX

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1.1 : GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (i.e. NATIONAL INCOME)*

(Revised Series)

	Gross National Product (Rs. crores)		Net National Product (Rs. crores)		Per Capita Net National Product (Rs.)		Index Number of Net National Product (Base 1960-61)		Index Number of per capita Net National Product (Base 1960-61)	
	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61 . . .	14007	14007	13279	13279	306.0	306.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1961-62 . . .	14805	14520	13993	13732	315.2	309.3	105.4	103.4	103.0	101.1
1962-63 . . .	15730	14882	14796	13993	325.9	308.2	111.4	105.4	106.5	100.7
1963-64 . . .	17977	15684	16973	14768	365.8	318.3	127.8	111.2	119.5	104.0
1964-65 . . .	21111	16868	19997	15883	421.9	335.1	150.6	119.6	137.9	109.5
1965-66 . . .	21856	16109	20624	15077	425.2	310.9	155.3	113.5	139.0	101.6
1966-67 . . .	25162	16325	23771	15229	480.2	307.7	179.0	114.7	156.9	100.6
1967-68 . . .	29686	17783	28134	16605	556.0	328.2	211.9	125.0	181.7	107.3
1968-69 . . .	30519	18407	28808	17150	556.1	331.1	216.9	129.2	181.7	108.2
1969-70 . . .	33701	19386	31778	18086	600.7	341.9	239.3	136.2	196.2	111.7
1970-71 . . .	36369	20196	34279	18859	633.6	348.6	258.1	142.0	207.1	113.9
1971-72 . . .	38356	20545	36070	19171	651.1	346.0	271.6	144.4	212.8	113.1
1972-73 . . .	41108	20269	38573	18848	681.5	333.0	290.5	141.9	222.7	108.8
Annual growth rate during Third Plan .	9.3	2.8	9.2	2.6	6.8	0.3				
1966-67 . . .	15.1	1.3	15.3	1.0	12.9	(—)1.0				
1967-68 . . .	18.0	8.9	18.4	9.0	15.8	6.7				
1968-69 . . .	2.8	3.5	2.4	3.3	neg.	0.9				
1969-70 . . .	10.4	5.3	10.3	5.5	8.0	3.3				
1970-71 . . .	7.9	4.2	7.9	4.3	5.5	2.0				
1971-72 . . .	5.5	1.7	5.2	1.7	2.8	(—)0.7				
1972-73 . . .	7.2	(—)1.3	6.9	(—)1.7	4.7	(—)3.8				

*Provisional estimates.

1.2 : ESTIMATES OF NET NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION*

(At 1960-61 Prices)

Industry group	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishery & mining . . .	52.5	44.2	43.0	45.9	44.9	44.9	45.9	44.6	41.4
2. Manufacturing, construction and electric, gas and water supply	19.2	23.6	24.1	23.0	23.4	23.4	22.5	22.6	23.8
3. Transport, Communications and trade	14.1	16.4	16.6	15.9	16.1	16.1	15.3	15.1	16.9
4. Banking and Insurance real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3
5. Public administration and defence and other service .	10.5	12.4	12.9	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.8	13.5	14.5
6. Net domestic product at factor cost	100.5	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.9	100.9
7. Net factor income from abroad	(—)0.5	(—)1.0	(—)1.0	(—)1.1	(—)1.0	(—)1.0	(—)0.9	(—)0.9	(—)0.9
8. Net national product at factor cost	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Provisional estimates.

1.3 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION : AREA AND YIELD INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : Triennium ending 1961-62=100)

Year†	Index Numbers of		
	Area*	Production*	Yield Per hectare@
1	2	3	4
1960-61	100.0	100.0	100.0
1961-62	101.0	102.4	101.4
1962-63	101.9	102.8	100.9
1963-64	102.6	105.8	104.1
1964-65	102.1	104.9	102.7
1965-66	101.6	102.2	100.6
1966-67	102.2	102.8	100.6
1967-68	103.0	109.1	105.9
1968-69	104.8	118.0	112.6
1969-70	105.6	122.9	116.4
1970-71	105.7	128.1	120.1
1971-72	105.2	126.8	120.5

† The Agricultural year is July-June.

* Three-year moving averages.

@Derived from columns 2 and 3.

1.4: INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base : Triennium ending 1961-62=100)

Group/Commodity	Weight	1959-60	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Foodgrains	65.9	95.2	102.1	89.9	91.9	117.1	115.7	123.5	133.9	131.6	118.8
(a) Cereals	57.9	94.8	101.6	90.9	95.1	119.5	120.0	127.2	138.9	137.1	124.3
Rice	34.8	93.6	101.8	90.0	89.6	110.7	116.5	118.5	123.8	126.3	113.3
Wheat	8.4	92.8	98.8	93.4	102.4	148.7	157.1	180.6	214.2	237.3	223.9
Inferior Cereals	14.7	98.9	102.8	91.8	104.0	123.5	107.4	117.4	131.4	105.7	93.7
(b) Pulses	8.0	98.0	105.5	82.4	68.9	100.0	84.3	96.7	97.7	91.7	78.8
of which :											
Gram	3.9	95.6	106.2	71.7	61.5	101.4	70.2	94.2	88.3	86.3	75.9
B. Non-Foodgrains	34.1	92.7	103.8	107.1	103.7	115.6	113.2	120.5	126.6	128.0	117.8
(a) Oilseeds	11.4	94.7	102.7	98.0	99.4	121.0	105.7	117.1	133.4	130.8	107.3
of which :											
Groundnuts	5.4	96.1	101.5	92.1	95.3	123.8	100.0	110.8	132.0	133.5	84.8
Rapeseed and Mustard	1.7	84.8	107.7	103.8	98.2	125.4	107.7	125.1	158.0	114.6	148.2
(b) Fibres	5.0	82.3	106.6	98.8	109.0	121.8	97.5	114.6	100.2	133.8	113.5
Cotton	3.3	78.0	119.1	104.1	113.0	123.9	116.9	119.4	102.2	149.1	124.7
Jute	1.3	90.9	82.8	89.6	107.3	126.6	58.7	113.2	99.1	114.1	97.7
Mesta	0.3	84.4	81.5	95.3	89.4	93.2	66.3	82.7	91.8	84.2	85.1
(c) Plantation Crops	3.3	98.1	96.7	112.8	118.1	118.4	126.3	123.9	138.8	137.7	146.6
Tea	2.9	97.6	96.2	109.7	112.6	115.2	120.5	117.9	125.4	129.8	134.8
Coffee	0.3	105.7	100.4	114.9	141.2	103.2	132.3	114.5	198.5	124.3	162.1
Rubber	0.1	93.7	99.3	188.3	204.3	240.3	264.9	305.5	343.6	377.3	418.9
(d) Miscellaneous	9.4	90.7	106.4	115.6	93.7	97.3	118.9	126.3	122.1	113.4	117.9
of which :											
Sugarcane (gur)	7.8	89.9	108.1	121.0	90.0	92.7	121.5	130.6	122.3	109.6	119.1
Tobacco	1.4	93.5	97.7	95.3	114.9	119.9	117.4	109.6	117.7	136.2	118.2
C. ALL COMMODITIES	100.0	94.3	102.7	95.8	95.9	116.6	114.8	122.5	131.4	130.4	118.5

Note : Figures from 1966-67 onwards are provisional and, therefore, subject to change.

1.5 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION*

	Unit	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970--71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Foodgrains . .	Million tonnes	69.34	82.33	72.35	74.23	95.05	94.01	99.50	108.42	105.17	95.20
(a) Cereals . .	,, ,,	57.63	69.59	62.40	65.88	82.95	83.60	87.81	96.60	94.07	85.71
Rice . .	,, ,,	28.65	34.60	30.59	30.44	37.61	39.76	40.43	42.23	43.07	38.63
Wheat . .	,, ,,	8.87	11.00	10.39	11.39	16.54	18.65	20.09	23.83	26.41	24.92
Jowar . .	,, ,,	6.74	9.90	7.58	9.22	10.05	9.80	9.72	8.10	7.72	6.44
Bajra . .	,, ,,	3.46	3.29	3.75	4.47	5.19	3.80	5.33	8.03	5.32	3.80
Other cereals .	,, ,,	9.91	10.81	10.09	10.36	13.56	11.58	12.24	14.42	11.56	11.92
(b) Pulses . . of which :	,, ,,	11.71	12.73	9.94	8.35	12.10	10.42	11.69	11.82	11.09	9.49
Gram . .	,, ,,	5.42	6.26	4.22	3.62	5.97	4.31	5.55	5.20	5.08	4.47
B. Non-Foodgrains .											
(a) Oilseeds** . of which :	,, ,,	5.50	6.87	6.40	6.43	8.30	6.85	7.73	9.26	8.75	6.71
groundnut .	,, ,,	3.68	4.70	4.26	4.41	5.73	4.63	5.13	6.11	6.18	3.92
Rapeseed and . mustard	,, ,,	0.86	1.35	1.30	1.23	1.57	1.35	1.56	1.98	1.43	1.85
(b) Sugarcane (in . terms of gur)	,, ,,	7.43	11.41	12.77	9.50	9.79	12.83	13.78	12.98	11.63	12.64
(c) Cotton (Lint) .	Million bales@	3.99	5.24	4.58	4.97	5.45	5.14	5.26	4.50	6.56	5.49
(d) Jute . .	Million bales@	4.47	4.14	4.48	5.36	6.32	2.93	5.66	4.94	5.68	4.87
(e) Mesta . .	,, ,, @	1.15	1.11	1.30	1.22	1.27	0.91	1.13	1.26	1.15	1.16

*Figures from 1955-56 to 1965-66 are adjusted estimates with 1965-66 fully revised estimates as base. From 1966-67 onwards the figures are provisonal and subject to revision.

**Includes groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castorseed.

@Bale=180 Kgs.

Note : Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

1.6 : STATEWISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS, 1968-69 to 1972-73

(Thousand tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals		Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total food-grains
				Jowar, Bajra & Maize	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1968-69	4340.5	3.0	1817.8	435.5	6596.8	250.1	6846.9
	1969-70	4700.0	4.0	1980.9	452.1	7137.0	262.6	7399.6
	1970-71	4786.4	10.3	1601.5	558.0	6956.2	449.5	7405.7
	1971-72	4717.1	10.8	1661.3	521.7	6910.9	379.6	7290.5
	1972-73	3643.7	6.3	1419.9	302.9	5372.8	235.5	5608.3
Assam	1968-69	2250.8	4.7	14.0	3.0	2272.5	31.9	2304.4
	1969-70	2057.5	6.9	6.5	2.3	2073.2	35.7	2108.9
	1970-71	1980.5	12.1	6.7	2.7	2002.0	32.2	2034.2
	1971-72	1908.1	48.0	6.4	2.9	1965.4	30.9	1996.3
	1972-73	2177.1	160.4	5.9	4.9	2348.3	48.0	2396.3
Bihar	1968-69	5197.4	1259.0	1029.3	378.0	7863.7	1006.2	8869.9
	1969-70	4009.0	1200.0	878.2	350.3	6437.5	1108.2	7545.7
	1970-71	4154.3	1258.9	1128.9	351.7	6893.8	987.4	7881.2
	1971-72	5273.2	2493.7	139.4	271.3	8177.6	889.3	9066.9
	1972-73	4464.5	3136.4	811.6	250.8	8663.3	656.0	9319.3
Gujarat	1968-69	230.0	620.5	1265.7	105.9	2222.1	123.8	2345.9
	1969-70	447.4	591.6	1880.1	172.3	3091.4	129.6	3221.0
	1970-71	597.5	939.4	2516.4	187.6	4240.9	165.2	4406.1
	1971-72	517.5	897.4	2459.8	186.0	4060.7	161.3	4222.0
	1972-73	147.9	547.6	1312.8	94.1	2102.4	112.0	2214.4
Haryana	1968-69	265.0	1522.0	399.0	195.0	2381.0	625.2	3006.2
	1969-70	371.0	2119.5	709.0	180.1	3379.6	1187.8	4567.4
	1970-71	460.0	2342.0	1013.0	123.1	3938.1	813.2	4751.3
	1971-72	536.0	2402.0	808.0	115.1	3861.1	684.3	4545.4
	1972-73	466.0	2160.0	618.0	143.0	3387.0	561.2	3948.2
Himachal Pradesh	1968-69	98.5	259.1	500.0	81.2	938.8	22.1	960.9
	1969-70	113.8	300.0	443.7	103.6	961.1	21.2	982.3
	1970-71	123.9	246.2	482.6	65.4	918.1	31.6	949.7
	1971-72	103.6	394.5	330.3	87.8	916.2	29.1	945.3
	1972-73	85.7	365.0	392.8	57.6	901.1	27.7	928.8
Jammu & Kashmir	1968-69	487.3	210.0	332.6	35.0	1064.9	34.3	1099.2
	1969-70	482.1	250.0	370.1	18.3	1120.5	31.0	1151.5
	1970-71	396.9	124.8	377.4	14.9	914.0	30.4	944.4
	1971-72	370.1	168.0	374.3	17.1	929.5	29.1	958.6
	1972-73	342.7	168.0	389.6	18.2	918.5	27.0	945.5
Karnataka†	1968-69	2001.1	160.0	1917.4	585.3	4663.8	385.6	5049.4
	1969-70	2290.0	136.3	2131.5	931.3	5489.1	401.6	5890.7
	1970-71	1952.9	94.6	2492.5	1018.7	5558.7	403.6	5962.3
	1971-72	2097.1	187.2	2343.6	970.5	5598.4	466.1	6064.5
	1972-73	1748.8	109.2	1586.0	917.1	4361.1	238.9	4600.0

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	1968-69	1400.0	..	0.5	10.2	1410.7	16.7	1427.4
	1969-70	1214.9	..	0.6	11.1	1226.6	16.0	1242.6
	1970-71	1298.0	..	0.8	8.1	1306.9	14.0	1320.9
	1971-72	1351.7	..	0.8	7.6	1360.1	13.1	1373.2
	1972-73	1339.8	..	0.6	7.5	1347.9	13.3	1361.2
Madhya Pradesh	1968-69	3004.6	2007.5	2311.1	490.3	7813.5	1646.5	9460.0
	1969-70	3201.6	2216.0	2053.0	540.9	8011.5	1757.6	9769.1
	1970-71	3697.3	2592.2	2083.4	557.1	8930.0	1991.6	10921.6
	1971-72	3702.4	3189.2	1847.5	542.1	9281.2	2353.1	11634.3
	1972-73	3345.0	2447.0	2221.1	484.5	8497.6	2174.6	10672.2
Maharashtra	1968-69	1368.8	428.1	4198.2	288.5	6283.6	873.6	7157.2
	1969-70	1431.3	390.5	4034.6	218.1	6074.5	839.4	6913.9
	1970-71	1662.9	451.1	2420.5	279.6	4814.1	775.9	5590.0
	1971-72	1368.5	502.8	2188.8	249.9	4310.0	642.9	4952.9
	1972-73	745.8	248.5	1465.7	139.7	2599.7	451.0	3050.7
Manipur	1968-69	300.0	..	18.7	..	318.7	..	318.7
	1969-70	232.0	..	12.8	..	244.8	..	244.8
	1970-71	159.8	..	6.8	..	166.6	..	166.6
	1971-72	158.6	4.2	17.1	..	179.9	..	179.9
	1972-73	152.2	4.2	22.0	..	178.4	..	178.4
Meghalaya	1968-69	@	@	@	@	@	@	
	1969-70	@	0.2	8.0	0.8	9.0	0.8	9.8
	1970-71	113.9	0.2	7.1	0.3	121.5	0.9	122.4
	1971-72	108.0	0.2	7.5	0.9	116.6	0.9	117.5
	1972-73	106.6	0.2	7.5	0.9	115.2	0.9	116.1
Nagaland	1968-69	52.9	..	..	..	52.9	..	52.9
	1969-70	49.8	..	..	..	49.8	..	49.8
	1970-71	54.1	..	..	..	54.1	..	54.1
	1971-72	33.2	..	..	..	33.2	..	33.2
	1972-73	30.1	..	..	..	30.1	..	30.1
Orissa	1968-69	4698.6	17.4	67.9	245.5	5029.4	400.0	5429.4
	1969-70	4316.6	18.9	76.8	221.5	4633.8	399.1	5032.9
	1970-71	4341.1	18.5	71.6	206.3	4637.5	466.6	5104.1
	1971-72	3619.5	38.7	79.6	225.8	3963.6	390.2	4353.8
	1972-73	3978.5	84.2	66.8	233.8	4363.3	390.8	4754.1
Punjab	1968-69	460.0	4520.0	954.0	70.2	6004.2	247.9	6252.1
	1969-70	572.9	4800.0	1051.7	80.2	6504.8	431.9	6936.7
	1970-71	688.0	5145.0	1106.8	57.4	6997.2	309.1	7306.3
	1971-72	920.0	5618.0	1029.8	55.3	7623.1	305.2	7928.3
	1972-73	955.0	5361.0	1007.8	59.0	7382.8	294.3	7677.1
Rajasthan	1968-69	57.0	1178.1	1321.9	593.2	3150.2	856.6	4006.8
	1969-70	98.9	1275.3	1739.7	531.0	3644.9	1104.6	4749.5
	1970-71	134.5	1951.2	4176.3	798.8	7060.8	1777.3	8838.1
	1971-72	159.4	1888.7	2366.9	602.1	5017.1	1317.7	6334.8
	1972-73	79.9	1749.3	1828.1	495.6	4152.9	999.3	5152.2
Tamil Nadu	1968-69	3940.0	0.4	730.5	652.3	5323.2	92.1	5415.3
	1969-70	4532.2	0.4	898.9	698.0	6129.5	109.5	6239.0
	1970-71	5303.4	0.5	883.3	670.4	6857.6	116.5	6974.1
	1971-72	5302.0	0.7	826.1	660.6	6789.4	153.7	6943.1
	1972-73	5384.0	0.8	796.1	608.1	6789.0	173.1	6962.1

@Included under Assam.

(Contd.)

1.6 : STATEWISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS, 1968-69 to 1972-73

(Thousand tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals		Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total food-grains
				Jowar, Bajra & Maize	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura	1968-69	205.1	..	..	..	205.1	1.1	206.2
	1969-70	234.7	..	..	..	234.7	1.1	235.8
	1970-71	256.1	..	..	..	256.1	1.3	257.4
	1971-72	270.8	0.9	..	..	271.7	1.4	273.1
	1972-73	183.3	0.9	..	..	184.2	0.9	185.1
Uttar Pradesh	1968-69	2922.1	6086.8	2368.6	1634.5	13012.0	3284.2	16296.2
	1969-70	3532.9	6314.3	2376.3	1979.8	14203.3	3343.9	17547.2
	1970-71	3700.9	7689.5	3164.3	1960.8	16515.5	3078.2	19593.7
	1971-72	3776.5	7550.1	1599.7	1851.3	14777.6	2919.9	17697.5
	1972-73	3248.2	7633.3	2439.0	1836.3	15156.8	2793.1	17949.9
West Bengal	1968-69	6250.0	300.0	40.2	63.8	6454.0	508.3	7162.3
	1969-70	6350.0	400.0	45.9	64.9	6860.8	503.0	7363.8
	1970-71	6140.1	868.1	48.5	59.3	7116.0	375.0	7491.0
	1971-72	6508.4	921.2	38.2	71.1	7538.9	317.0	7855.9
	1972-73	5747.2	652.7	38.7	45.8	6484.4	284.8	6769.2
All India	1968-69	39761.2	18651.6	19306.5	5875.5	83594.8	10417.8	94012.6
	1969-70	40429.7	20093.3	20722.1	6565.5	87810.6	11690.7	99501.3
	1970-71	42225.2	23832.5	23619.3	6927.2	96604.2	11817.8	108422.0
	1971-72	43068.0	26409.9	18141.5	6454.9	94074.3	11093.4	105167.7
	1972-73	38632.8	24922.6	16443.7	5714.2	85713.3	9487.9	95201.2

Note :—Production estimates from 1968-69 onwards are provisional and subject to revision.
*The name Mysore was changed to Karnataka with effect from November 1, 1973.

1.7 : NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Population (Millions)	CEREALS: Net Production (million tonnes)	CEREALS: Net Imports (Million in tonnes)	CEREALS: Change Govt. stock (million tonnes)	CEREALS: Net availability **(million tonnes)	PULSES: Net availability (million tonnes)	PER CAPUT NET AVAILABILITY PER DAY: Cereals	Pulses (In ounces)	Total	Cereals	Pulses (In grams)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1956	397.3	50.43	1.39	(—)0.60	52.42	10.23	12.72	2.48	15.20	360.5	70.4	430.9
1961	442.4	60.89	3.49	(—)0.17	64.55	11.14	14.10	2.43	16.53	399.7	69.0	468.7
1962	452.2	61.85	3.64	(—)0.36	65.85	10.24	14.07	2.19	16.26	399.0	62.0	461.0
1963	462.0	60.19	4.55	(—)0.02	64.76	10.08	13.54	2.11	15.65	384.0	59.8	443.8
1964	472.1	61.79	6.26	(—)1.24	69.29	8.81	14.14	1.80	15.94	401.0	51.0	452.0
1965	482.5	67.33	7.45	(—)1.06	73.72	10.85	14.77	2.17	16.94	418.6	61.6	480.0
1966	493.2	54.60	10.34	(—)0.14	64.80	8.68	12.70	1.70	14.40	360.0	48.2	408.2
1967*	504.2	57.65	8.66	(—)0.26	66.57	7.30	12.76	1.40	14.16	361.7	39.7	401.4
1968*	515.4	72.58	5.69	(—)2.04	76.23	10.57	14.25	1.98	16.23	404.1	56.0	460.1
1969*	527.0	73.14	3.85	(—)0.46	76.53	9.09	14.04	1.67	15.71	397.9	47.3	445.2
1970*	538.9	76.83	3.58	(—)1.11	79.30	10.20	14.22	1.83	16.05	403.2	51.9	455.1
1971*	550.8	84.53	2.03	(—)2.57	83.99	10.32	14.74	1.81	16.55	417.8	51.3	469.1
1972*	562.5	82.31	(—)0.48	(—)4.70	86.53	9.70	14.83	1.66	16.49	420.3	47.1	467.4
1973*	574.2	75.00	3.60@	(—)0.66	79.26	8.30†	13.34	1.40	14.74	378.2	39.6	417.8

*Provisional.

**Net availability = Col. (3)+(4)—(5)

†Relates to net production only.

@Gross Imports.

NOTES: 1. Population figures are based on the, latest projections made by the Expert Committee set up by the Planning Commission.

2. Production figures relate to agriculture year July-June: 1956 figures correspond to the production of 1955-56, and so on for subsequent years. Figures up to 1965-66 are adjusted estimates of production with 1965-66 fully revised estimates as base ; from 1966-67 onwards the figures provisional and subject to change.

3. Net production has been taken as 87.5% of the gross production, 12.5% being provided for feed, seed requirements and wastage.

4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers are not known. The estimates of net availability above should not, therefore, be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

1.8 : NET AVAILABILITY, PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

Year	Net Production of foodgrains (Million tonnes)	Imports (Million Tonnes)	Net Availability@ of Foodgrains (Million Tonnes)	Procurement (Million Tonnes)	Public Distribution (Millions Tonnes)	Col. 3 as % of Col. 4	Col. 5 as % of Col. 2	Col. 6 as % of Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1956.	60.67	1.44	62.66	0.04	2.08	2.3	0.1	3.3
1961.	72.04	3.50	75.70	0.54	3.98	4.6	0.7	5.3
1962.	72.10	3.64	76.10	0.48	4.37	4.8	0.7	5.7
1963.	70.29	4.56	74.86	0.75	5.18	6.1	1.1	6.9
1964.	70.61	6.27	78.11	1.43	8.67	8.0	2.0	11.1
1965.	78.20	7.46	84.59	4.03	10.08	8.8	5.2	11.9
1966.	63.30	10.36	73.50	4.01	14.09	14.1	6.3	19.2
1967*	64.95	8.67	73.87	4.46	13.17	11.7	6.9	17.8
1968*	83.17	5.69	86.82	6.81	10.22	6.6	8.2	11.8
1969*	82.26	3.87	85.65	6.38	9.39	4.5	7.8	11.0
1970*	87.06	3.63	89.52	6.71	8.84	4.1	7.7	9.9
1971*	94.87	2.05	94.33	8.86	7.83	2.2	9.3	8.3
1972*	92.02	0.45	96.24	7.70	10.48†	0.5	8.4	10.9
1973*	83.30	3.60	87.56	8.43	11.50	4.1	10.1	13.1

*Provisional.

@Net availability = Net Production + Net imports — Change in Govt. stocks.

†Excludes exports to Bengla Desh.

1. *National Income and Production*

1.9 : PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Years	Edible oils@) (Kgs.)	Vanaspati (Kgs.)	Sugar (Nov.—Oct.) (Kgs.)	Cotton cloth@ (Metres)	Man-made fibre fabrics @@ (Metres)	Tea (Grams)	Coffee* (Grams)	Electricity (Domestic use) (Kwh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955-56	2.5	0.7	5.0	14.4	N.A.	257	67	2.4
1960-61	3.2	0.8	4.7	13.8	1.2	287	80	3.4
1961-62	3.2	0.7	5.8	14.8	1.2	309	57	3.8
1962-63	3.1	0.8	5.4	14.4	1.2	294	72	4.2
1963-64	2.7	0.8	4.9	14.7	1.2	298	76	4.4
1964-65	3.6	0.8	5.1	15.2	1.6	309	78	4.7
1965-66	2.6	0.8	5.7	14.7	1.7	337	70	4.8
1966-67	2.5	0.7	5.1	14.0	1.7	365	85	5.2
1967-68	3.2	0.8	4.3**	13.6	1.7	351	53	5.7
1968-69	2.4	0.9	5.0	14.4	1.9	353	75	6.0
1969-70	2.8	0.9	6.1	13.6	1.8	377	59	6.5
1970-71	3.3	1.0	7.3	13.6	1.7	387	113	7.0
1971-72	2.9	1.1	6.7	12.4	1.7	392	45	7.3
1972-73 (P)	2.0	1.0	6.1	13.2	1.6	402	69	N.A.

(P) = Provisional.

@ Includes groundnut oil, rapeseed and mustard oil, coconut oil and sesamum oil but excludes oil used for manufacture of vanaspati. In the absence of production figures for coconuts for 1972-73, the figure for 1971-72 has been repeated.

@@ Relates to Calendar years : figures for 1955 are shown against 1955-56 and so on.

*Figures relate to Coffee season.

**From 1967-68 the sugar season is Oct.—Sept.

£Relates to 1956.

1. *National Income and Production*

1.10 : PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND TOTAL AVAILABILITY OF FERTILISERS

(In '000 tonnes of nutrient)

Years	Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)			Phosphatic Fertilizers (P_2O^5)			Potassi Fertlizers* K_2O Imports@
	Production	Imports	Total Availability	Production	Imports	Total Availability	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1955-56	80	54	134	12	..	12	10
1956-57	79	56	135	15	..	15	15
1957-58	78	111	189	26	..	26	11
1958-59	81	99	180	30	2	32	22
1959-60	81	164	245	49	9	58	34
1960-61	98	119	217	52	..	52	23
1961-62	145	142	287	66	..	66	32
1962-63	178	252	430	81	10	91	40
1963-64	222	226	448	107	12	119	64
1964-65	240	233	473	131	12	143	57
1965-66	233	326	559	111	14	125	85
1966-67	308	632	940	145	148	293	118
1967-68	367	867	1234	190	349	539	270
1968-69	543	842	1385	210	138	348	213
1969-70	716	667	1383	222	94	316	120
1970-71	830	477	1307	229	32	261	120
1971-72	952	481	1433	278	248	526	268
1972-73	1060	665	1725	326	204	530	325

*There is no local production.

@The figures of K_2O imports upto 1964-65 are on July—June basis and thereafter on financial year basis.

1.11 :—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (BASE : 1960—100)

	Weight	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	1972.	Jan.—une* J1973
I. *MINING AND QUARRYING*	**9.72**	**+5.4**	**+9.3**	**+6.9**	**—3.1**	**+10.3**	**+3.3**	**—0.2**	**+6.2**	**+2.2**	**+1.1**	**+3.0**	**+7.0**	**+1.4**
of which :														
Coal	6.71	+7.0	+9.3	+10.3	—4.7	+8.9	+2.2	+0.7	+5.8	+5.5	—3.2	—2.0	+2.7	+6.0
Iron ore	0.59	+13.0	+5.3	+4.2	+4.0	+11.6	+11.8	—3.1	+7.7	+6.0	+6.2	+9.0	+2.4	+6.0
II. MANUFACTURING	**84.91**	**+9.2**	**+9.5**	**+7.9**	**+9.4**	**+9.1**	**—1.5**	**—1.4**	**+6 .1**	**+7.5**	**+4.9**	**No Ch.**	**+7.0**	**—0.2**
(a) *CONSUMER GOODS*	32.61	+7.4	+1.6	+1.6	+6.9	+4.3	+5.5	—4.0	+9.0	+8.6	+6.5	+0.3	+7.3	—5.3
of which :														
Food manufacturing	12.09	+8.6	+1.5	—1.5	+8.9	+3.3	+6.8	—12.3	+4.1	+18.6	+13.2	—1.5	+3.2	—0
Tea**	5.12	+11.6	—3.0	+0.1	+8.9	—3.4	—2.6	+2.3	+4.7	—2.2	+6.3	+2.2	+5.3	+6.3
Vanaspati	1.09	+0.4	+0.9	+3.8	—6.5	+19.7	—16.4	+9.6	+20.6	+1.6	+8.2	+13.2	+2.1	—20.7
Sugar	3.58	+10.0	—1.8	—17.4	+13.8	+22.9	+4.1	—35.3	+0.6	+76.4	+10.9	—14.3	—6.5	+19.2
Cotton cloth	9.39	+0.2	—2.1	—2.3	+5.3	—0.9	—7.1	—3.0	+6.8	—4.9	+1.3	—3.5	+4.6	+17.3
Matches	0.50	—2.9	—6.0	—5.9	+1.4	+6.1	+2.6	—5.7	+18.2	+0.4	—22.5	—2.4	—8.9	—15.0
Radio receivers	0.61	+21.6	+5.2	+21.8	+13.0	+23.4	+22.2	+19.5	+60.7	+26.8	+2.0	+10.1	—0.7	—19.5
Motor cycles & scooters	0.11	+44.8	—5.1	+7.4	+36.5	+23.8	+8.8	+18.5	+21.2	+27.8	+21.1	+5.1	+4.4	+8.7
Bicycles	0.51	—0.1	+6.4	+4.4	+18.4	+11.6	+6.0	+3.8	+15.3	—1.0	+8.0	—9.5	+18.7	+15.1
(*b*) *INTERMEDIATE GOODS*	35.94	+8.3	+11.0	+12.3	+6.3	+5.6	—0.1	+0.5	+6.6	+6.0	+2.3	+3.1	+6.7	—21.3
of which :														
Cotton yarn	11.79	+8.4	+0.8	+3.6	+3.0	—1.1	—3.0	—0.5	+6.3	—0.7	+3.1	—7.3	+8.6	—4.3
Jute manufactures	3.97	—10.9	+24.4	+7.2	—3.0	+4.4	—16.5	+3.7	—7.4	—19.3	+9.4	+11.3	+2.2	—10.3
Tyres and tubes	1.48	+14.2	+9.0	+14.1	+9.3	+11.8	+0.3	+6.5	+22.7	—12.0	+1.4	+14.2	+6.0	—6.3
Basic industrial chemicals	2.20	+13.8	+13.5	+9.1	+18.7	+8.4	+6.8	+8.5	+6.9	+11.4	+3.1	+6.2	+7.9	+18.5
Fertilizers	0.46	+38.9	+20.8	+33.4	+7.9	+4.5	+10.1	+26.6	+28.4	+28.1	+11.2	+30.8	+16.2	+7.03
Petroleum refinery products	1.34	+6.0	+8.1	+16.1	+10.2	+8.2	+23.4	+19.5	+10.9	+8.8	+5.8	+6.0	+0.1	—3.0
Electric cables & wires	0.68	+4.2	+26.0	+15.1	+13.7	+15.4	—1.2	+4.4	—6.9	+5.5	+10.0	+16.1	+18.1	+3.
Cement	1.17	+5.1	+4.2	+8.9	+3.5	+9.1	+4.6	+2.2	+5.6	+14.1	+2.4	+7.0	+5.5	—10.8
Basic metals	7.38	+18.7	+20.5	+20.0	+1.6	+3.7	+5.9	—4.0	+5.9	+9.8	—1.7	—0.7	+8.0	—1.5
Paper and paper products	1.61	+5.8	+3.4	+19.0	+5.5	+7.1	+8.7	+4.4	+10.7	9+.0	+7.6	+4.0	+0.2	—6.9
(*c*) *CAPITAL GOODS*	10.98	+17.3	+28.4	+10.3	+20.8	+18.4	—13.5	—5.3	—1.0	+3.6	+6.7	—4.5	+5.5	+8.33
of which :														
Diesel engines (vehicular)	0.10	—8.9	—19.5	+13.6	—8.9	+0.7	—29.5	—58.3	—19.1	+9.9	+32.0	—34.8	—37.2	+241.2
Diesel engines (stationary)	0.14	+9.6	—3.6	+20.9	+10.3	+19.2	+20.7	+12.3	—1.6	+13.3	—38.7	—9.9	+4.7	+70.4
Industrial machinery	0.93	+11.0	+15.0	+15.0	+7.2	—2.3	—4.8	—8.6	+18.1	+11.9	+6.8	—54.3	+38.2	+44.5
Power transformers	0.38	+40.1	+28.5	+13.9	+26.0	+30.3	+11.0	+9.3	—7.7	+4.3	+50.9	+15.5	+9.1	+29.6
Electric Motors	0.27	+19.3	+19.0	+20.4	+10.6	+29.3	+17.1	+3.4	—7.3	+8.9	+37.5	—19.0	+10.6	+21.8
Railroad equipment†	3.50	+26.3	+45.7	+10.1	+20.1	+5.8	+29.8	—21.5	—11.8	—6.6	—19.6	—26.4	13.6	5.9
Automobiles (motor vehicles)	2.51	+4.2	+4.8	—9.7	+27.4	+8.3	+0.1	—3.2	+13.4	—2.9	+8.7	+6.7	—1.4	+10.9
III. *ELECTRICITY GENERTAED*	**5.37**	**+16.3**	**+12.4**	**+15.5**	**+15.0**	**+10.0**	**+8.9**	**+11.0**	**+15.6**	**+12.9**	**+11.1**	**+7.2**	**+9.0**	**—6.2**
IV. *ALL INDUSTRIES*	**100.00**	**+9.2**	**+9.7**	**+8.3**	**+8.6**	**+9.2**	**—0.4**	**—0.4**	**+6.8**	**+7.5**	**+5.1**	**+1.0**	**+7.1**	**—0.8**

*Provisional.

**Indices up to 1964 are based on total production figures of tea as furnished by the United Planters Association of Southern India and Indian Tea Association and the rest are based on those furnished by Tea Board.

†In respect of Railway wagons the Index up to 1964 is based on production figures relating to the private sector only. Thereafter both public and private sectors are included.

NOTE :—The weight shown against each of the categories—Consumer goods, Intermediate goods and Capital goods covers about 90% of the total weight which could be attributed to that category. The three categories together cover more than 90% of the weight of the Manufacturing group.

1.12 : PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Description	Unit	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73*	1972-73* 1st Qr.	1972-73* 2nd Qr.	1972-73* 3rd Qr.	1972-73* 4th Qr.	1973-74* 1st Qr.	1973-74* 2nd Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. MINING :																
1. Coal (including lignite)	Million tonnes	55.7	70.3	70.9	72.0	75.4	80.0	74.3	74.0	79.3	19.5	19.2	19.7	20.9	20.2	19.7
2. Iron ore (@) . .	Million tonnes	11.0	18.1	19.3	19.1	21.2	21.3	22.5	23.2	24.0	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.1
II. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES :																
3. Pig iron . . .	Million tonnes	4.31	7.09	7.00	6.89	7.29	7.39	6.99	6.80	7.50	1.77	1.78	1.90	2.05	1.63	1.63
4. Steel ingots . .	Million tonnes	3.42	6.53	6.60	6.33	6.51	6.43	6.14	6.41	6.82	1.48	1.70	1.77	1.87	1.49	1.45
5. Finished steel . .	Million tonnes	2.39	4.51	4.49	4.05	4.70	4.80	4.48	4.79	5.08	1.03	1.17	1.29	1.59	1.04	1.13
6. Steel castings . .	.000 tonnes	34	57	53	51	49	46	62	54	56	14	13	15	14	13	14
7. Aluminium (virgin metal) . .	.000 tonnes	18.3	62.1	72.9	100.4	125.3	135.1	166.8	181.5	174.8	47.2	40.5	44.8	42.3	34.5	35.8
8. Copper (virgin metal)	.000 tonnes	8.5	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.3	8.3	12.6	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.3	2.9
III. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES :																
9. Machine tools . .	Million rupees	70	294	354	285	254	329	430	550	626	152	157	158	159	151	162
10. Cotton textile machinery† . . .	Million rupees	104	216	169	158	143	196	303	338	309	64	76	80	89	63	61
11. Sugar mill machinery	Million rupees	44	77	94	85	115	139	139	177	183	45	52	45	41	54	66
12. Cement machinery .	Million rupees	6	49	64	79	74	101	42	22	39	5	4	7	23	12	17
13. Railway wagons@@ .	.000 nos.	11.9	33.5	21.2	17.6	16.5	14.9	11.1	8.5	10.8	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.0
14. Automobiles (total) .	.000 nos.	55.0	70.7	75.1	69.5	79.5	79.8	87.9	91.3	89.6	19.3	21.5	24.1	24.7	24.9	22.4
(i) Commercial vehicles†† . .	.000 nos.	28.4	35.3	35.5	30.8	35.9	35.5	41.2	30.5	39.3	7.2	9.7	11.2	11.2	9.9	10.0
(ii) Cars, jeeps & land—rovers . .	.000 nos.	26.6	35.4	39.6	38.7	43.6	44.3	46.7	51.8	50.3	12.1	11.8	12.9	13.5	15.0	12.4
15. Motor cycles & scooters. . . .	.000 nos.	19.4	40.7	47.8	56.9	70.8	91.0	97.0	112.7	115.7	30.3	23.0	29.5	32.9	30.2	33.5
16. Power driven pumps .	.000 nos.	109	244	311	288	31.7	35.9	259	208	287	53	56	97	81	80	87
17. Diesel engines (stationary) . . .	.000 nos.	44.7	93.1	112.2	114.0	119.5	134.2	65.7	69.9	93.5	14.4	19.6	27.8	31.7	31.5	35.1
18. Diesel engines (vehicular) . .	.000 nos.	10.8	8.1	6.7	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.2	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8

1.12 : PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES (concld.)

Description	Unit	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73*	1972-73* 1st Qr.	1972-73* 2nd Qr.	1972-73* 3rd Qr.	1972-73* 4th Qr.	1973-74* 1st Qr.	1973-74* 2nd Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19. Bicycles	'000 nos.	1071	1574	1719	1684	1954	1976	2042	1766	2383	606	588	574	615	628	612
20. Sewing machines	'000 nos.	303	430	400	370	429	340	235	312	340	79	82	77	102	70	53
IV. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES :																
21. Power transformers	'000 k.v.a.	1413	4458	4949	5329	4729	5663	8086	8871	9440	1979	1896	2881	2684	3292	3013
22. Electric motors	'000 h.p.	728	1753	2095	2028	1865	2283	2721	2348	2789	641	639	646	863	701	728
23. Electric fans	'000 nos.	1059	1358	1364	1376	1480	1551	1716	2067	2434	660	543	674	557	573	536
24. Electric lamps	Million nos.	43.5	72.1	83.3	73.9	97.8	98.8	119.3	120.6	150.6	34.5	34.8	37.0	44.3	37.6	30.8
25. Radio receivers	'000 nos.	282	606	761	929	1485	1746	1794	2004	1827	485	497	475	370	418	356
26. Electric cables :																
(i) Aluminium conductors	'000 tonnes	23.6	40.6	52.9	72.6	56.1	61.2	64.2	79.7	78.1	19.9	18.5	20.4	19.3	13.5	14.1
(ii) Bare copper conductors	'000 tonnes	10.1	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
V. CHEMICAL & ALLIED INDUSERIES :																
27. Nitrogenous fertilizers (N)	'000 tonnes	98	233	308	367	543	716	830	952	1059	248	252	293	266	199	291
28. Phosphatic fertilizers (P_2O5)	'000 tonnes	52	111	145	191	210	222	229	278	325	76	77	93	79	83	81
29. Sulphuric acid	'000 tonnes	368	662	702	858	1034	1197	1053	975	1206	264	306	320	316	297	311
30. Soda ash	'000 tonnes	152	331	348	371	408	427	449	489	486	117	113	128	128	111	114
31. Caustic soda	'000 tonnes	101	218	233	278	314	354	371	385	397	97	96	103	101	95	110
32. Paper and paper board	'000 tonnes	350	558	580	660	658	723	755	803	733	185	164	205	179	165	180
33. Rubber tyres and tubes :																
(i) Automobiles tyres	Million nos.	1.44	2.31	2.43	2.47	3.41	3.62	3.79	4.33	4.34	1.02	1.25	1.06	1.01	1.03	1.21
(ii) Automobile tubes	Million nos.	1.35	2.27	2.40	2.77	3.04	2.90	3.45	4.24	4.29	1.06	1.18	1.02	1.03	0.96	1.18
(iii) Bicycle tyres	Million nos.	11.15	18.46	20.34	22.79	24.58	21.32	19.20	22.36	19.63	5.00	6.00	4.42	4.21	4.41	5.43
(iv) Bicycle tubes	Million nos.	13.27	18.62	20.75	18.63	17.73	16.79	13.81	14.35	13.69	3.51	4.04	3.02	3.12	2.63	3.72
34. Cement	Million tonnes	8.0	10.8	11.1	11.5	12.2	13.8	14.4	15.0	15.5	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.8
35. Refractories	'000 tonnes	567	695	730	749	630	635	683	808	773	200	199	199	175	179	184

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
36. Refined petroleum products	Million tonnes	5.8	9.4	11.9	13.8	15.4	16.6	17.1	18.6	17.8	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.0
VI. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES :																
37. Jute textiles	'000 tonnes	1097	1302	1117	1150	998	944	958	1129	1074	282	271	260	261	252	255
38. Cotton yarn	Million kgs.	801	907	902	926	972	962	929	902	972	241	256	244	231	228	269
39. Cotton cloth (total)	Million metres	6738	7440	7303	7511	7902	7753	7596	7547	7924	2030	2083	1988	1823	1767	2214
(i) Mill sector	Million metres	4649	4401	4202	4258	4297	4192	4055	4039	4224	1059	1095	1055	1015	1020	1079
(ii) Decentralised sector	Million metres	2089	3039	3101	3253	3605	3561	3541	3508	3700	971	988	933	808	747	1135
40. Rayon yarn†††	'000 tonnes	43.8	75.6	80.6	92.2	99.2	98.8	98.1	102.3	113.0	26.7	29.1	28.3	28.9	26.3	24.7
41. Art silk fabrics	Million metres	544+	878	862	917	1011	863	947	968	918	237	232	217	232	223	N.A.
VII. FOOD INDUSTRIES :																
42. Sugar**	'000 tonnes	3029	3510	2147	2249	3558	4261	3740	3110				173	2140	473	90
43. Tea	Million kgs.	322	376	369	387	398	401	421	43	453	111	192	123	27	127	194
44. Coffee	'000 tonnes	54.1	62.1	71.0	72.6	66.6	64.6	72.7	95.6	73.2	26.8	10.5	7.6	28.3	29.5	16.4
45. Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	340	401	366	423	466	477	558	594	581	141	154	148	138	101	103
VIII. ELECTRICITY GENERATED***	Billion kwh.	16.9	33.0	36.4	41.2	47.4	52.0	55.8	60.7	63.6	16.3	15.9	15.9	15.5	14.9	15.9

*Provisional.

@Excludes production in Goa; this was 11.5 million tonnes during 1972-73.

†Includes spinning, weaving and processing machinery.

@@Includes output in railway workshops.

††Includes buses, trucks and tempo 3 and 4 wheelers.

†††Includes viscose yarn, acetate yarn and staple fibre.

+Relates to calendar year.

** The annual figure relate to the sugar season which is October to September from 1967-68 season. Earlier it was from November to October.

***Relates to public utilities only.

N. A. = Not Available.

2.1 : BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Crores)

1	1970-71 2	1971-72 3	1972-73 (R.E.) 4	1973-74 (B.E.) 5
I. TOTAL OUTLAY	8352	10068	11571	1182
A. DEVELOPMENT (a)	4716	5710	6757	7024
Plan (b)	2314	2957	3676	4066
Non-Plan	2402(c)	2753(d)	3081(d)	2958
B. NON-DEVELOPMENT	3636	4358	4814	4802
1. Defence (net)	1199	1525	1600	1600
2. Interest on public debt	746	832	904	984
3. Tax collection charges	184	205	236	259
4. Police	335	389	432	447
5. Others (e)	1172	1407(f)	1642(f)	1512(f)
II. CURRENT REVENUE	6064	7009	8147	885
A. Tax Revenue	4752	5575	6430	7192
1. Income and Corporation Tax	844	1009	1160	1259
2. Customs	524	696	810	974
3. Union Excise Duties	1759	2061	2428	2741
4. Sales Tax	786	860	969	1045
5. Others	839	949	1063	1173
B. NON-TAX REVENUE(g)	1312	1434	1717	1661
(of which contribution to Plan by Public undertakings)	(239)	(303)	(334)	(327)
III. GAP (I—II)	2288	3059	3424	2973
Financed by :				
IV. CAPITAL RECEIPTS (NET)	1864	2321	2744	2664
A. INTERNAL (NET)	1482	1810	2394	2212
1. Market Loans (net) (h)	328	488	736	666
2. Small Savings, Prize Bonds, Premium Prize Bonds and Gold Bonds (net)	183	223	300	325
3. Compensation Bonds in respect of nationalised banks	79	..	..	..
4. State Provident Funds and Compulsory deposits/Income tax Annuity deposits (net)	150	178	188	204
5. Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	742	921(i)	1170(i)	1017(i)
B. EXTERNAL (NET)	**382**	**378**	**336**	**452**
1. Loans (Gross) (Excl. PL 480)	432	437	544	662
Less repayments	190	188	220	55
Loans (net)	**242**	**249**	**324**	**407**
2. Grants (excl.. PL 480)(j)	36	44	25	12
3. PL 480 Assistance	104	85	(—)13	33
(i) PL-480 Loans (net)	90	98	6	(—)7
Dollar Credit	44	103	neg.	..
Rupee Credit	46	(—)5	6	(—)7

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (R.E.)	1973-74 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Investments of deposits of U.S. Govt. counterpart funds (net) . .	12	(—)21	(—)21	37
(iii) PL-480 Grants	2	8	2	3
C. EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE FOR REFUGEES FROM BANGLADESH	..	133	14	..
V. OVERALL BUDGETARY DEFICIT (k)	424	738	680	309

(a) Includes Plan expenditure of Railway, Posts & Telegraphs and non-departmental commercial undertakings out of their own resources as well as development expenditure from loans given by the Central and State Governments to local bodies, non-departmental commercial undertakings (including Electricity Boards) and to other parties.

(b) Excludes plan outlay financed by retained profits of Reserve Bank, borrowings by financial institutions including FCI and contribution from IDC, ARC, REC, DVC and Central Power Generation Units. Inclusive of Plan outlay financed from these sources the total Annual Plan outlay for 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 4364 crores.

(c) Includes Rs. 84 crores compensation paid to nationalised banks.

(d) Includes a notional amount of Rs. 212 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 48 crores in 1972-73 (RE) of conversion of loan capital into equity capital given to non-departmental commercial undertakings.

(e) Includes general administration, pensions and privy purses, famine relief, food subsidy, grants and loans to foreign countries (including Bangladesh) and loans to other parties (nondevelopmental purposes). For 1970-71 the figure is inclusive of additional subscription to IMF and purchase of shares of IBRD in non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities amounting to Rs. 115 crores.

(f) Includes (i) relief expenditure of Rs. 295 crores for refugees from Bangladesh in 1971-72 and (ii) Rs. 67 crores in 1971-72, Rs.(—)50 crores in 1972-73 (RE) and Rs. (—)12 crores in 1973-74 (BE) on account of contingency Fund transactions.

(g) Includes contribution of Railways, Posts & Telegraphs and non-departmental commercial undertakings for the Plan.

(h) Inclusive of borrowings by Electricity Boards.

(i) Includes notional amount of (1) Rs. 212 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 48 crores in 1972-73 (RE) as repayment of loans by public undertakings, and (2) Rs. 67 crores in 1971-72, Rs. (—)50 crores in 1972-73 (RE) and Rs. (—)12 crores in 1973-74 (BE) on account of contingency Fund.

(j) Includes special food gifts.

(k) Overall budgetary deficit denotes net changes in the holding of Treasury bills in the Reserve Bank, increase in ways and means advances to State Governments from Reserve Bank plus changes in Cash balances of Central and State Governments. Actual deficit for 1972-73 has been estimated at Rs. 852 crores.

2.2 : TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. Crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (R.E.)	1973-74 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Final Outlays	**1853.6**	**3406.0**	**6701.1**	**314.8**	**421.8**	**740.4**	**1629.5**	**1746.9**	**1661.5**	**1870.0**	**2188.7**	**2651.9**	**2937.3**	**3166.1**
(a) Government Consumption Expenditure	1241.3	1961.5	4256.0	234.7	269.1	433.0	1109.1	1279.8	1385.6	1476.9	1669.4	2054.5	2188.4	2269.1
(b) Gross Capital Formation	612.3	1444.5	2445.1	80.1	152.7	307.4	520.4	467.1	275.9	393.1	519.3	597.4	748.9	897.0
2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy	**931.9**	**1816.4**	**3483.8**	**116.9**	**251.3**	**495.2**	**885.7**	**1249.2**	**1176.1**	**1354.7**	**1432.4**	**2006.5**	**2310.6**	**2198.9**
(a) Current transfers	809.2	1567.1	2982.9	110.9	202.8	426.5	753.8	1112.1	1048.0†	1163.0	1239.1	1722.7	1850.8	1841.1
(b) Capital transfers	122.7	249.3	500.9	6.0	48.5	68.7	131.9	137.1	128.1	191.7	193.3	283.8	59.8	357.8
3. Financial Investments and loans to the rest of the economy (Gross)	**965.7**	**2600.2**	**5075.9**	**72.0**	**301.4**	**570.0**	**1425.4***	**1501.1**	**1688.2†**	**1700.0**	**1758.2****	**2051.2**	**2591.6**	**2277.0**
4. Total Expenditure	**3751.2**	**7822.6**	**15260.8**	**503.7**	**974.5**	**1805.6**	**3940.6***	**4497.2**	**4525.8**	**4924.7**	**379.3****	**6709.6**	**7839.5**	**7642.0**

*For 1965-66 excludes Rs. 53 crores as additional payments to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB following the change in the par value of the rupee. This is a nominal outlay as it is met by the issue of non-negotiable Govt. of India Securities.

†Excludes conversion of loans amounting to Rs. 33 crores into grants towards amortisation of State market loans.

‡Excludes notional loans of Rs. 4 crores for 1968-69 to Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the renewal of its past loans.

**Excludes compensation paid to nationalised banks estimated at Rs. 83.7 crores and additional subscription to the IMF and IBRD paid in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities, estimated at Rs. 113.6 crores.

2.3 : GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF THE BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. Crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (R.E.)	1973-74 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Gross Capital formation by the Central Government	**612.3**	**1444.5**	**2445.1**	**80.1**	**152.7**	**307.4**	**520.4**	**467.1**	**275.9 (333.9)***	**392.6**	**519.3**	**597.4**	**748.9**	**897.0**
(a) Fixed Assets	593.9	1362.3	2355.4	79.5	177.4	302.0	549.1	455.4	448.7	430.3	485.0	566.1	760.2	912.9
(b) Works Stores	9.8	8.3	99.5	9.9	5.1	(—)38.4	1.2	7.2	(—)10.1	(—)27.5	8.3	55.4	35.5	3.1
(c) Increase in Stocks of Foodgrains	8.6	73.9	(—)9.8	(—)9.3	(—)29.8	43.8	(—)29.9	4.5	(—)162.7 (—)104.7*	(—)10.2	26.0	(—)24.1	(—)46.8	(—)19.0
B. Gross Financial Assistance for Capital Formation	**992.7**	**2460.3**	**4706.6**	**48.7**	**330.6**	**554.6**	**1285.0**	**1207.6**	**1383.7 (1193.7)****	**1219.5**	**1285.5‡**	**1604.5**	**2128.3**	**2048.8**
(a) To State Governments	815.7	1373.2	2837.4	41.1	275.2	319.3	739.4	693.1	708.6	692.2	740.2	884.8	1074.1	1167.1
(b) To Non-Departmental Commercial Undertakings†	81.1	932.4	1658.8	5.2	22.0	210.7	492.6	460.5	623.0 (433.0)**	444.2	447.0‡	545.1	750.1	675.7
(c) To others††	95.9	154.7	210.4	2.4	33.4	24.6	53.0	54.0	52.1	83.1	98.3	174.6	304.1	206.0
C. Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources of the Central Govt. (A+B)	**1605.0**	**3904.8**	**7151.7**	**128.8**	**483.3**	**862.0**	**1805.4**	**1674.7**	**1659.6 (1527.6)**	**1612.1**	**1804.8‡**	**2201.9**	**2877.2**	**2945.8**

†Public undertakings operated by autonomous Corporations and Companies.

††Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.

*Excludes transfers of foodgrains to the Food Corporation amounting to Rs. 58 crores.

**Excludes loans to Food Corporation of India for stock-piling of foodgrains amounting to Rs. 190 crores.

‡Excludes Rs. 83.7 crores as compensation paid to Nationalised Banks.

2.4 : PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Crores)

Heads of Development	Third Plan (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 (Actuals)	Fourth Five Year Plan						
			Original Outlay (1969-74)	1969-70 (Actuals)	1970-71 (Actuals)	1971-72 (Actuals)	1972-73 (Outlay)	1973-74 (Outlay)	Total Fourth Plan (1969-74) (anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture and allied Sectors	1088.9	1107.1*	2728.2*	332.7*	374.4*	478.0*	782.4*	775.6*	2743.1
2. Irrigation and flood control	664.7	471.0	1086.6	193.3	209.7	247.8	260.3	294.2	1205.3
3. Power	1252.3	1212.5	2447.6	469.7	514.3	605.7	602.8	687.4	2879.9
4. Village & Small Industries	240.8	126.1	293.1	40.3	43.0	48.4	62.6	59.8	254.1
5. Industry and Minerals	1726.3	1510.4	3337.7	444.8	465.1	590.7	730.8	751.6	2983.0
6. Transport and Communications	2111.7	1222.4	3237.3	410.8	507.5	636.2	728.4	699.7	2982.6
7. Education	588.7	306.8	822.6	86.5	115.3	158.0	194.5	218.5	772.8
8. Scientific Research	71.6	47.1	140.3	13.5	17.9	24.3	42.4	33.1	131.2
9. Health	225.9	140.2	433.5	40.3	51.4	65.9	87.3	91.3	336.2
10. Family Planning	24.9	70.4	315.0	36.9	48.3	59.2	63.1	54.8	262.3
11. Water supply and Sanitation	105.7	102.7	407.3	50.7	66.1	86.5	102.0	122.7	428.0
12. Housing, Urban and Regional Development	127.6	73.3	237.0	32.4	42.7	52.5	61.9	63.0	252.5
13. Welfare of backward Classes	99.1	73.6	142.4	21.4	25.3	32.0	42.1	41.0	161.8
14. Social Welfare	19.4	11.2	41.4	3.7	5.1	6.0	29.0	26.7	70.5
15. Labour Welfare & Craftsmen Training	55.8	34.8	39.9	3.8	4.6	4.7	8.0	14.0	35.1
16. Other Programmes	173.1	115.8	192.3	29.1	32.8	34.4	50.8	55.8	202.9
17. SPECIAL SCHEMES :									
(i) Special welfare Programmes	..	..	..	..	..	..	125.0	125.0	250.0
(ii) Crash Scheme for Educated unemployed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
(iii) Advance Action for Fifth Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150.0	150.0
18. TOTAL	8576.5	6625.4	15902.2	2209.9	2523.5	3130.3	3973.4	4364.2	16201.3

*Includes Buffer Stock :

Rs. 140 crores for 1968-69, Rs. 25 crores for 1969-70, Rs. 50 crores for 1971-72, Rs. 122 crores for 1972-73 and Rs. 100-crores for 1973-74. Thus the anticipated figure for buffer stocks during the Fourth Plan works out to Rs. 297 crores against the original plan provision of Rs. 255 crores.

2.5 : PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT, CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

Heads of Development	Third Plan (Actuals)	Annual Plans 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 (Actuals)	Fourth Plans Original outlay 1969-74	Fourth Five Year Plan					Total Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Anticipated)
				1969-70 (Actuals)	1970-71 (Actuals)	1971-72 (Actuals)	1972-73 (Outlay)	1973-74 (Outlay)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Agriculture and allied sectors	12.7	16.7	17.2	15.1	14.9	15.3	19.7	17.8	16.9
2. Irrigation and flood control	7.8	7.1	6.8	8.7	8.3	7.9	6.5	6.7	7.4
3. Power	14.6	18.3	15.4	21.3	20.4	19.3	15.2	15.8	17.8
4. Village & Small Industries	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6
5. Industry and Minerals	20.1	22.8	21.0	20.1	18.4	18.9	18.4	17.2	18.4
6. Transport & Communications	24.6	18.5	20.3	18.6	20.1	20.3	18.3	16.0	18.4
7. Education	6.9	4.6	5.2	3.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.8
8. Scientific Research	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8
9. Health	2.6	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
10. Family Planning	0.3	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.6
11. Water Supply and Sanitation	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6
12. Housing, urban and regional development	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6
13. Welfare of backward classes	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
14. Social Welfare	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4
15. Labour Welfare and Craftsmen training	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
16. Other Programmes	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	4.4*	9.9‡	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Includes special welfare schemes

‡In addition to the Special Welfare Schemes, the crash scheme for educated unemployed and provision for advance action on Fifth Plan are also included. For Plan outlays on these schemes please *see* Table 2.4

3. *Employment*

3.1 EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(Figures in lakhs)

	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967	March 1968	March 1969	March £1970**	March £1971**	March** 1972$ R	March** 1973$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. By Branch of Public Sector													
1. Central Government .	20.90	21.86	23.29	24.34	25.68	26.36	26.88	27.15	17.13	27.25	27.71	28.54	29.12
2. State Government .	30.14	30.87	31.98	34.33	35.85	37.23	37.67	38.03	39.01	39.97	41.52	43.57	45.74
3. Quasi-Government .	7.73	8.79	9.95	10.97	12.06	13.18	14.02	14.84	16.55†	17.94	19.29	21.75	24.94
4. Local Bodies	11.73	12.65	14.31	14.90	15.98	17.01	17.78	18.00	18.25	18.58	18.78	19.19	19.01
Total .	70.50	74.17	79.53	84.54	89.57	93.78	96.34	98.02	100.95†	103.74	107.31	113.05@	118.81
B. By Industrial Classification Division Brief Description													
O. Plantations, Forestry etc.	1.80	1.74	1.82	2.03	2.09	2.26	2.32	2.46	2.61	2.64	2.76	2.89	3.03
1. Mining & Quarying .	1.29	1.45	1.60	1.57	1.61	1.60	1.76	1.74	1.74	1.77	1.82	2.55*	3.60
2. & 3. Manufacturing .	3.69	4.21	5.09	5.81	6.35	6.70	6.95	7.31	7.57	7.82	8.06	8.85	9.64
4. Construction	6.03	6.41	6.62	7.15	7.40	7.66	7.56	7.56	7.88	7.97	8.80	9.22	10.13
5. Electricity, gas, water etc .	2.24	2.34	2.44	2.64	2.91	3.03	3.37	3.46	3.69	4.02	4.34	4.63	4.94
6. Trade and Commerce .	0.94	1.09	1.20	1.33	1.43	1.55	1.66	1.77	2.64†	2.88	3.28	3.78	4.14
7. Transport & Communication . .	17.24	17.97	18.86	19.37	20.44	20.94	21.15	21.37	21.60	21.88	22.16	22.56	22.98
8. Services .	37.27	38.96	41.90	44.64	47.34	50.04	51.50	52.36	53.21	54.75	56.07	58.57	60.36
Total .	70.50	74.17	79.53	84.54	89.57	93.78	96.34	98.02	100.95†	103.74	107.31	113.05@	118.81

£Provision. (R) = Revised.

† Figures derived after the transfer of the employment data of the 14 Nationalised Banks from private to public sector.

*The sudden rise in Employment in the public sector was mainly caused by the take over of coking coal mines by the Government and the consequent transfer of employment from private to public sector.

**Includes employment data in respect of the union Territory of Goa, Daman & Dieu, since March 1970 onwards.

@ Figures for Manipur have been repeated and the figures for Mizoram not taken into account due to non-receipt of returns.

$ Figures for March, 1972 and March, 1973 are inclusive of those for Jammu and Kashmir State.

Note:—The figures may not necessarily add up to the total due to rounding off.

3.2 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

(Figures in lakhs)

Industry Division Brief Description	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967	March 1968	March 1969	March 1970**	March 1971**	March$ 1972** (R)	March 1973**$†
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
O Plantations, Forestry etc@@	6.7	7.4	7.4	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.1
1. Mining and Quarying .	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.5††	3.2
2. & 3. Manufacturing .	30.2	30.5	32.7	34.2	36.1	38.6	37.5	37.1	37.8	39.0	39.7	39.8	41.2
4. Construction*	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8
5. Electricity, gas and water etc.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
6. Trade and Commerce .	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	2.9£	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
7. Transport and Communication .	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
8. Services .	2.8	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.8	8.0	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.9
Total .	50.4	51.6	54.5	57.8	60.4	68.1	66.8	65.2	65.3£	67.0	67.6	67.7@	69.4

R = Revised.

†Provisional.

@@This includes most of the plantations excluding coffee plantations in which case the coverage is inadequate.

*Coverage in construction particularly on private account is known to be inadequate.

**Includes employment data in respect of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu from March, 1970 onwards.

††The sudden decline in employment in the private sector was mainly caused by the take-over of coking coal mines by the Govt. and the consequent transfer of employment from private to public sector.

£ Figures derived after transfer of employment data of the 14 Nationalised Banks from Private Sector to Public Sector.

@Figures for Manipur have been repeated and those for Mizoram not taken into account due to non-receipt of returns.

$Figures for March, 1972 and March, 1973 are inclusive of those for Jammu and Kashmir State.

Note:—(i) From March, 1961 to March, 1965 the data relate to non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or mere workers, Since March, 1966 the coverage has been extended so as to include establishments employing 10 to 24 workers also, on a voluntary basis.

(ii) The figures may not necessarily add up to the total due to rounding off.

4.1 : ANALYSIS OF MONEY SUPPLY VARIATIONS

(Rs. crores)

	Variations during									Outstanding as on Jan. 25 1974(a)
	1966-67 March 31 to March 31	1967-68 March 31 to March 31	1968-69 March 31 to March 31	1969-70 March 31 to March 31	1970-71 March 31 to March 31	1971-72 March 31 to March 31	1972-73 March 31 to March 31(a)	1972-73 March 31 to Jan. 26 (1973(a)	1973-74 March 31 to Jan. 25, 1974(a)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Money supply with the public (1+2)	380	451	437	632	723	945	1290	632	906	10334
1. Currency with public	144	186	302	336	367	434	639	276	526	5987
2. Deposit money (b)	236	265	136	295	357	510	651	356	380	4347
B. Factors Affecting Money Supply Variations (1+2+3+4−5—6)										
1. Net Bank Credit to Government (a+b)	273(c)	261	359	108	515	1147(e)	1308	1074	1032	8756
(a) Reserve Bank's net credit to Govt. (i+ii)	189(c)	166	242	13	331	846(e)	784	480	816	6294
(i) To Central Govt.	327(c)	104	129	81	107	589	1281	966	741	6096
(ii) To State Govts	—138	62	113	—68	224	257	—497(f)	—486(f)	75	198
(b) banks' holdings of Govt. securites	83	96	117	96	183	301	523	594	216	2462
2. Net Bank Credit to Commercial Sector (a+b)	187	206	118	344	347	76	258	—329	—171	2435
(a) Reserve Bank credit to commercial sector	6	17	2	7	51	100	33	—24	169	434
(b) Banks' net credit to commercial sector (i—ii)	181	189	116	337	296	—25	226	—305	—340	2001
(i) Banks' advances and holdings, of private securities	425	437	533	740	818	695	1116	561	804	8211
(ii) Banks' time deposits	244	247	418	403	521	720	890	866	1144	6210
3. Net Foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (a+b)	—16(c)	22	81(d)	256	—36	68(e)	—37	—72	—44	527
(a) Net foreign exchange assets of RBI	—28(c)	36	68(d)	270	—48	78	—39	—74	—44	514
(b) Banks' net foreign exchange assets	12	—13	13	—14	11	—10	2	2	—	13
4. Govt's net currency liability to the public	23	7	24	19	25	26	45	32	20	476
5. Net non-monetary liabilities of Reserve Bank.	56(c)	—19	101(d)	11	109	381(e)	77	—18	103	1265
6. Non-identifiable net non-monetary liabilities of Banks (including some errors and omissions)	30	66	43	84	19	—9	207	91	—172	595

(a) Provisional.

(b) Inclusive of 'other deposits' with Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Adjusted for revaluation of Reserve Banks' assets after the change in the par value of the rupee.

(d) Adjusted for the revaluation of gold held in the Issue Department of Reseve Bank.

(e) Net of some accounting adjustments effeted, during the year 1971-72, the increase in 'Net Bank Credit to Govenment' works out to Rs. 972 crores and RBI credit to Government Rs. 671 crores. These accounting adjustments have not affected figures of 'money supply' since adjustments have been so made as to neutralise the expansionary influence of one by the contractionary influence of another. However they have in effect overstated, 'Net Bank Credit to Government Sector' by Rs. 175 crores and resulted in an appreciation of RBI's net foreign exchange assets by Rs. 23 crores during 1971-72. These have been offset by an increase in the non-monetary liabilities of the RBI by Rs. 198 crores which have a contractionary effect on money supply.

(f) Includes notional transfers of Rs. 421 crores on account of Ways and Means advances given by the Centre to the States for clearing overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India.

Note : Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

4. *Monetary Trends*

4.2 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. crores)

	1969-70 Busy Season	1970 Slack Season	1970-71 Busy Season	1971-Slack Season	1971-72 Busy Season	1972 Slack Season	1972-73 Busy @Season	1973 Slack Season@	1972-73 Busy Season (Oct. 27, 1972 to Jan. 26, 1973@	1973-74 Busy Season (Oct.26, 1973 to Jan. 25, 1974@	Outstanding as on Jan.25, 1974@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Deposit Expansion :											
Demand Deposits	172	174	190	202	310	262	325	274	121	195	4199
Time Deposits	149	274	245	422	314	443	455	612	256	295	5903
TOTAL	321	448	435	624	624	705	780	886	377	490	10102
II. Credit (increase)	563	226	394	163	355	67	878	265	338	590	6993
III. Net flow of funds (I-II)	—242	222	41	461	269	638	—98	621	39	—100	3109
IV. Borrowings from RBI (Increase—)	—203	86	—40	172	— 4	16	—18	—56	..	—149	229
V. Investments in Govt. Securities	—101	155	39	209	144	519	—87	173	..	55	2372
VI. Other sources/avenues	62	—19	42	80	129	103	7	504			
VII. Slack season variations expressed as percentage of variations in the preceding busy season	1970		1971		1972		1973				
1. Return flow of credit	—40		—41		—19		—30				
2. Liquidation of borrowings from RBI	42		430		400		311				

@Provisional

4. *Monetary Trends*

4.3 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS—VARIATIONS IN SELECTED ITEMS

(Rs. crores)

	Outstanding as on March 31, 1969	Variations during						Outstanding as on Jan. 2 1974*
		1969-70 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1970-71 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1971-72 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1972-73 Mar. 31 to Mar. 31	1972-73 Mar. 31 to Jan. 26, 1973	1973-74 Mar. 31 to Jan. 25, 1974*	
Demand Deposits	1,975.5	310.4	373.0	467.9	657.9	399.3	413.8	4,1989.6
Time Deposits	2,408.9	369.3	510.3	690.6	834.2	817.9	1,090.2	5,903.4
Aggregate Deposits	4,384.4	679.7	883.3	1,158.5	1,492.1	1,217.2	1,504.0	10,102.0
Borrowings from Reserve Bank	118.8	119.2	100.1	—130.6	—27.4	—200.7	49.3	229.4
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank	255.3	73.7	67.4	50.9	24.5	42.2	508.4	994.6
Investments in Government securities	1,091.2	89.4	179.9	289.8	509.9	580.9	211.7	2,371.8
Bank Credit	3,463.6	593.8	690.5	515.4	880.6	334.9	849.5	6,993.5

*Provisional

4.4 : BRANCH EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

	Number of offices as on		Increase between 19-7-69 and 30-9-73	Increase in the number of Offices in Rural Centres	Percentage of column 5 to column 4
	19-7-69	30-9-73			
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. State Bank of India	1571	2934	1363	646	47.4
B. Subsidiaries of State Bank of India	894	1593	699	360	51.5
C. 14 Nationalised Banks	4168	8330	4162	2225	53.5
Total of Public Sector Banks (A+B+C)	6633	12857	6224	3231	51.9
D. Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks	1340	2668	1328	618	46.5
E. Foreign Banks	130	130	..	..	..
F. Non-Scheduled Banks	218	116	—102** (decrease)	—11* (decrease)*	..
Total of all Commercial Banks	8321	15771	7450	3838*	51.5

*Rural centres—Places with a population upto 10,000.
**The reduction in the number of offices of the non-scheduled banks is due to :—
(i) The inclusion of some of them in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and
(ii) Taking over of certain non-scheduled banks by the State Bank of India and other Scheduled Banks

NOTE :—The increase in the number of offices in Rural Centres represents the difference between the number of offices at such centres as on the 19th July 1969 (classified on the basis of 1961 census) and the number of offices at rural centres as on the 30th September 1973 (classified on the basis of 1971 census).

4.5 : ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER HITHERTO NEGLECTED SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

	June 1969		June 1970		June 1971		June 1972@		June 1973@	
	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture										
(a) Direct Finance**	1,60,020	40.20 (1.4)	6,12,477	160.38 (4.3)	7,93,100	206.37 (4.8)	9,26,583	231.89 (5.0)	11,94,387	285.06 (5.3)
(b) Indirect Finance	4,461	122.09 (4.1)	19,076	141.26 (3.9)	23,811	134.59 (3.3)	1,44,205	156.58 (3.4)	1,27,761	161.02 (3.0)
2. Small Scale Industry*	50,850	251.10 (8.5)	81.380	369.50 (10.3)	1,00,288	442.20 (10.8)	1,16,046	527.10 (11.4)	1,58,661	642.70 (12.0)
3. Road Transport Operators	2,324	5.49 (0.2)	12,690	24.42 (0.7)	23,276	39.85 (1.0)	31,065	50.43 (1.1)	43,838	62.51 (1.2)
4. Retail trade & Small Business	33,241	19.37 (0.6)	1,25,773	64.45 (1.8)	1,47,198	71.98 (1.8)	1,65,959	77.43 (1.7)	2,31,661	95.02 (1.8)
5. Professional and Self-Employed Persons	7,769	1.91 (0.1)	28,928	6.64 (0.2)	41,554	8.61 (0.2)	57,208	12.16 (0.2)	1,06,872	21.17 (0.4)
6. Education	1,477	0.80 (—)	4,994	2.06 (0.1)	7,088	3.70 (0.1)	7,304	2.92 (0.1)	10,109	3.2 (0.1)
TOTAL (1 to 6)	2,60,142	440.96 (14.9)	8,85,318	768.71 (21.3)	11,36,315	907.30 (22.0)	14,48,370	1058.51 (22.9)	18,73,289	1270.68 (23.8)
Total advances by these banks		3016.76		3577.60		4079.76		4621.71		5336.77

*No. of units
@Provisional.
**Excludes advances to Plantations other than developmental finance.

NOTE :—(i) Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to total advances of these banks
(ii) Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

4.6 : STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF BANK OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND TOTAL CREDIT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND THEIR PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ADVANCES TO PRIORITY SECTORS

State/Union Territory	No. of Offices at the end of		Deposits (Rs. crores)		Bank Credit (Rs. crores)		Share of priority Sectors in Bank Credit (per cent)	
	June 1969	June 1973	June 1969	June 1973	June 1969	June 1973	June 1969	June 1973
1. Andhra Pradesh	438	824	124.22	245.42	132.77	238.67	24.4	37.61
2. Assam	67	158	30.89	72. 52	17.80	29.75	10.3	39.21
3. Bihar	244	588	150.65	374.65	50.53	131.44	9.1	30.71
4. Gujarat	748	1314	404.92	699.28	209.47	409.94	15.9	31.39
5. Haryana	139	259	49.79	106.68	31.71	64.18	28.2	56.84
6. Himachal Pradesh	40	127	13.49	40.98	3.52	4.92	2.7	31.71
7. Jammu & Kashmir	15	83	16.44	40.42	1.19	6.22	30.3	62.38
8. Karnataka	512	1035	184.30	341.50	145.55	316.06	24.8	32.51
9. Kerala	330	596	117.96	213.41	78.47	150.07	27.6	44.35
10. Madhya Pradesh	329	728	110.74	221.15	59.00	109.97	22.3	38.61
11. Maharashtra	950	1619	981.98	1721.49	896.45	1439.50	12.4	17.81
12. Manipur	2	9	1.07	2.82	0.15	0.84	..	69.05
13. Meghalaya	7	17	3.41	16.29	0.20	4.00	50.0	24.50
14. Nagaland	2	6	0.80	2.87	0.05	0.98	40.0	26.50
15. Orissa	96	212	27.61	66.90	15.12	34.47	11.2	28.43
16. Punjab	286	568	207.78	342.55	55.47	121.21	27.9	54.43
17. Rajasthan	311	555	72.68	144.64	39.20	73.51	16.8	38.80
17. Tamil Nadu	712	1151	231.82	486.66	318.07	560.77	25.5	27.36
19. Tripura	5	14	3.86	9.13	0.21	0.94	9.5	68.09
20. Uttar Pradesh	628	1322	345.72	760.65	188.24	330.38	16.9	35.53
21. West Bental	426	796	468.68	925.01	513.43	693.67	4.4	12.93
Union Territories								
1. Chandigarh	18	36	32.87	49.79	82.36	119.57	4.2	2.47
2. Delhi	193	359	355.98	620.65	90.05	518.38	10.2	7.06
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	83	122	48.89	82.00	20.14	37.38	12.6	21.96
4. Pondicherry	11	23	5.27	9.38	4.82	9.20	12.9	26.63
5. All others*	1	18	0.34	2.97	0.10	0.56	..	87.50
TOTAL	6593	12539	3992.16	7599.81	2954.07	5406.58	14.9	24.01

* All others include Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

NOTE :—Figures in respect of share of priority sectors in bank credit for June, 1973 to Union Territories do not take into account the credit given by Allahabad Bank.

4.7 : CAPITAL MARKET : SELECTED INDIATIORS

(Rs. in Crores)

	Consents/acknowledgement granted by C.C.I. for issue of capital to non-Government companies			Capital raised by non-Government companies†							Deposits with Joint Stock companies (Non-financial)@		Indices of security prices@@			
				Against Consents			Under exemption order									
	A. Bonus	B. Other (consisting of initial further, debentures and loans)	Total	Bonus	Loans	Other[2]	Bonus	Loans	Other[2]	Total capital raised	No. of companies accepting deposits	Total amount of deposits	Government and semi-Govt. securities	Debentures of Joint Stock Companies	Preference shares	Variable dividend industrial securities
1961-62	10.07	171.23	181.30	7.46	15.58	85.19	..	..	15.83	124.06	1208 (570)	97.5	100.9	101.1	83.2	183.7
1965-66	4.90	209.08	213.98	6.24	16.64	83.07	..	..	19.55	125.50	1964 (987)	228.5	94.6	93.9	94.4	76.7
1967-68	48.53	167.31	215.84	84.13	3.40	65.34	..	..	20.94	173.81	1649 (787)	354.1**	95.5	91.5	87.1	76.7
1968-69	31.43	98.04	129.47	28.04	6.26	77.63	..	..	18.79	130.72	1514 (687)	400.5b	98.3	92.6	86.1	81.7
1969-70	39.12*	108.40	147.52	29.29	10.42	73.36	..	..	22.21	135.28	1535 (685)	451.4b	99.0	93.5	87.6	92.6c 94.5d
1970-71	40.59	72.16	112.75	51.80	6.75	63.15	..	..	26.26	147.96	1472g (629)	432.2b	99.0	93.5	87.5	101.9
1971-72	41.19	141.17	182.36	31.81	4.04	50.00	..	..	37.39	123.24	N.A.	N.A.	97.6	92.7	83.3	94.5
1972-73	33.86	159.66	193.52	34.79	6.11	84.80	..	..	38.30	164.00	N.A.	N.A.	97.7	92.2	81.2	94.4e 94.0f
1972-73 (upto Sept.)	11.84	127.63	139.47	23.12	5.97	87.82	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	97.7h	92.4h	81.4h	94.3h
1973-74 (upto Sept.)	39.71	79.66	119.37	38.99	3.03	30.10	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	97.9h	91.4h	80.7h	107.1h

1. Refers to calender years. Figures from 1967-68 and 1969-70 onwards are not strictly comparable with those of the preceding years on account of the changes made under the Capital Issues (Exemption) Orders 1966 and 1969. Under 1966 order except for the bonus issues, private companies, banking and insurance companies and the Government companies are completely exempted from sections 3,4 and 5 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 and under 1969 Order public limited companies are only required to file a statement of their Capital Issues proposal provided they conform to stipulated financial criteria, consequently the 'No objections are substituted by Acknowledgement of proposals'.

2. Comprises of initial, further and debentures.

*Bonus issues include consents for Rs. 2.04 crores to 3 government companies.

†Refers to calender years. The data do not take into account the capital raised by companies for which no reports were received.

@ Figures outside bracket cover both public and private limited companies and those within bracket relate toprivate limited companies only.

@@For 1961-62, the base is 1952-53=100. From 1965-66 to 1972-73 a revised base 1961-62=100 has been used.

**Includes about Rs. 1.22 crores and Rs. 2.67 crores on account of exempted loans and deposits respectively in respect of four companies on the basis of figures published in their balance sheets, but does not include an amount estimated at Rs. 2 crores received in the form of unsecured loans by three companies in one group which were not reported as on March 31, 1968.

b Figures of deposits include certain loans and other receipts that have been exempted from the directions of the R.B.I. issued from time to time. These amounted to Rs. 113 crores at the end of March 1968, Rs. 167 crores at the end of March 1969 and Rs. 193 crores at the end of March 1970. Similar data for earlier years are not available.

c,d,e & f relate to 47 weeks, 4 weeks, 39 weeks and 13 weeks respectively.

N.A.—Not available.

g Includes three branches of foreign company.

h upto December.

NOTE: Consequent upon the nationalisation of some of the banks, all the scrips included in the sub-group 'Banks' in the 'Financial' group under the 'variable Dividend Industrial Securities' have been transferred to sub-group 'others' of the group 'other industries' with effect from March, 1970.

4.8: CAPITAL MARKET : FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS‡

(Rs. in crores)

	1961–62		1965–66		1967–68		1968–69		1969–70		1970–71		1971–72		1972–73		April-Sept. 1972–73		April-Sept. 1973–74	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	26.7	8.3	45.9	27.1	20.0	23.9	22.7	19.5	18.6	17.5	32.3	17.4	28.7	20.3	47.5	28.3	26.2	12.3	25.9	16.5
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (Revised)*	11.5	7.0	29.6	25.3	15.3	20.4	37.0	16.2	22.8	19.8	43.9	28.9	39.7	30.3	49.5	39.7	25.0	18.7	31.9	21.2
3. Industrial Development Bank of India	..	..	63.0	35.3	27.7	41.6	48.0	28.2	52.6	45.1	80.6	55.8	143.0	78.8	94.1	66.6	51.8	26.5	82.5	50.4
4. Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	1.1	6.4	3.5	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.8
5. State Financial Corporations	13.3	9.0	25.3	18.8	20.0	16.3	19.6	18.4	33.4	22.3	49.6	33.5	64.1	39.6	78.7	44.7	33.0	19.6	36.2	21.2
6. State Industrial Development Corporations	..	..	1.7	1.4	4.3	2.9	4.4	3.5	25.9	11.6	19.3	11.0	23.6	14.4	33.5	17.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. Unit Trust of India	..	..	2.2	1.8	8.3	9.5	10.3	10.2	9.9	8.7	9.2	5.1	15.0	1.6	10.1	5.7	4.0	4.9	3.1	5.6
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India:																				
(a) Private Sector	5.5	3.9	9.6	7.9	8.6	10.8	14.4	11.6	10.8	10.1	15.8	5.4	9.0	4.4	8.5	9.0	4.6	7.0	2.1	3.9
(b) Co-operative Sector	..	..	15.4	1.8	4.9	10.8	3.3	3.9	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.7	14.1	0.9	9.5**	2.0	6.7	0.5	7.5	1.5

†Relates to debentures, preference shares and ordinary shares in the Private Sector only.

*Excluding Guarantee assistance.

**Does not include Rs. 250 lakhs converted into loan out of Rs. 700 lakhs debentures sanctioned earlier.

‡Except in the case of L.I.C. figures are on financial year basis (April-March).

N.A.—Not available.

Note :—1. In the case of I.F.C. and I.C. .C.I., figures from 1965-66 are on post devaluation basis.

2. Prior to the institution of the I.D.B.I., the Refinance Corporation for Industry had given refinance facilities of the total value of Rs. 65.5 crores since its inception in 1958 to 31st August, 1964, of which the refinance disbursed totalled Rs. 42.2 crores during the period July 1964, to June, 1965, I.D.B.I. which took over the I.R.C.I. disbursed refinancing facilities of Rs. 21.2 crores.

3. Data in respect of S.I.D.Cs. relate to 10 S.I.D.Cs. for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, 16 S. .D. Cs and 2 S.I.I.Cs for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and 13 S.I.D.Cs and 2 S.I.I.Cs for the year 1971-72.

4. Since Feb. 1963, the National Industrial Development Corporation has not entertained fresh applications for loans for the purpose of modernisation and expansion of cotton, jute and textile mills and machine tool industry. However, it continues to render consultancy services through its consultancy bureau.

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1973-74

5.1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base : 1961-62-100)

	Agricultural commodities*	Food Articles		Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials	Chemicals	Machinery & Transport Equipment	Manufacturers			All Commodities
		Total	Food-grains						Total	Intermediate products	Finished Products	
Weight	33.2	41.3	14.8	2.5	6.1	12.1	0.7	7.9	29.4	5.7	23.7	100.0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Last week of :												
1965-66	148	150	159	133	131	144	133	120	124	130	122	**137.5**
1966-67	182	188	208	133	136	166	151	130	130	148	126	**158.9**
1967-68	173	194	207	167	147	141	162	132	130	144	127	**160.3**
1968-69	182	186	193	216	153	172	177	133	139	149	136	**165.1**
1969-70	201	200	214	188	160	186	193	140	149	174	143	**175.7**
1970-71	195	200	200	185	163	191	189	151	160	185	155	**180.6**
1971-72	198	216	233	209	178	179	199	163	173	208	165	**192.3**
1972-73	240	250	263	249	188	236	208	172	183	229	172	**218.5**
Average of Weeks :												
1965-66	142	145	154	133	124	133	126	118	118	125	116	**131.6**
1966-67	167	171	183	134	134	158	144	126	128	140	124	**149.9**
1967-68	188	208	228	152	142	156	157	132	131	147	127	**167.3**
1968-69	179	197	201	192	149	157	169	133	134	145	132	**165.4**
1969-70	195	197	208	195	155	180	184	136	144	160	140	**171.6**
1970-71	201	204	207	185	162	197	188	148	155	179	149	**181.1**
1971-72	200	210	215	195	172	191	197	159	167	197	160	**188.4**
1972-73	220	240	248	233	180	204	201	168	177	212	168	**207.1**
1972—												
January	200	213	221	202	175	190	200	162	171	204	163	**191.2**
February	199	213	222	203	175	186	198	162	172	205	164	**191.2**
March	198	216	223	204	176	182	199	163	173	207	165	**192.2**
April	196	216	222	216	178	176	199	165	173	205	166	**192.3**
May	198	219	224	218	178	173	200	166	173	204	166	**193.2**
June	204	228	234	216	177	182	200	166	174	204	166	**197.9**
July	214	236	243	223	179	189	199	167	174	204	166	**202.5**
August	220	245	252	236	179	193	199	167	176	210	167	**207.5**
September	224	245	253	241	179	198	199	168	175	210	167	**208.1**
October	228	247	254	239	180	203	199	168	176	210	168	**210.4**
November	225	244	253	239	181	213	202	170	177	214	168	**210.6**
December	227	244	252	240	181	218	202	170	178	217	169	**211.4**
1973—												
January	230	246	256	241	182	225	202	170	179	218	170	**213.5**
February	237	251	261	242	182	236	202	170	181	222	171	**217.7**
March	240	253	265	246	188	240	206	171	184	228	173	**220.0**
April	243	257	264	245	188	247	208	172	186	233	175	**222.9**
May	256	272	270	247	188	267	209	173	187	231	176	**231.6**
June	264	283	276	245	189	283	209	175	188	233	177	**238.6**
July	281	295	289	244	190	312	213	176	192	242	180	**248.4**
August	282	299	294	248	191	306	214	178	195	245	183	**251.0**
September	275	296	289	245	195	294	213	179	200	259	185	**250.3**
October	281	300	293	249	195	304	211	181	207	277	190	**255.2**
November	288	301	308	250	236	298	215	182	214	290	196	**260.0**
December†	288	301	305	252	235	308	216	188	216	290	199	**262.1**

* Derived Series: Weighted average of the indices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi, gram, arhar, mung, masur, urad, potatoes, onions, oranges, bananas, cashewnuts, tea, coffee, spices and condiments, betelnuts, tobacco raw, cotton raw, jute, raw mesta, hemp raw, groundnuts, linseed, castorseed, gingelly seed, rape seed, cotton seed, copra, tanning materials, sugar cane, rubber, logs & timber, bamboos and coir fibre. Figures given under this head against last week of the years are for the month of March every year.

† Provisional.

5.2: INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—SELECTED COMMODITIES/COMMODITY GROUPS

(Base : 1961-62-100)

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Edible oils	Coal	Mineral oils	Raw cotton	Raw jute & mesta	Groundnuts	Cotton yarn	Metals	Mill cloth	Jute manufactures	Iron & Steel manufactures	Soap
Weight (per cent)	6.69	3.22	2.68	5.37	1.31	3.02	2.24	1.16	2.52	1.69	2.43	5.59	2.38	3.59	0.44
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Last week of															
1965-66	153	150	180	170	125	131	119	160	164	111	152	112	134	124	131
1966-67	180	216	259	206	131	133	134	124	205	133	165	118	119	128	141
1967-68	196	200	265	144	158	139	146	175	130	129	169	123	106	139	126
1968-69	185	205	205	184	163	149	163	175	187	134	173	129	153	150	138
1969-70	197	234	248	220	168	158	182	129	210	159	211	131	157	157	137
1970-71	195	208	228	209	168	157	239	135	187	197	204	152	172	166	145
1971-72	208	215	284	197	175	180	166	135	190	218	231	161	200	189	147
1972-73	244	232	353	273	188	184	205	160	307	232	253	170	184	204	147
Average of weeks:															
1965-66	137	149	191	151	122	125	119	127	142	113	147	108	119	121	122
1966-67	169	178	225	196	128	133	127	141	188	123	160	116	124	126	144
1967-68	200	214	328	182	148	138	142	102	165	132	169	122	106	137	133
1968-69	196	204	223	162	161	141	155	157	149	130	170	126	133	145	131
1969-70	196	215	239	206	166	150	171	139	199	145	189	130	154	151	137
1970-71	201	209	240	232	168	157	209	141	215	174	207	139	171	164	142
1971-72	204	208	272	203	171	172	222	131	197	207	218	157	194	174	146
1972-73	231	222	330	231	175	180	177	145	242	207	239	163	189	198	147
1972—															
January	199	219	294	210	175	174	214	133	198	216	225	159	202	182	147
February	201	219	292	197	175	174	203	134	194	216	225	160	212	182	147
March	204	218	286	198	175	176	181	136	195	219	228	161	202	187	147
April	211	207	279	196	175	178	164	129	186	212	230	161	203	190	147
May	217	203	282	190	175	179	160	133	184	208	231	161	199	190	147
June	222	207	311	202	170	179	159	145	200	200	232	161	196	194	147
July	232	212	323	214	170	179	160	146	214	198	235	161	193	195	147
August	242	218	332	222	170	179	167	140	225	200	240	161	189	199	147
September	245	216	330	229	170	179	174	135	234	197	241	162	181	200	147
October	243	218	338	233	176	179	154	141	243	198	241	162	184	200	147
November	234	222	355	242	176	179	187	152	249	202	241	163	180	200	147
December	224	232	357	248	176	179	187	163	262	205	242	163	182	199	147
1973—															
January	228	245	344	253	176	179	208	162	280	209	242	164	186	199	147
February	236	249	345	270	188	179	206	160	310	220	243	166	188	199	147
March	241	237	361	276	188	184	202	157	321	229	251	169	185	204	147
April	247	216	360	287	188	184	211	167	332	236	254	171	190	204	147
May	254	213	374	313	190	184	224	165	378	234	256	172	189	204	147
June	262	211	377	325	190	187	238	154	408	225	258	176	178	206	147
July	272	212	411	362	190	188	271	121	471	225	268	178	171	206	157
August	287	212	405	359	190	190	272	131	391	224	277	180	178	212	166
September	285	212	393	350	190	197	272	131	391	224	290	183	189	215	166
October	289	212	411	359	190	197	306	131	379	226	317	188	195	226	166
November	295	237	439	336	190	280	307	126	340	229	351	196	202	241	166
December†	286	245	430	348	190	279	294	123	362	225	369	199	204	248	167

†Provisional

5.3 : ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

	Working Class				Urban Non-Manual Employees
	Food Index		General Index		
	1949=100	1960=100	1949=100	1960=100	General Index (1960=100)
Financial Years :					
1955-56	94		96		..
1960-61	125		124		100*
1965-66	174		169		132
1966-67	198		191		146
1967-68	228		213		159
1968-69	223@		212@		161
1969-70	223	193	215	177	167
1970-71	233	202	226	186	174
1971-72	237	205	233	192	180
1972-73	258	223	251	207	192
Calendar Years :					
1955	92		96		..
1960	126		124		100
1965	172		166		130
1966	190		184		142
1967	222		209		157
1968	228**	196	215**	177	161
1969	220	190	213	175	165
1970	231	200	224	184	173
1971	235	203	230	190	178
1972	250	216	245	202	189
1973	..	..	287	236	..
1972					
January	240	207	236	194	182
February	236	204	235	193	183
March	237	205	236	194	184
April	238	206	237	195	185
May	241	208	238	196	185
June	249	215	244	201	189
July	254	220	249	205	192
August	258	223	252	207	192
September	260	225	253	208	193
October	263	227	254	209	194
November	264	228	255	210	194
December	264	228	255	210	194
1973					
January	264	228	255	210	195
February	267	231	259	213	196
March	273	236	263	216	199
April	281	243	269	221	202
May	293	253	277	228	207
June	300	259	283	233	211
July	317	274	295	243	216
August	323	279	300	247	218
September	323	279	301	248	219
October	331	286	309	254	223
November	336	290	315	259	..
December	..	..	316	260	..

*Relates to the period January to March, 1961.

@Based on four months figures in the interim series (1949=100) and eight months figures as estimated from the new series of Index on base 1960=100

**Based on seven months figures in the interim series (1949=100) and five months figures as estimated from the new series on base 1960=100

NOTE:—New Series of All India Index on base 1960=100 has been introduced with effect from August 1968. The interim series on base 1949=100 has been simultaneously discontinued. Index Numbers from August 1968 on base 1949=100 have been estimated by equating 100 of the new series to 121.54 of interim series in regard to General Index and 115.74 in regard to Food Index.

5.4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES : RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Base : 1961-62=100)

	General Index of Wholesale Prices*	Index for manufactures@	Index for Agricultural commodities@@	Prices of manufactures as per cent of the prices of Agricultural commodities
Weight	100.00	32.30	33.20	
1	2	3	4	5
Last month of				
1965-66	136.8	121.8	147.4	82.6
1966-67	159.4	127.6	181.5	70.3
1967-68	159.7	128.9	172.4	74.8
1968-69	164.8	136.1	181.8	74.9
1969-70	175.9	142.9	200.7	71.2
1970-71	181.6	154.4	194.8	79.3
1971-72	192.2	164.9	197.7	83.4
1972-73	220.0	173.0	240.3	72.0
Average of months				
1965-66	131.6	117.0	141.7	82.6
1966-67	149.9	125.3	166.6	75.2
1967-68	167.3	129.1	188.2	68.6
1968-69	165.4	132.8	179.4	74.0
1969-70	171.6	139.7	194.8	71.7
1970-71	181.1	149.7	201.4	74.3
1971-72	188.4	160.5	199.6	80.4
1972-73	207.1	168.8	219.7	76.7
1972				
January	191.2	163.6	200.2	81.7
February	191.2	164.7	199.3	82.6
March	192.2	164.9	197.7	83.4
April	192.3	166.3	196.0	84.8
May	193.2	166.5	198.0	84·1
June	197.9	166.8	204.5	81.6
July	202.5	167.2	214.4	78.0
August	207.5	167.8	220.1	76.2
September	208.1	167.6	224.2	74.8
October	210.4	168.4	227.7	74.0
November	210.6	169.0	225.5	74.9
December	211.4	169.6	226.6	74.8
1973				
January	213.5	170.7	229.6	74.3
February	217.7	171.8	236.6	72.6
March	220.0	173.0	240.3	72.0
April	222.9	175.0	243.0	72.0
May	231.6	175.7	256.5	68.5
June	238.6	177.2	264.4	67.0
July	248.4	179.6	281.4	63.8
August	250.0	182.0	281.9	64.6
September	250.3	184.5	275.1	67.1
October	255.2	188.2	280.9	67.0
November	260.0	194.6	288.0	67.6
December	262.1	196.5	287.9	68.3

*Average of weeks.

@Includes 'Chemicals', 'Machinery and Transport Equipment' and 'Finished Products'.

@@Derived Series : Weighted average of the indices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi, gram, arhar, mung, masur urd, potatoes, onions, oranges, bananas, cashewnuts, spices & condiments, tea. coffee, betelnuts, tobacco raw, cotton raw, jute raw and mests, hemp raw. coir fibre, groundnuts, linseed, castor seed, repesed, gingelly seed, cotton seed, copra tanning materials sugarcane, rubber, logs & timber and bamboos.

6.1 : INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(Rs. crores)

End of	Reserves@				Transactions with IMF		
	Gold	SDRs**	Foreign*** exchange	Total (2+3+4)	Drawings	Repurchases	Outstanding Repurchase Obligations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	117.8	..	911.4	1029.2	..	..	47.62
1955-56	117.8	..	784.6	902.4	..	7.14	5.95
1956-57	117.8	..	563.3	681.1	60.71	5.95	60.71
1957-58	117.8	..	303.4	421.2	34.52	..	95.24
1958-59	117.8	..	261.1	378.9	..	..	95.24
1959-60	117.8	..	245.1	362.9	..	23.81	71.43
1960-61	117.8	..	185.8	303.6	..	10.71	60.72
1961-62	117.8	..	179.5	297.3	119.05	60.72	119.05
1962-63	117.8	..	177.3	295.1	11.90	..	130.95
1963-64	117.8	..	188.0	305.8	..	23.81	107.14
1964-65	133.8	..	115.9	249.7	47.62	47.62	107.14
1965-66	115.9	..	182.1	298.0	65.47	35.71	136.90
1966-67	182.5	..	295.9	478.4	89.29	43.09	313.13
					(187.5)	(57.5)	(417.5)
1967-68	182.5	..	356.1	538.6	67.50	43.13	337.50
1968-69	182.5	..	394.2	576.7	..	58.50	279.00
1969-70	182.5	92.0	546.4	820.9	..	125.25	153.75
1970-71	182.5	111.7	438.1	732.3	..	153.75	..
1971-72	182.5	185.8	480.4	848.7	..	..	..
1972-73	182.5	184.9	479.2	846.6	..	..	..
1972-73							
June	182.5	184.9	477.7	845.1	..	..	..
September	182.5	184.9	429.3	796.7	..	..	..
December	182.5	184.9	434.8	802.2	..	..	..
March	182.5	184.9	479.2	846.6	..	..	..
1973-74*							
April	182.5	183.9	473.4	839.8	..	..	..
May	182.5	183.9	476.1	842.5	..	..	..
June	182.5	183.9	516.0	882.4	..	..	..
July	182.5	183.9	542.3	908.8	..	..	..
August	182.5	183.9	517.8	884.2	..	..	..
September	182.5	183.9	495.6	862.0	..	..	..
October	182.5	183.9	446.5	812.9	..	..	..
November	182.5	183.9	394.7	761.1	..	..	..

@Include (a) 7.1 million ounces of gold till January 7, 1965; 7.4 million ounces till January 21, 1965; 7.7 million ounces till February 18, 1965; 8 million ounces till February 27, 1966 and 7 million ounces thereafter. Gold has been valued at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams upto May, 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams thereafter following the change in the par value of the rupee (b) foreign assets of the RBI, (c) Government balances held abroad, (d) borrowings from the I.M.F., and (e) SDRs.

*Provisional.

**SDRs amounting to Rs. 94.50 crores were allocated to India by the IMF in January 1970, Rs. 75.43 crores in January, 1971, and Rs. 74.70 crores in January 1972.

***Holdings of Canadian dollars from June 1970 to June 1972 are valued at the monthly average of spot buying and selling rates in New York. Other foreign exchange holdings are valued at the par values/central rates upto June 1972 except for the holdings of Deutsche Marks from May to November 1971, and Yen and pound sterling from September to November 1971 which are valued at the monthly averages of buying and selling rates in London. From July 1972 onwards holdings in sterling are valued at the average of Banks spot buying and selling rates and other foreign exchange holdings, including those in Canadian dollars, are valued at cross rates based on the monthy averages of spot buying and selling rates in London.

NOTES : 1. Figures below the line are not comparable with those above the line due to devaluation of the rupee in June 1966.
2. Data on transactions with IMF shown in brackets for the year 1966-67 are in Million of U.S. Dollars at the rate of Rs. 7.50 per U.S. Dollar.

6.2 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62 Final	1965-66 Final	1966-67 Final	1967-68 Revised	1968-69 Preli-minary	1969-70 Preli-minary	1970-71 Preli-minary	1971-72 Preli-minary	April-June 1971-72 Preliminary	April-June 1972-73 Preliminary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Imports—Imports' c.i.f.	996.3	1367.9	1991.4	2055.7	1740.5	1582.3	1720.4	1993.6	490.9	430.7
(a) PL 480 Title I**	86.3	250.3	309.0	292.9	117.9	94.8	49.9	8.6	0.1	..
(b) Others . .	910.0	1117.6	1682.4	1762.8	1622.6	1487.5	1670.5	1985.0	490.8	430.7
2. Exports—f.o.b. .	668.3	784.5	1086.5	1257.9	1367.4	1403.9	1402.7	1555.4	370.7	443.7
3. Trade Balance (2–1) . . .	—328.0	—583.4	—904.6	—797.8	—373.1	—178.4	—317.7	—438.2	—120.2	13.0
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net) .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1	..	..	..
5. Invisibles—										
(i) Receipts3 . .	173.5	206.2	260.6	287.7	320.5	327.0	333.6	366.3	83.8	87.1
(ii) Payments . .	203.0	272.1	398.8	441.1	454.9	476.1	502.8	503.7	110.4	122.1
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits6 .	(46.0)	(94.4)	(150.2)	(169.8)	(184.0)	(189.6)	(203.0)	(198.7)	(37.7)	(43.8)
(iii) Net . . .	—29.5	—65.9	—138.2	—153.4	—134.4	—149.1	—169.2	—137.4	—26.6	—35.0
6. Current Account (net)	**—357.5**	**—649.3**	**—1042.8**	**—951.2**	**—507.5**	**—327.5**	**—473.8**	**—575.6**	**—146.8**	**—22.0**
7. Capital transactions—										
(a) Private3—										
(i) Receipts .	30.4	34.9	24.5	29.5	20.1	11.7	15.7	13.4	4.8	1.2
(ii) Payments .	36.4	49.7	57.5	45.0	27.4	33.7	29.8	21.2	5.1	8.5
(iii) Net . .	—6.0	—14.8	—33.0	—15.5	—7.3	—22.0	—14.1	—7.8	—0.3	—7.3
(b) Government4—										
(i) Receipts .	108.4	178.6	158.3	250.3	188.4	175.2	286.4	231.9	45.2	34.4
(ii) Payments .	96.7	166.4	72.5	115.0	118.5	135.7	278.7	98.7	41.5	39.8
(iii) Net . .	11.7	12.2	85.8	135.3	69.9	39.5	7.7	133.2	3.7	—5.4
(c) Amortisation payments6 (gross) . . .	—60.3	—84.7	—143.8	—193.8	—184.3	—215.5	—231.0	—249.7	—46.5	—60.0
(d) Repurchase of rupees from IMF .	—60.7	—35.7	—43.1	—43.2	—58.5	—125.4	—154.0	..	..	..
(e) Banking capital5 (net) . . .	—2.5	2.6	5.7	10.3	—12.0	25.8	1.2	15.5	5.8	5.0
8. Errors and omissions . .	7.8	—12.4	13.4	—74.8	—113.7	—14.5	—78.7	—65.2	24.2	—52.7
9. Total deficit (6 to 8)	**—467.5**	**—782.1**	**—1157.8**	**—1132.9**	**—813.4**	**—639.6**	**—942.7**	**—749.6**	**—159.9**	**—142.4**
Total deficit financed by :										
10. External Assistance—										
(a) Loans (excluding PL 480 rupee (loans)	225.3	471.1	598.4	755.0	637.8	614.7	632.2	651.9	205.9	127.2
(b) Grants (excluding PL 480 Title I Grants) . . .	30.5	43.5	124.6	88.2	95.8	73.4	96.5	112.9	6.6	11.6
(c) PL 480 Title I (gross) . . .	86.3	250.3	309.0	292.9	117.9	94.8	49.9	8.6	0.1	..
Total (a+b+c) .	**342.1**	**764.9**	**1032.0**	**1136.1**	**851.5**	**782.9**	**778.6**	**773.4**	**212.6**	**138.8**

6.2 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*—Concld.

(Rs. crores

	1961-62 Final	1965-66 Final	1966-67 Final	1967-68 Revised	1968-69 Preli-minary	1969-70 Preli-minary	1970-71 Preli-minary	1971-72 Preli-minary	April-June 1971-72 Preliminary	April-June 1972-73 Preliminary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Drawings from the IMF (gross)	119.1	65.5	89.3	67.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs	..	..	..	..	..	94.5	75.4	74.7	..	..
13. Decline in reserves (+) increase(—)	6.3	—48.3	36.5	—70.8	—38.1	—237.8	88.7	—98.5	—52.7	3.6
Total (10—13)	**467.5**	**782.1**	**1157.8**	**1132.9**	**813.4**	**639.6**	**942.7**	**749.6**	**159.9**	**142.4**

NOTE :—Figures shown in this table for some items do not correspond with the similar statistics published by the Reserve Banks of India. The difference is due to adjustments made in the above table in receipts and payments in respect of PL 480 assistance which have been grouped together under External Assistance and imports respectively, and excluded from other heads of account. The presentation of balance of payments statistics in the table above also differs from adjusted balance of payments tables in issues of the Economic Survey prior to 1966-67. In the table above, interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits unlike in those issues) are in clusive of payments in respect of loans repayable in rupees.

1. Exclude freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities.
2. Exclude receipts on account of Freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities, and U.S. Embassy expenditure out of PL 480 Title I Funds and Miscellaneous receipts out of PL 665, these also exclude grants under Colombo Plan, PL 480 Title, I, II and III etc.
3. Receipts by way of drawings on loans extended to private sector under the external assistance Programme including loans out of Coeley Fund and corresponding amortisation payments are excluded from items 7(a)(i) and 7(a) (ii) and are included under items 10(a) and 7(c) respectively.
4. Include all official capital transaciion not enumerated separately but exclude changes in PL 480/665 balances.
5. The net movement shown here has been adjusted to exclude changes in Cooley Fund account balances arising out of disbursement by way of loans and transfers from and to other accounts.
6. Includes those payable in Rupees as follows :—

(Rs. crores

Payable in Rupees, other than R.P.A.	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	April-June 1971-72	April-June 1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Intereset and service payments on foreign loans and credits	7.8	28.7	40.1	52.0	59.7	62.1	50.6	49.5	10.5	9.8
2. Amortisation payments	4.1	14.7	25.3	28.6	31.1	33.2	34.5	46.2	10.1	9.0

*The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end—May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchance rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

**PL 480 Title I shown under imports item 1(a) and under external assistance item 10(c) represents the commodity assistance which is payable in rupees. PL 480 convertible currency assistance is included in item (a) and imports there against in item 1(b).

6.3 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

	Third Plan Annual Average		1967-68R		1969-70P		1970-71P		1971-72P	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Imports[1]—c.i.f.	1209.6	2540.2	2055.7	2740.9	1582.3	2109.7	1720.4	2293.9	1993.6	2678.0
(a) PL 480 Title I**	170.9	358.9	292.9	390.6	94.8	126.4	49.9	66.5	8.6	11.5
(b) Others	1038.7	2181.3	1762.8	2350.3	1487.5	1983.3	1670.5	2227.4	1985.0	2666.5
2. Exports—f.o.b.	747.2	1569.1	1257.9	1677.2	1403.9	1871.8	1402.7	1870.3	1955.4	2090.9
3. Trade Balance (2–1)	—462.4	—971.1	—797.8	—1063.7	—178.4	—237.9	—317.7	—423.6	—438.2	—587.1
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	3.2	6.7	..	..	..	..	13.1	17.5	..	..
5. Invisibles—										
(i) Receipts[2]	182.5	383.2	287.7	383.6	327.0	436.0	333.6	444.8	366.3	492.3
(ii) Payments	236.8	497.2	441.1	588.1	476.1	634.8	502.8	670.4	503.7	677.6
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits[6]	(68.4)	(143.6)	(169.8)	(226.4)	(189.6)	(252.8)	(203.0)	(270.7)	(198.7)	(267.4)
(iii) Net	—54.3	—114.0	—153.4	—204.5	—149.1	—198.8	—169.2	—225.6	—137.4	—185.3
6. Current Account (Net)	**—513.5**	**—1078.4**	**—951.2**	**—1268.2**	**—327.5**	**—436.7**	**—473.8**	**—631.7**	**—575.6**	**—772.4**
7. Capital Transactions—										
(a) Private[3]—										
(i) Receipts	34.4	72.2	29.5	39.3	11.7	15.6	15.7	20.9	13.4	17.9
(ii) Payments	41.6	87.3	45.0	60.0	33.7	44.9	29.8	39.7	21.2	28.5
(iii) Net	—7.2	—15.1	—15.5	—20.7	—22.0	—29.3	—14.1	—18.8	—7.8	—10.6
(b) Government[4]—										
(i) Receipts	99.5	208.9	250.3	333.7	175.2	233.6	286.4	381.9	231.9	311.7
(ii) Payments	72.6	152.4	115.0	153.3	135.7	180.9	278.7	371.6	98.7	132.6
(iii) Net	26.9	56.5	135.3	180.4	39.5	52.7	7.7	10.3	133.2	179.1
(c) Amortisation payments[6] (Gross)	—66.5	—139.7	—193.8	—258.4	—215.5	—287.3	—231.0	—308.0	—249.7	—336.2
(d) Repurchase of rupees from IMF	—33.6	—70.5	—43.2	—57.6	—125.4	—167.2	—154.0	—205.3	..	..
(e) Banking capital[5] (net)	—0.8	—1.7	10.3	13.7	25.8	34.4	1.2	1.6	15.5	21.0
8. Errors and omissions	—20.3	—42.6	—74.8	—99.7	—14.5	—19.3	—78.7	—105.0	—65.2	—86.4
9. Total Deficit (6 to 8)	**—615.0**	**—1291.5**	**—1132.9**	**—1510.5**	**—639.6**	**—852.7**	**— 942.7**	**—1256.9**	**—749.6**	**—1005.5**

(*Concld.*)

	Third Plan Annual Average		1967-68R		1968-69P	1969-70P	1970-71P	1971-72P	April-June 1971-72P	April-June 1972-73P
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total deficit Financed by :										
10. External Assistance—										
(a) Loans (excluding PL 480 loans) .	364.8	766.1	755.0	1006.7	614.7	819.5	632.2	842.9	651.9	875.1
(b) Grants (excluding PL 480 Title I grants) . —.	29.3	61.5	88.2	117.6	73.4	97.9	96.5	128.7	112.9	151.6
(c) PL 480 Title I (Gross) . .	170.9	358.9	292.9	390.5	94.8	126.4	49.9	66.5	8.6	11.4
Total (a+b+c) . .	**565.0**	**1186.5**	**1136.1**	**1514.8**	**782.9**	**1043.8**	**778.6**	**1038.1**	**773.4**	**1038.1**
11. Drawings from the IMF (Gross) .	48.8	102.5	67.6	90.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs . .	..	..	..	..	94.5	126.0	75.4	100.5	74.7	102.6
13. Decline in reserves (+) increase (—)	1.2	2.5	—70.8	—94.4	—237.8	—317.1	88.7	118.3	—98.5	—135.2
Total (10 to 13) .	**615.0**	**1291.5**	**1132.9**	**1510.5**	**639.6**	**852.7**	**942.7**	**1256.9**	**749.6**	**1005.5**

I. For footnotes, please refer to Table 6.2

R = Revised

P = Preliminary

NOTE : The dollar equivalents have been arrived at by applying the following conversion rates—

1$ = Rs. 4.76 upto May 1966.

1$ = Rs. 7.50 upto December, 1971 and

1$ = Rs. 7.28 for January-March 1972.

6.4 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(Excluding Grants)

	Third Plan Annual Average		1967-68R		1968-69 P	1969-70 P	1970-71 P	1971-72 P	April-June	
									1971-72 P	1972-73 P
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Foreign Travel—										
Receipts	16.0	33.6	20.1	26.8	4.9*	31.7@	27.9@	31.5@	7.8@	7.9@
Payments	11.0	23.1	15.0	20.0	14.4	15.2	17.8	19.5	4.6	4.7
Net	5.0	10.5	5.1	6.8	—9.5	16.5	10.1	12.0	3.2	3.2
2. Transportation—										
Receipts	52.9	111.1	94.0	125.3	99.3	100.4	106.5	111.7	28.7	30.2
Payments	28.7	60.3	59.7	79.6	65.1	72.0	78.4	68.3	16.4	17.1
Net	24.2	50.8	34.3	45.7	34.2	28.4	28.1	43.4	12.3	13.1
3. Insurance—										
Receipts	8.4	17.6	12.4	16.5	12.7	12.9	11.7	13.5	3.2	3.7
Payments	5.4	11.3	6.8	9.0	9.1	13.4	12.2	18.5	3.4	2.9
Net	3.0	6.3	5.6	7.5	3.6	—0.5	—0.5	—5.0	—0.2	0.8
4. Investment income—										
Receipts	11.2	23.5	20.1	26.8	25.8	33.8	48.5	35.0	6.0	6.0
Payments	106.4	223.4	230.6	307.5	239.7	251.6	274.2	262.4	57.7	66.5
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	(68.4)	(143.6)	(169.8)	(226.3)	(184.0)	(189.6)	(203.0)	(198.7)	(37.7)	(43.8)
Net	—95.2	—199.9	—210.5	—280.7	—213.9	—217.8	—225.7	—227.4	—51.7	—60.5
5. Government not included elsewhere—										
Receipts[1]	15.1	31.7	24.2	32.3	24.4	16.6	16.7	15.9	3.1	7.8
Payments[2]	20.8	43.7	24.6	32.8	21.0	23.5	23.0	24.0	5.0	5.5
Net	—5.7	—12.0	—0.4	—0.5	3.4	—6.9	—6.3	—8.1	—1.9	2.3
6. Miscellaneous—										
Receipts[3]	28.2	59.2	44.3	59.1	59.7	41.7	40.8	45.0	12.1	9.5
Payments	44.9	94.3	67.4	89.9	72.6	69.4	77.6	80.4	19.4	15.3
Net	—16.7	—35.1	—23.1	—30.8	—12.9	—27.7	—36.8	—35.4	—7.3	—5.8
7. Transfer Payments—										
(a) Official—										
Receipts	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	..	0.3	1.0	1.9	0.5	0.5
Payments[4]	4.4	9.2	18.1	24.1	16.7	16.8	6.4	18.3	0.3	6.8
Net	—3.7	—7.7	—18.0	—24.0	—16.7	16.5	—5.4	—16.4	0.2	—6.3
(b) Private—										
Receipts	49.9	104.8	72.5	96.7	93.6	89.8	80.5	111.8	22.4	21.5
Payments	15.2	31.9	18.9	25.2	16.3	14.2	13.2	12.3	3.6	3.3
Net	34.7	72.9	53.6	71.5	77.3	75.6	67.3	99.5	18.8	18.2
8. **Total (1 to 7)**										
Receipts	**182.5**	**383.2**	**287.5**	**383.5**	**320.5**	**327.0**	**333.6**	**366.3**	**83.8**	**87.1**
Payments	**236.8**	**497.2**	**441.1**	**588.1**	**454.9**	**476.6**	**502.8**	**503.7**	**110.4**	**122.1**
Net	**—54.3**	**—114.0**	**—153.6**	**—204.6**	**—134.4**	**—149.1**	**—169.2**	**—137.4**	**—26.6**	**—35.0**

[1]. Exclude freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities. Also exclude receipts from U.S. Embassy expenditure from PL 480 counterpart Funds.

[2]. Include Rs. 8.3 crores in each of the year 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 paid to the IBRD as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

[3]. Exclude receipts out of PL 665 Fund.

[4]. Include Rs. 8.3 crores in 1964-65 and 1965-66, and Rs. 11.2 crores in 1968-69 and 1969-70 paid to the IBRD as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

NOTES:—(i) This table is a break-down of item 5 in table 6.3.
(ii) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.
(iii) Constituent items may not always add up to total due to rounding.

@Provisional estimtes.
*The data for 1968-69 is incomplete.
R=Revised.
P=Preliminary.

6.5 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Third Plan Annual Average		1967-68R		1968-69P	1969-70P	1970-71P	1971-72P	April-June 1971-72P	April-June 1972-73P
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Private (non-banking)—										
Receipts	34.4	72.2	29.5	39.3	20.1	11.7	15.7	13.4	4.8	1.2
Payments	41.6	87.3	45.0	60.0	27.4	33.7	29.8	21.2	5.1	8.5
Net	—7.2	—15.1	—15.5	—21.7	—7.3	—22.0	—14.1	—7.8	—0.3	—7.3
(a) Long-term—										
Receipts	29.1	61.1	20.7	27.6	13.9	8.3	14.5	12.6	4.6	0.9
Payments	35.0	73.5	33.2	44.3	24.8	31.6	27.5	18.9	4.9	8.0
Net	—5.9	—12.4	—12.5	—16.7	—10.9	—23.3	—13.0	—6.3	—0.3	—7.1
(b) Short-term—										
Receipts	5.3	11.1	8.8	11.7	6.2	3.4	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.3
Payments	6.6	13.8	11.8	15.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.5
Net	—1.3	—2.7	—3.0	—4.0	—3.6	1.3	—1.1	—1.5	—	—0.2
2. Banking (excluding RBI)—										
Receipts	47.0	98.7	147.8	197.0	39.6	59.3	50.2	55.3	12.3	22.4
Payments	47.8	100.4	137.5	183.3	51.6	33.5	49.0	39.8	6.5	17.4
Net	—0.8	—1.7	10.3	13.7	—12.0	25.8	1.2	15.5	5.8	5.0
3. Government Miscellaneous—										
Receipts	99.5	208.9	250.3	333.7	188.4	175.2	286.4	231.9	45.2	34.4
Payments	72.6	152.4	115.0	153.3	118.5	135.7	278.7	98.7	41.5	39.8
Net	26.9	56.5	135.3	180.4	69.9	39.5	7.7	133.2	3.7	—5.4
4. Total of above items—										
RECEIPTS	180.9	379.8	427.6	570.0	248.1	246.2	352.3	300.6	62.3	58.0
PAYMENTS	162.0	340.1	297.5	396.6	197.5	202.9	357.5	159.7	53.1	64.7
NET	18.9	39.7	130.1	173.4	50.6	43.3	—5.2	140.9	9.2	—7.7

1. Including amortisation receipts.

NOTE : (i) The break-down in this table is of item 7(a), 7(b) and 7(e) of table 6.3.

(ii) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end, May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the predevaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

(iii) Constituent items may not always add up to total due to rounding.

R = Revised P = Preliminary.

6.6 : PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

(Rupees crores-post devaluation)

Commodity	1960-61	1965-66	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	April-July 1972-73	April-July 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Consumer Goods	**285.7**	**507.2**	**261.0**	**213.0**	**131.2**	**80.8**	**10.3**	**77.3**
Cereal & cereal preparations	285.7	507.2	261.0	213.0	131.2	80.8	10.3	77.3
II. Raw Materials & Intermediate Manufactures	**776.1**	**776.6**	**757.5**	**891.1**	**1077.4**	**1063.0**	**336.8**	**388.6**
(*a*) Cashew nuts (unprocessed)	15.1	23.7	27.6	29.4	27.9	31.8	13.5	9.4
(*b*) Copra	18.3	9.9	2.8	3.2	1.7	0.7	0.2	—
(*c*) Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	17.0	3.5	9.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	1.4	1.3
(*d*) Fibres	159.6	121.6	111.1	126.7	138.2	114.6	49.1	42.0
of which :								
(*i*) Raw wool	16.4	8.1	16.5	15.1	11.8	8.9	4.1	4.0
(*ii*) Raw cotton	128.8	72.8	82.8	98.8	113.4	90.9	41.0	25.4
(*iii*) Raw jute	12.0	8.8	1.1	0.1	—	1.1	—	7.4
(*e*) Petroleum oil and lubricants	109.1	107.5	137.9	135.9	194.1	204.0	62.8	93.9
(*f*) Animal and vegetable oils and fats	7.2	24.2	29.6	38.5	46.5	24.8	7.0	9.8
(*g*) Fertilizers and chemical products	140.9	183.7	214.5	216.5	240.9	270.6	63.6	89.2
of which								
(*i*) Fertilizers & fertilizer materials	23.4	81.4	117.3	99.9	111.3	139.2	25.8	40.1
(*ii*) Chemical elements and compounds	61.8	56.5	67.4	68.0	71.8	88.9	20.6	30.4
(*iii*) Dyeing, tanning & colouring materials	20.3	10.4	7.1	9.2	8.4	9.1	3.0	3.4
(*iv*) Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	16.5	13.8	18.3	24.3	26.6	22.9	6.8	8.4
(*v*) Plastic materials regenerated cellulose & artificial resins	9.0	9.1	8.4	8.1	9.2	11.5	3.0	4.7
(*h*) Pulp & waste paper	10.6	8.8	12.5	12.3	9.6	9.9	4.9	3.6
(*i*) Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	19.1	21.1	23.7	25.1	34.9	30.7	6.8	10.3
(*j*) Non-matallic mineral manufactures	11.7	10.0	32.2	33.3	40.0	53.5	17.6	24.5
(*k*) Iron and steel	193.0	154.3	81.5	147.0	237.6	217.1	76.3	70.3
(*l*) Non-ferrous metals	74.5	108.3	74.5	119.4	102.4	101.6	33.6	34.3
III. Capital Goods	**560.5**	**803.7**	**403.2**	**404.0**	**482.7**	**513.2**	**162.5**	**199.4**
(*a*) Manufactures of metals	36.1	28.6	7.3	9.3	12.1	17.1	5.0	6.2
(*b*) Non-electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	320.3	525.7	280.4	257.8	270.9	285.0	97.4	127.7
(*c*) Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	90.1	138.3	64.3	70.4	105.1	124.0	38.3	38.6
(*d*) Transport equipment	114.0	111.1	51.2	66.5	94.6	87.1	21.8	26.9
IV. Others : Unclassified	**172.7**	**130.9**	**160.4**	**126.1**	**133.2**	**139.7**	**41.5**	**42.3**
TOTAL	1795.0	2218.4	1582.1	1634.2	1824.5	1796.7	551.1	707.6

SOURCE : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade, D.G.C.I. & S., Calcutta.

6.7 : PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

(Rupees crores-post devaluation

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1960–61		1965–66		1969–70		1970–71		1971–72		1972–73		April-August 1972–73		April-August 1973–74	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Jute manufactures	'000 Tonnes	799	212.9	900	288.0	571	206.7	561	190.4	671	265.3	581	250.0	276	114.8	254	102.0
2. Tea	Mill. Kgs.	199	194.7	197	180.9	174	124.5	199	148.3	207	156.3	193	147.3	72	57.5	59	46.5
3. Cotton fabrics	Value		90.6		87.4		69.7		75.3		76.6		100.9		31.1		50.2
(i) Mill made	Mill. sq. Metres	602	83.1	513	74.3	406	62.4	415	67.5	382	66.6	449	84.4	136	26.7	200	41.0
(ii) Handloom	Mill. Metres	26	7.5	40	13.1	27	7.3	28	7.8	29	10.0	47	16.5	12	4.4	20	9.2
4. Coir yarn and manufactures	000 Tonnes	71	13.7	70	16.6	54	13.4	49	13.0	47	13.4	47	14.3	16	4.8	16	5.4
5. Iron ore	Mill. Tonnes	3	26.8	12	66.3	16	94.6	21	117.3	20	104.7	21	109.8	7	33.9	8	45.9
6. Oil cakes	'000 Tonnes	433	22.5	829	54.6	705	41.5	879	55.4	742	40.2	1001	74.8	424	24.4	484	67.7
7. Leather & leather manufactures	Value		39.3		44.8		81.5		72.2		90.8		174.5		59.5		83.4
8. Cashew kernels	Mill Kgs.	44	29.8	51	43.1	61	57.4	50	52.1	60	61.3	66	68.8	32	33.7	29	38.5
9. Tobacco	Mill. Kgs.	47	24.8	59	33.3	56	33.4	50	32.6	61	45.1	98	63.9	53	40.0	47	44.8
10. Engineering goods	Value		13.4		26.2		102.5		130.4		122.3		138.7		52.2		55.8
11. Coffee	Mill. Kgs.	20	11.4	27	20.4	32	19.6	32	25.1	36	22.1	51	32.9	22	13.4	24	20.8
12. Mica	Mill. Kgs.	28	16.0	43	17.8	24	15.2	27	15.6	23	15.4	27	16.6	11	7.4	11	3.5
13. Sugar	'000 Tonnes	56	3.8	311	16.5	82	8.6	348	27.6	317	30.2	102	13.3	67	8.0	30	3.7
14. Pepper	Mill. Kgs.	17	13.4	26	17.5	22	16.2	18	15.3	19	14.8	20	14.3	6	4.6	9	7.1
15. Manganese ore	000 Tonnes	1166	22.1	1352	17.4	1160	11.1	1636	14.0	1047	10.6	832	8.7	302	3.1	301	3.3
16. Hides & skins—raw & furskins	Value		14.9		15.0		8.4		3.8		0.7		0.9		0.5		..
17. Raw cotton	'000 Tonnes	33	13.7	36	15.3	36	14.7	32	14.0	32	16.3	38	21.6	20	10.8	10	4.7
18. Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	Value		11.7		14.7		9.5		12.6		11.6		32.0		6.1		4.6
19. Iron & steel (excluding ferro-manganese & ferro-alloys)	Value		8.7		13.1		64.2		67.2		25.5		23.1		10.2		13.3
20. Chemical and allied products	Value		5.4		14.4		22.2		29.4		30.4		35.3		13.1		12.8
21. Fish & fish preparations	Mill. Kgs.	20	7.3	15	10.7	30	30.8	33	30.5	33	42.0	35	54.5	15	23.5	19	34.1
22. Art silk fabrics	Mill. Metres	27	5.0	45	7.6	15	3.6	20	5.3	25	7.5	25	9.6	8	3.1	17	5.6
23. Footwear	Mill. Pairs	5	4.9	9	8.2	12	9.0	13	11.4	15	11.6	14	12.6	6	4.6	4	3.7
24. Vegetable oils (essential and non-essential)	Mill. Kgs.	63	19.9	25	10.1	23	9.3	23	10.8	25	11.5	53	28.7	12	4.7	18	15.1
TOTAL (including others)			1039.8		1268.9		1413.3		1535.2		1608.2		1960.9		757.1		851.7

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade, D.G.C.I. & S., Calcutta.

6.8 : SHARE OF IMPORTS IN TOTAL ESTIMATED SUPPLIES

(a) Total estimated supplies.

(b) Percentage of imports to total estimated supplies.

Commodity	Unit		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1. Foodgrains	(Million tonnes)	(a)	60.6	71.9	84.5	86.9	104.5	107.2	104.8	101.5
		(b)	(5.9)	(1.7)	(4.7)	(9.7)	(3.9)	(2.8)	(1.8)	(1.3)
2. Raw cotton	(Lakh bales of 180 kgs. each)	(a)	39.9	49.6	58.4	64.3	66.2	72.8	73.6	77.8†
		(b)	(27.8)	(12.3)	(16.4)	(10.9)	(10.9)	(11.1)	(9.5)*	(8.0)
3. Sugar Mill Machinery	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	100	419	545	776	1407	1398	1772	1839
		(b)	(100.0)	(95.2)	(19.3)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.4)
4. Textile machinery (including spares and accessories)@	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	N.A.	1233	3361	7507	5148	6759	7990	8588
		(b)	N.A.	(67.6)	(69.1)	(37.9)	(18.9)	(13.2)	(15.9)	(19.1)
5. Machine Tools—metal working	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	295	528	1990	6093	3880	5192	5969	5890
		(b)	(89.8)	(84.8)	(64.8)	(61.8)	(42.8)	(30.4)	(37.3)	(41.1)
6. Iron and Steel	('000 tonnes)	(a)	1391	2162	3715	5416	5216	5173	5864	6302
		(b)	(25.2)	(39.9)	(35.7)	(16.7)	(8.0)	(13.4)	(22.9)	(19.4)
7. Aluminium	('000 tonnes)	(a)	14.7	23.5	43.7	82.4	137.6	174.2	203.2	176.7
		(b)	(72.8)	(68.5)	(58.1)	(24.6)	(1.8)	(3.7)	(10.3)	(1.0)
8. Soda Ash	('000 tonnes)	(a)	75	154	251.6	366.7	427.0	449.8	500.1	489.0
		(b)	(40.0)	(46.7)	(39.6)	(9.7)	(Neg).	(Neg.)	(2.2)	(0.6)
9. Caustic Soda	('000 tonnes)	(a)	34	96	139.8	292.2	354.0	371.1	388.7	397.8
		(b)	(64.7)	(62.5)	(27.7)	(25.4)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(1.3)	(0.2)
10. Bleaching Powder	('000 tonnes)	(a)	9.4	8.2	7.7	9.2	15.3	14.3	17.3	19.9
		(b)	(61.7)	(61.0)	(20.8)	(20.6)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Nil)
11. Bicycles	('000 Nos.)	(a)	264	661	1071	1582	1976	2027	1907	2386
		(b)	(62.5)	(22.4)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Nil)
12. Sewing Machines	('000 Nos.)	(a)	56	125	304	433	328	236	313	341
		(b)	(41.1)	(11.2)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
13. Newsprint	('000 tonnes)	(a)	76	84	96	115	193	181	247	194
		(b)	(100.0)	(95.2)	(76.0)	(73.9)	(80.4)	(79.6)	(83.8)	(79.4)
14. Paper and paper board etc.	('000 tonnes)	(a)	151	260	378	584	737	770	817	742
		(b)	(23.2)	(26.9)	(7.4)	(4.5)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1 .7)	(2.9)
15. Ammonium Sulphate	('000 tonnes)	(a)	423	607	755	1273	1403	722	808	682
		(b)	(88.9)	(34.1)	(47.3)	(67.0)	(56.3)	(11.5)	(23.0)	(18.8)
16. Man-made fibre and yarn	('000 tonnes)	(a)	N.A.	31.9	84.2	125.5	169.3	191.6	193.1	203.3
		(b)	N.A.	(20.7)	(25.4)	(6.0)	(2.5)	(10.0)	(5.9)	(4.6)

Notes :—(1) In case of raw cotton the total estimated supplies relate to the crop/agricultural years. For foodgrains total supplies have been estimated on the basis of production for agricultural years and imports on financial years.

(2) In the case of foodgrains and raw cotton the figures are three-years moving average of a year before, the year concerned and a year after; except for 1972-73 where the average refers to two years 1971-72 and 1972-73 in respect of foodgrains.

(3) Imports of Ammonium sulphate relate to those imported for Central Fertilizer Pool.

(4) For man-made fibre and yarn, production relates to calendar years and imports to fiscal years.

@Due to change in source of data, the figures from 1965-66 are not strictly comparable with earlier figures.

*Partially estimated.

†Estimated.

7.1 : OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. crores)

	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)	PL 480/665 etc. assistance: Repayable in rupees	PL 480/665 etc. assistance: Repayable in convertible currency	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. AUTHORISATIONS :						
Upto the end of Third Plan	3808.8	392.0	4200.8	1510.8	..	5711.6
1966-67	1034.1	79.7	1113.8	392.7	..	1506.5
1967-68	398.5	16.8	415.3	235.9	67.6	718.8
1968-69	753.1	68.4	821.5	71.6	53.7	946.8
1969-70	421.8	26.0	447.8	73.6	112.9	634.3
1970-71	795.4	56.5	761.9	..	..	761.9
1971-72	774.5	36.0	810.5	22.5	96.2	929.2
1972-73	639.6	36.6	676.2	..	..	676.2
TOTAL	8535.8	712.0	9247.8	2307.1	330.4	11885.3
B. UTILISATIONS :						
Upto the end of Third Plan	2768.7	336.9	3105.6	1403.2	..	4508.8
1966-67	674.7	97.1	771.8	359.6	..	1131.4
1967-68	793.2	60.7	853.9	310.9	30.8	1195.6
1968-69	679.8	65.2	745.0	84.5	73.1	902.6
1969-70	660.7	26.1	686.8	107.5	62.0	856.3
1970-71	658.9	43.5	702.4	37.7	51.3	791.4
1971-72	671.7	50.5	722.2	8.8	103.1	834.1
1972-73	649.9	12.0	661.9	..	4.3	666.2
TOTAL	7557.6	692.0	8249.6	2312.2	324.6	10886.4

NOTES :—1. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 4.7619) upto the end of the Third Plan, and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72 pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees of aid authorisations and utilisations. For 1972-73 the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the Central rates which prevailed following the currency realignment of December 1971.

2. Loan amounts are net of surrenders, de-obligations and cancellations etc. in case of PL 480, amounts are net of lapsed agreement.

3. Figures for utilisations are inclusive of suppliers' credits, which may not be fully reflected in authorisation figures.

4. Constituent items may not add upto totals because of rounding.

5. Broad indicators for 1973-74 are given in Table 7.5.

7.2 : AUTHORISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Upto the end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. *Consortium Members* . .	..	5048.5	1188.7	699.1	943.0	627.6	759.1	926.9	676.2
(a) Loans	..	3181.1	727.9	387.2	753.1	421.8	705.4	774.5	639.6
(b) Grants	..	356.6	68.1	8.4	64.6	19.3	53.7	33.7	36.6
(c) PL 480/665 etc. assistance:									
(i) repayable in rupees .		1510.8	392.7	235.9	71.6	73.6	..	22.5	..
(ii) repayable in convertible currency . .	..	..	..	67.6	53.7	112.9	..	96.2	..
Country-wise Distribution :									
(i) Austria . . .	Loans	8.4	3.5	3.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	2.1
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	..	..
	Total	8.4	3.5	3.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.7	2.1
(ii) Belgium . . .	Loans	11.4	..	2.8	9.4	2.3	10.1	3.0	3.6
(iii) Canada . . .	Loans	45.6	41.3	47.8	26.0	49.5	26.9	39.1	55.9
	Grants	174.5	57.7	7.1	52.8	7.0	31.9	27.9	10.8
	Total	220.1	99.0	54.9	78.8	56.5	58.8	67.0	66.7
(iv) Denmark . .	Loans	2.4	3.2	3.0	4.0	..	..	..	4.1
	Grants	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	0.1
	Total	2.4	3.2	3.0	4.0	0.8	..	..	4.2
(v) France . . .	Loans	67.1	21.0	..	40.7	..	41.9*	24.0	66.1
	Grants	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..
	Total	67.1	21.0	..	40.7	1.4	41.9	24.0	66.1
(vi) West Germany .	Loans	442.5	48.2	48.8	45.4	46.8	51.8	51.4	58.3
	Grants	2.7	1.7	0.6	4.0	6.5	3.5	3.9	5.0
	Total	445.2	49.9	49.4	49.4	53.3	55.3	55.3	63.3
(vii) Italy . . .	Loans	81.0	23.3	..	4.1	17.5	6.0	6.0	10.1
(viii) Japan . . .	Loans	165.4	33.3	39.0	33.8	33.8	24.3†	110.1	59.1
	Grants	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	165.9	33.3	39.0	33.8	33.8	24.3	110.1	59.1
(ix) Netherlands . .	Loans	22.8	8.3	8.3	6.8	8.3	8.3	10.4	15.3
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Total	22.8	8.3	8.3	7.2	8.8	8.8	10.9	15.8
(x) Norway . .	Loans	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..
	Grants	5.1	2.2	..	..	..	1.3	..	..
	Total	5.1	2.2	..	1.5	..	1.3	..	..
(xi) Sweden . . .	Loans	2.2	3.5	..	10.9	..	18.1	3.7	26.5
	Grants	3.8	2.0	..	0.8	..	..	..	20.2
	Total	6.0	5.5	..	11.7	..	18.1	3.7	46.7
(xii) U.K. . . .	Loans	356.2	75.9	59.4	64.8	98.1	84.8	98.1	108.8
	Grants	1.8	0.1	0.1	5.1	2.2	1.0	1.4	..
	Total	358.0	76.0	59.5	69.9	100.3	85.8	99.5	108.8

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(xiii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans		1251.5	235.6	144.6	400.1	35.0	264.9@	48.5	30.2
(b) Grants		168.2	4.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	15.1	..	..
(c) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :									
(i) repayable in rupees		1510.8	392.7	235.9	71.6	73.6	..	22.5	..
(ii) repayable convertible currency		..	..	67.6	53.7	112.9	..	96.2	..
Total		2930.5	632.7	448.7	526.5	222.2	280.0	167.2	30.2
(xiv) I.B.R.D.		449.5	1.3	30.0	11.3	41.6	41.3	45.0	..
(xv) I.D.A.		275.1	229.5	..	93.8	88.1	125.9	334.5	199.5
II. *U.S.S.R. & East European Countries*	Loans	604.9	306.2	11.3	..	..	..	..	..
	Grants	5.4	2.5	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..
	Total	610.3	308.7	12.1	0.7	..	..	..	..
Country-wise Distribution :									
(i) Bulgaria	Loan	..	..	11.3	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Czechoslovakia	Loans	61.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grants	0.4	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	61.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Hungary	Loans	..	25.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Poland	Loans	36.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) U.S.S.R.	Loans	489.6	250.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grants	5.0	2.5	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..
	Total	494.6	252.5	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..
(vi) Yogoslavia	Loans	18.1	31.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. *Others*	Loans	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grants	30.0	9.1	7.6	3.2	6.7	2.8	2.3	..
	Total	52.9	9.1	7.6	3.2	6.7	2.8	2.3	..
Country-Wise Distribution :									
(i) Australia	Grants	25.7	8.9	7.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.3	..
(ii) New Zealand	Grants	4.3	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Switzerland	Loans	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) European Economic Community	Grants	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		5711.6	1506.5	718.8	946.8	634.3	761.9	929.2	676.0
(a) Loans		3808.8	1034.1	398.5	753.1	421.8	705.4	774.5	639.6
(b) Grants		392.0	79.7	16.8	68.4	26.0	56.5	36.0	36.6
(c) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :									
(i) repayable in rupees		1510.8	392.7	235.9	71.6	73.6	..	22.5	..
(ii) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	67.6	53.7	112.9	..	96.2	..

NOTES:—

1. Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($ 1=Rs. 4.7619) upto the end of the Third Plan. and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($ 1=Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupee of aid authorisations. For 1972-73 the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the central rates which prevailed following the currency realignment of December 1971.
2. Constituent items may not add upto totals because of rounding.

* Of this Rs. 20.6 crores is for the year 1969-70.

†Excludes Rs. 19.0 crores for the tenth Yen Credit signed in April 1971 and which is for the year 1970-71.

@Includes Rs. 120 crores Production Loan No. 207 which is for the year 1969-70.

7.3 : UTILISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Up to the end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Consortium Members . .		4158.5	1051.0	1124.4	810.0	774.8	733.1	811.6	640.3
(*a*) Loans . . .		2446.9	611.5	731.0	591.4	586.7	601.9	651.8	624.0
(*b*) Grants . . .		308.4	79.9	51.7	61.0	18.6	42.2	47.9	12.0
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance:									
(i) repayble in rupees .		1403.2	359.6	310.9	84.5	107.5	37.7	8.8	..
(ii) repayable in convertible currency . .		..	..	30.8	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1	4.3
Country-wise Distribution :									
(i) Austria . . .	Loans	4.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.7	1.7	0.7	1.8
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.4	..	..
	Total	4.7	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.1	0.7	1.8
(ii) Belgium . . .	Loans	4.9	Neg.	1.9	2.1	2.9	5.1	.4.2	3.0
(iii) Canada . . .	Loans	27.3	11.9	18.4	29.7	39.4	46.5	49.4	55.3
	Grants	134.4	68.3	45.5	48.2	10.0	34.6	27.8	5.6
	Total	161.7	80.2	63.9	77.9	49.4	81.1	77.2	60.9
(vi) Denmark . . .	Loans	0.6	2.8	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0
	Grants	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	0.1
	Total	0.6	2.8	2.9	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.1
(iv) France . . .	Loans	21.0	4.3	32.3	15.6	15.6	36.8	44.8	39.1
(vi) West Germany . .	Loans	339.6	63.6	67.6	57.6	61.3	53.6	68.2	81.8
	Grants	2.5	1.6	0.6	4.0	6.7	3.5	3.9	5.0
	Total	342.1	65.2	68.2	61.6	68.0	57.1	72.1	86.8
(vii) Italy	Loans	11.6	0.2	1.5	54.4	25.8	10.7	12.0	13.5
(viii) Japan . . .	Loans	112.9	30.2	46.7	68.0	45.3	36.5	41.8	62.0
	Grants	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	113.4	30.2	46.7	68.0	45.3	36.5	41.8	62.0
(ix) Netherlands . .	Loans	9.5	6.6	8.4	5.7	9.1	16.2	11.6	11.0
	Grants	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Total	9.5	6.6	8.4	6.1	9.6	16.7	12.1	11.5
(x) Norway . . .	Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	1.0
	Grants	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	..	..	1.7	..
	Total	5.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	..	..	1.8	1.0
(xi) Sweden . . .	Loans	..	1.4	1.3	2.1	0.9	4.0	8.4	12.5
	Grants	3.5	2.2	0.1	0.7	..	..	..	0.4
	Total	3.5	3.6	1.4	2.8	0.9	4.0	8.4	12.9
(xii) U.K. . . .	Loans	292.3	90.5	80.6	54.9	81.1	75.3	91.4	125.7
	Grants	1.3	0.1	0.5	4.9	0.2	3.2	1.5	..
	Total	293.6	90.6	81.1	59.8	81.3	78.5	92.9	125.7

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Up to end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(xiii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans		1042.0	235.6	269.7	208.7	185.6	227.9	209.2	50.1
(b) Grants		161.0	7.1	4.5	1.9	neg.	..	12.5	0.4
(c) PL 480/665 etc. Assistance :									
(i) repayable in rupees		1403.2	359.6	310.9	84.5	107.5	37.7	8.8	..
(ii) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	30.8	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1	4.3
Total		2606.2	602.3	615.9	368.2	355.1	316.9	333.6	54.8
(xiv) I.B.R.D.		380.0	25.8	34.0	30.5	32.1	41.7	29.1	34.9
(xv) I.D.A.		200.6	134.7	162.5	57.5	83.7	44.5	79.5	132.0
II. *U.S.S.R. and East European Countries*	Loans	315.7	55.8	59.1	86.3	72.0	54.9	17.8	17.5
	Grants	5.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	..	..	..	..
	Total	321.1	56.8	60.2	87.2	72.0	54.9	17.8	17.5
Country-wise Distribution :									
(i) Bulgaria	Loans	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	..	..	..
(ii) Czechoslovakia	Loans	12.6	13.1	7.4	16.1	8.2	1.3	1.4	6.7
	Grants	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	13.0	13.1	7.4	16.1	8.2	1.3	1.4	6.7
(iii) Hungry	Loans	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	..	..
(iv) Poland	Loans	11.3	1.0	1.8	1.4	4.2	2.8	2.4	0.6
(v) U.S.S.R.	Loans	282.1	36.1	46.4	56.6	49.4	36.8	14.0	9.5
	Grants	5.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	..	..	..	..
	Total	287.1	37.1	47.5	57.3	49.4	36.8	14.0	9.5
(vi) Yugoslavia	Loans	9.7	5.6	3.4	12.0	10.0	13.3	..	0.7
III. *Others*	Loans	6.0	7.6	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	8.4
	Grants	23.3	16.2	7.9	3.5	7.5	1.3	2.6	..
	Total	29.3	23.8	11.0	5.6	9.5	3.4	4.7	8.4
Country-Wise Distribution :									
(i) Australia	Grants	19.6	16.0	7.8	3.5	3.7	1.3	2.6	..
(ii) New Zealand	Grants	3.7	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Switzerland	Loans	6.0	7.6	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.6
(iv) Spain	Loans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8
(v) European Economic Community	Grants	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		4508.8	1131.4	1195.6	902.6	856.3	791.4	834.1	666.2
(a) Loans		2768.7	674.7	793.2	679.8	660.7	658.9	671.7	649.9
(b) Grants		336.9	97.1	60.7	65.2	26.1	43.5	50.5	12.0
(c) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :									
(i) repayable in rupees		1403.2	359.6	310.9	84.5	107.5	37.7	8.8	..
(ii) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	30.8	73.1	62.0	51.3	103.1	4.3

NOTES:—(i) Conversions in rupees are at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange ($1 = Rs. 4.7619) upto the end of the Third Plan and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1 = Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years upto 1970-71 For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchanges rates have been retained for conversion into rupees of aid utilisations. †For 1972-73 the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the central rates which prevailed following the currency realignment of December 1971

(ii) Constituent items may not add upto totals because of rounding.

7.4 : SHARE OF GRANTS AND UNITED CREDITS IN EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Amount in crores)

Period	Total External Assistance	Grants	Share of grants in total assistance (per cent)	United* Credits	Share of Untied Credits in total assistance (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto First Plan	317.7	110.6	34.8	53.2	16.8
During Second Plan	2252.6	253.0	11.2	516.0	22.9
During Third Plan	4531.0	167.0	3.7	603.3	13.3
1966-67	1131.4	97.1	8.6	163.6	14.5
1967-68	1195.6	60.7	5.1	199.2	16.7
1968-69	902.6	65.2	7.2	91.5	10.1
1969-70	856.3	26.1	3.0	116.7	13.6
1970-71	791.4	43.5	5.5	90.2	11.4
1971-72	834.1	50.5	6.1	117.3	14.1
1972-73	666.2	12.0	1.8	171.6	25.8
Total :	13478.9	885.7	6.6	2122.6	15.8

* Comprise loans from IBRD, IDA, Sweden and some loans from USA and West Germany.

NOTE:—Amounts expressed in foreign currencies have been converted into rupees at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1 = Rs. 7.50) upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre—May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees. For 1972-73 the rupee figures have been derived on the basis of the Central rates which prevailed following the currency realignment of December, 1971.

7.5 : EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE DURING 1973-74*

(Rs. crores)

A. Authorisations : Country/Institution	Aid Agreements signed during April-December		
	Non-Project aid including debt relief	Project aid	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Austria	1.75	—	1.75
2. Belgium	4.05	—	4.05
3. Canada	63.23	8.28	71.51
4. France	6.71	—	6.71
5. West Germany	54.24	20.35	74.59
6. Italy	13.15	—	13.15
7. Netherlands	14.55	—	14.55
8. Sweden	27.24	—	27.24
9. U.K.	26.50	—	26.50
10. IDA	72.80	324.69	397.49
11. Switzerland	1.02	15.73	16.75
12. Czechoslovakia	80.00	—	80.00
Total	352.24	369.05	721.29

B. Utilisation :

Type of Assistance	Disbursements**
Total	787
of which :	
(i) Non-project aid	385
(ii) Project aid	402

*Excludes wheat assistance from the USSR. The figures are inclusive of debt relief.

**Estimates for the year.

7.6 : EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICING

(Rs. crores)

	Amortisation	Interest Payments	Total Debt servicing
1	2	3	4
First Plan	10.5	13.3	23.8
Second Plan	55.2	64.2	119.4
Third Plan	305.6	237.0	542.6
1966-67	159.7	114.8	274.5
1967-68	210.7	122.3	333.0
1968-69	236.2	138.8	375.0
1969-70	268.5	144.0	412.5
1970-71	289.5	160.5	450.0
1971-72	299.3	180.0	479.3
1972-73	327.0	180.4	507.4
1973-74*	332.4	179.8	512.2

NOTE:—These figures relate to payments made in foreign exchange and through export of goods, conversions in rupees are at the predevaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 4.7619) for the first three Plans and at the post-devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 7.50) for the subsequent years upto 1970-71. For the year 1971-72, pre-May 1971 exchange rates have been retained for conversion into rupees of amortisation payments ; but central rates have been used for computing the rupee equivalent of interest payments effected between December 20, 1971 and March 31, 1972. For 1972-73, central rates have been used.

*Estimates.

This document presents the Budget estimates in broad aggregates to facilitate an easy understanding of the Budget.

The estimates have been framed on the basis of the new accounting classification prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under article 150 of the Constitution effective from the year 1974-75. This new classification groups the Government receipts under "Tax Revenue" and "Non-Tax Revenue" and the expenditures under "General Services" (which are indispensable to the existence of an organised state such as Parliament, tax collection, police and defence), "Social and Community Services" (covering basic social services to individuals and the community at large such as education and health), and "Economic Services" (dealing with expenditures connected with production and distribution such as agriculture, industry and transport).

The pictorial diagrams at pages 2 and 3 represent the proportion of receipts and expenditures under different sectors. The Development outlay indicated therein comprises the "Social and Community Services" and "Economic Services" inclusive of grants and loans given to the State and Union Territory Governments and includes the Plan as well as committed and other expenditures in these sectors. Budget at a Glance at page 4 gives the summary of receipts and disbursements. The four statements at pages 5 to 8 give the broad details of tax revenue and other revenue, revenue disbursements, capital receipts and capital disbursements. Total resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments are shown at page 9. The Plan outlay for 1974-75 is given at page 10.

A brief note on the Budget Estimates 1974-75 is at pages 11 and 12.

	Rs. crores		Rs. crores
Excise	2347	Loans repayments	1080
		Interest receipts	862
Customs	936	Small Savings & P.F.	478
		Market loans	498
I.T.C.T.	879	External loans	552
		Other receipts	969
Other Taxes	139	Deficit	125
	4301		4564

Tax Revenue is exclusive of States' share of taxes and duties amounting to Rs. 1198 crores.

	Rs. crores
Economic Services	2570
Social & Community Services	533
Development transfers to state and U.T. Govts.	1455
	4558

	Rs. crores
Defence	1915
Interest Payments	975
Statutory & other transfers to State and U.T. Govts.	632
Other expenditure	785
	4307

Transfers to States are exclusive of share of taxes and duties amounting to Rs. 1198 crores.

STATEMENT I

Budget at a Glance

(In crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Tax Revenue	5,111	5,052	5,287
Less—States'			+212*
Share of Tax Revenue	1,178	1,174	1,172 +26*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenue	3,933	3,878	4,115 +186*
Non-Tax Revenue	1,146	1,224	1,340
Total —Centre's Revenue	5,079	5,102	5,455 +186*
CAPITAL RECEIPTS			
Market Loans (Net)	326	472	498
External Loans (Net)	400	470	552
Loan Repayments	1,145	1385	1080
Other Receipts	589	359	969
Total—Capital Receipts	2,460	2686	3099

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services	1235	1301	1566
Defence Services	1405	1551	1680
Social and Community Services	432	324	451
Economic Services	706	660	604
Grants-in-aid to States etc.	1000	1118	1107
Total Revenue Disbursements	4778	4954	5408
Revenue Surplus	+301	+148	+47 +186*
CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services	30	21	25
Defence Services	195	202	235
Social and Community Services	43	42	64
Economic Services	607	669	899
Loans and Advances	1973	2550	2234
Total—Capital Disbursements	2848	3484	3457
Deficit on Capital Account	—388	—798	—358
Overall Deficit	—87	—650	—311 +186*

* Effect of Budget Proposals.

STATEMENT II

Details of Revenue Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
A. Tax Revenue			
Customs	974.20	974.20	916.00 +20.05*
Union Excise Duties	2741.05	2633.84	2852.94 +191.97*
Corporation Tax	608.00	627.00	661.00
Income Tax	650.60	673.00	709.00
Estate Duty	9.25	10.00	9.00
Taxes on Wealth	43.00	40.00	40.00
Gift Tax	3.50	4.50	4.00
Other Heads	81.86	89.45	94.65
Gross Tax Revenue	5111.56	5051.99	5286.69 +212.02*
Less—States' share of Taxes and Duties	1178.05	1173.57	1172.29 +25.92
Income Tax	515.87	531.64	491.26
Estate Duty	8.79	11.24	8.63
Union Excise Duties	653.39	630.69	672.40 +25.92*
Net Tax Revenue	3933.51	3878.42	4114.40 +186.10*
B. Non Tax Revenue			
Interest Receipts	771.05	785.88	862.16
Dividends and Profits	184.27	183.09	190.92
Other Non Tax Revenue	190.51	255.56	287.28
Total Non-Tax Revenue	1145.83	1224.53	1340.36
Total Revenue Receipts	5079.34	5102.95	5454.76 +186.10*

*Effect of Budget Proposals

Statement III

Details of Revenue Disbursements

(In Crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
1. General Services	2640.62	2851.82	3246.17
Organs of State	50.34	51.19	56.90
Fiscal Services	85.34	88.75	114.24
Interest Payments	834.84	897.48	975.13
Administrative Services	233.55	235.37	389.09
Pensions and Misc. General Services	31.73	27.90	31.08
Defence Services (net)	1404.82	1551.13	1679.73
2. Social & Community Service	**431.77**	**324.38**	**450.81**
3. Economic Service	**705.83**	**660.08**	**603.56**
General Economic Services	272.92	126.41	137.22
Agriculture and Allied Services	222.38	327.83	222.31
Industry and Minerals.	101.54	100.87	119.94
Water and Power Development	36.09	29.15	52.31
Transport and Communications.	72.90	75.82	71.78
4. Grants in aid and Contributions.	**999.69**	**1118.47**	**1107.34**
Grants in aid to State and Union Territory Governments	869.20	995.61	1046.55
Aid to other countries	53.18	45.74	43.16
Transfer to Local bodies etc.	16.76	16.72	17.63
Write back of Capital expenditure	60.55	60.40	—
Total Revenue Disbursements	4777.91	4954.75	5407.88

Statement IV

Details of Capital Receipts

(In Crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
1. Market Loans	**326.41**	**471.84**	**498.36**
Gross Borrowings	880.00	1025.43*	700.00
Less Repayments	553.59	553.59	201.64
2. External Loans	**399.61**	**—1294.17**	552.47
Gross Borrowings	661.80	712.24	849.79
Less Repayments	262.19	2006.41@	297.32
3. Repayment of Loans and Advances	**1145.00**	1385.00	1080.00
State and Union Territory Governments	850.00	900.00	520.00
Others	295.00	485.00	560.00
4. Small Savings	325.35	350.35	360.35
5. Provident Funds	115.03	97.79	118.20
6. Other Receipts	148.85	1675.15@	489.64
Total — Capital Receipts	2460.25	2685.96	3099.02

* Excludes Rs. 100 crores a of ad hoc treasury bills converted into dated securites.

@Under Indo-US Agreement 1974, Government of India have pre-paid PL 480 and other U.S. Rupee loans totalling Rs. 1764.44 crores and the U.S. Government have given grant to Government of India of Rs. 1664.00 crores. The figures under External Loans and Other Receipts in Statement I are net of these transactions.

STATEMENT V

Details of Capital Disbursements

(In crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
1. General Services	225.09	223.21	259.79
Defence Services	195.18	202.00	235.27
Other General Services	29.91	21.21	24.52
2. Social and Community Services	43.50	41.79	63.97
3. Economic Services	607.13	669.29	899.37
General Economic Services	33.23	33.19	77.26
Agriculture and Allied Services	-5.57	40.17	20.41
Industry and Minerals	256.96	275.78	342.87
Water and Power Development	87.10	74.71	90.28
Transport and Communications (Other than Railways and Posts and Telegraphs)	112.77	109.81	126.19
Railways	172.00	166.80	227.00
Posts and Telegraphs	11.00	29.00	15.36
Write back to Revenue	-60.36	-60.17	..
4. Loans and Advances	1973.18	2550.00	2233.91
Loans and Advances to State and Union Territory Governments	1342.01	1591.38	1040.38
Loans for Social and Community Services	17.28	12.16	18.52
Loans for Economic Services	516.06	489.16	766.21
Advances to Foreign Governments	55.51	298.08*	236.76*
Other loans	42.32	159.22	172.04
Total Capital Disbursements	2848.90	3484.29	3457.04

* Include Rs. 274 crores in 1973-74 Revised and Rs. 186 crores in 1974-75 Budget for technical credits under Trade Agreements.

STATEMENT VI

Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments

(In Crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
1. States' share of Taxes & Duties	1178	1174	1198
Income Tax	516	532	491
Union Excise Duties	653	631	698
Estate Duty	9	11	9
2. Statutory and Other transfers	566	960*	632*
Grants	208	312	528
Loans	358	648	104
3. Assistance for Development outside Plan	420	449	372
Grants	92	81	70
Loans	328	368	302
4. Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans	864	777	813*
Grants	259	253	247
Loans	605	524	566
5. Assistance for Central & Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes.	373	402	270
Grants	322	350	202
Loans	51	52	68
6. Total Grants and Loans (2+3+4+5)	2223	2588	2087
Grants	881	996	1047
Loans	1342	1592	1040
7. Less Repayment of loans and advances	-850	-900	-520
8. Net resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments (1+6—7)	2551	2862	2765

N.B. The Union Territories included in this Statement are those with Legislatures. In addition, Rs. 58 crores are provided for Union Territories without Legislatures and Rs. 40 crores for Rural Electrification Corporation; thus, the total provision in the Budget for State and Union Territory Plans will amount to Rs. 911 crores.

*

Statement VII

Plan Outlay

(In crores of Rupees)

	1973-74	1974-75
1. Central Plan	1,924	2,055
2. Central assistance for State Plans	920	830
3. Union Territory Plan provision in the Budget		81
4. Total Plan provision in the Budget	2,844	2,966
5. Extra Budgetary Resources for Central Plan	518	574
6. Total Central Plan (1+5)	2,442	2,629
7. Central Plan provision in the Budget		
General Services	9	8
Social and Community Services	442	352
Economic Services:		
General Economic Services	192	36
Agriculture and Allied Services	217	216@
Industry and Minerals	520	731
Water and Power Development	136	97*
Transport and Communications	408	615+
	1,924	2,055

@ Excludes Rs. 30 crores for agricultural cooperatives provided under General Economic Services.

* Excludes Rs. 40 crores for Rural Electrification Corporation provided as part of Central assistance for State Plans.

+Includes Rs. 342 crores for Railways.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1974-75

Receipts next year net of States' share of taxes and duties are estimated at Rs. 8,740 crores and Expenditure at Rs. 8,865 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 125 crores.

Gross Tax Revenue at current level of taxation is estimated at Rs. 5,287 crores, an increase of Rs. 235 crores over the Revised Estimates, 1973-74. The Budget proposals are expected to yield Rs. 212 crores of which Rs. 192 crores will be under Union Excise Duties and Rs. 20 crores under Customs.

The States' share of taxes and duties taking into account the effect of Budget proposals will be Rs. 1,198 crores.

Thus, the net Tax Revenue of the Central Government will be Rs. 4,301 crores comprising Union Excise Duties Rs. 2,347 crores, Customs Rs. 936 crores, Income and Corporation Taxes Rs. 879 crores and other Taxes and Duties Rs. 139 crores.

Interest receipts will be Rs. 862 crores, Market loans Rs. 498 crores, and External loans Rs. 552 crores. Loan Repayments are estimated at Rs. 1080 crores, while Small Savings and Provident Fund collections are placed at Rs. 478 crores. Other receipts are estimated at Rs. 969 crores.

Total estimated expenditure of Rs. 8,865 crores comprises Development outlay of Rs. 4,558 crores (51 per cent), Defence outlay of Rs. 1,915 crores, Interest payments of Rs. 975 crores, Statutory and other transfers to State and Union Territory Governments of Rs. 632 crores, and other expenditure of Rs. 785 crores.

Development outlay of Rs. 4,558 crores comprises Rs. 2,570 crores on Economic Services, Rs. 533 crores on Social and Community Services and Rs. 1,455 crores on Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments for development purposes.

Other expenditure of Rs. 785 crores next year constitutes only 9 per cent of the total expenditure of Rs. 8,865 crores. This item comprises Organs of State including Audit (Rs. 57 crores), Fiscal Services including tax collection (Rs. 114 crores), Police (Rs. 156 crores), External Affairs (Rs. 33 crores), Aid to other countries (Rs. 94 crores), miscellaneous loans (Rs. 57 crores), Pensions and other retirement benefits (Rs. 20 crores), Capital outlay on Public Works and other General Services (Rs. 25 crores). Besides, a lump provision of Rs. 120 crores has been made for Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees on the basis of the Consumer Price Index level reached so far.

Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments (Statement VI) include Rs. 1,198 crores of States' share of taxes and duties, Rs. 1,455 crores for development purposes and Rs. 632 crores as Statutory and other grants and loans. The Statutory grants to the States next year will be Rs. 482 crores as against Rs. 131 crores in 1973-74. The increase is as a result of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. Repayment of loans by the States will be Rs. 518 crores as against Rs. 898 crores in the Revised Estimates, 1973-74. The decrease is due to rescheduling of debt recommended by the Commission.

Plan outlay of Rs. 2,966 crores (Statement VII) is inclusive of Central Plan outlay (Rs. 2,055 crores), Central Assistance for State Plans (Rs. 830 crores) and Union Territory Plan provision (Rs. 81 crores). The Central Plan provision includes substantial allocations to Agriculture (Rs. 246 crores), Industry and Minerals (Rs. 731 crores), Power (Rs. 121 crores including Rs. 40 crores for the Rural Electrification Corporation programmes in the State sector), Transport and Communications (Rs. 615 crores) and Social and Community Services (Rs. 352 crores). There has been considerable step up in the provision for core industries as compared to provision in the Budget, 1973-74. Some of the important provisions in this sector are coal (Rs. 97 crores), steel (Rs. 162 crores), non-ferrous metals (Rs. 75 crores), fertilizers (Rs. 163 crores).

THE FINANCE BILL, 1974

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CLAUSES

CHAPTER 1

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. Income-tax.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. Amendment of section 10.
4. Amendment of section 16.
5. Amendment of section 36.
6. Amendment of section 74A.
7. Amendment of section 80MM.
8. Amendment of section 80N.
9. Amendment of section 80O.
10. Amendment of section 139.
11. Amendment of section 209.
12. Amendment of Fourth Schedule.
13. Consequential amendments to certain sections.

Wealth-tax

14. Amendment of Act 27 of 1957.

Surtax

15. Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.

CLAUSES

Miscellaneous

16. Continuance of development rebate in certain cases.
17. Amendment of section 80O, as originally enacted, of the Income-tax Act.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

18. Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.
19. Auxiliary duties of customs.
20. Amendment of Act 1 of 1949.
21. Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.
22. Auxiliary duties of excise.
23. Amendment of Act 27 of 1958.
24. Discontinuance of salt duty.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

25. Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA
ON 28TH FEBRUARY, 1974.

Bill No. 13 of 1974

THE FINANCE BILL, 1974

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1974-75.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Finance Act. 1974.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 17 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1974.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union;

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph C of that Part applies, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and a special surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(c) in the cases to which Paragraph E and F of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds five thousand rupees, then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first five thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows :—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of five thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount by which income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax chargeable in respect of the total income:

Provided that in cases, where Sub-Paragraph I of the said Paragraph A applies,—

(A) where the aggregate income referred to in sub-clause (i) exceeds fifteen thousand rupees but does not exceed fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty rupees, the provisions of that Sub-Paragraph relating to surcharge on income-tax shall, for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax under sub-clause (ii), apply subject to the modifications that such surcharge shall be calculated at the rate arrived at by dividing the amount of surcharge on income-tax calculated in respect of the aggregate income by the amount of income-tax (excluding surcharge) calculated in respect of the aggregate income and that the provisions of the proviso at the end of that Sub-Paragraph shall not apply;

(B) where the aggregate income referred to in sub-clause (i) exceeds fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty rupees, the provisions of that Sub-Paragraph relating to surcharge on income-tax shall, for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax under sub-clause (ii), apply subject to the modifications that such surcharge shall be calculated at the rate fifteen per cent, and that the provisions of the proviso at the end of that Sub-Paragraph shall not apply.

(3) Where in the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, the total income includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated— [31 of 1956].

(i) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business; and

(ii) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(4) In cases to which Chapter XII of section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be. [43 of 1961].

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(6) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (7), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule :

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent, "advance tax" shall be computed at that rate.

(7) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act incmoe-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds six thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first six thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or , as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows :—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income, shall be increased by a sum of six thousand rupees

and the amount of Income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount by which income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax or "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(8) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act;

(c) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income;

(d) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(e) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(f) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax wheron is payable by the State Government;

(g) all other words and expressions used in this section or in section 16 or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

Direct Taxes

Income-tax

Amendment of section 10.

3. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in clause (10),—

(i) after the words "revised Pension Rules of the Central Government", the words, brackets and figures "or, as the case may be, the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1972;

(ii) for the words "or under any similar scheme of a State Government or a local authority", the following shall be substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted, namely:—

"or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the civil services of the Union or holders of posts connected with defence or of civil posts under the Union (such members or holders being persons not governed by the said Rules) or to the members of the all-India services or to the members of the civil services of a State or holders of civil posts under a State or to the employees of a local authority";

(b) for clause (10) as so amended, the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975, namely:—

'10(i) any death-cum-retirement gratuity received under the revised Pension Rules of the Cent-

ral Government or, as the case may be, the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the civil services of the Union or holders of posts connected with defence or of civil posts under the Union (such members or holders being persons not governed by the said Rules) or to the members of the all-India services or to the members of the civil services of a State or holders of civil posts under a State or to the employees of a local authority or any payment of retiring gratuity received under the Pension Code or Regulations applicable to the members of the defence services;

(ii) any gratuity received under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, to the extent it does not exceed an amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 4 of that Act; (39 of 1972).

(iii) any other gratuity received by an employee on his retirement or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement or on termination of his employment, or any gratuity received by his widow, children or dependants on his death, to the extent it does not, in either case, exceed one half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, subject to a maximum of thirty thousand rupees or twenty months' salary so calculated, whichever is less :

Provided that where any gratuities referred to in this clause are received by an employee from more than one employer in the same previous year, the aggregate amount exempt from income-tax under this clause shall not exceed thirty thousand rupees :

Provided further that where any such gratuity or gratuities was or were received in any one or more earlier previous years also and the whole or any part of the amount of such gratuity or gratuities was not included in the total income of the assessee of such previous year or years, the amount exempt from income-tax under this clause shall not exceed thirty thousand rupees as reduced by the amount or, as the case may be, the aggregate amount not included in the total income of any such previous year or years.

Explanation.—In this clause, "salary" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (h) of rule 2 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule;

(c) in clause (10A), in sub-clause (i), for the words "or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the Defence Services or to the employees of a State Government, a local authority", the following shall be substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted, namely:—

"or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the civil services of the Union or holders of posts connected with defence or of civil posts under the Union (such members or holders being persons not governed by the said Rules) or to the members of the all-India services or to the members of the defence services or to the members of the civil services of a State or holders of civil posts under a State or to the employees of a local authority";

(d) after clause (23A), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1974, namely:—

'(23B) any income of an institution constituted as a public charitable trust or registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India, and existing solely for the development of khadi or village industries or both, and not for purposes of profit, to the extent such income is attributable to the business of production, sale, or marketing, of khadi or products of village industries:

Provided that—

(i) the institution applies its income, or accumulates it for application, solely for the development of khadi or village industries or both; and

(ii) the institution is, for the time being, approved for the purpose of this clause by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission:

Provided further that the Commission shall not, at any one time, grant such approval for more than three assessment years beginning with the assessment year next following the financial year in which it is granted.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(i) "Khadi and Village Industries Commission" means the Khadi and Village Industries Commission established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956;

(61 of 1956)

(ii) "Khadi" and "village industries" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act;'.

Amendment of section 16.

4. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(a) for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) in respect of expenditure incidental to the employment of the assessee, a sum calculated on the basis provided hereunder, namely:—

(*a*) where the salary derived from such employment does not exceed Rs. 10,000	20 per cent. of such salary;
(*b*) where the salary derived from such employment exceeds Rs. 10,000	Rs. 2,000 plus 10 per cent of the amount by which such salary exceeds Rs. 10,000 *or* Rs. 3,500; whichever is less:

Provided that—

(i) where the assessee is in receipt of a conveyance allowance from his employer; or

(ii) where any motor car, motor cycle, scooter or other moped is provided to the assessee by his employer for use by the assessee, otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties; or

(iii) where one or more motor cars are owned or hired by the employer of the assessee and the assessee is allowed the use of such motor car or all or any of such motor cars, otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties,

the deduction under this clause shall not exceed one thousand rupees";

(b) clauses (iii), (iv) and (v) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 36.

5. In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (viii) of sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(a) for the portion beginning with the words "an amount not exceeding—" and ending with the words "ten per cent.", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"an amount not exceeding—

(a) in the case of a Financial Corporation or a Joint Financial Corporation established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, forty per cent. (63 of 1951)

(b) in the case of any other financial corporation,—

(i) where the paid-up share capital of the corporation does not exceed three crores of rupees twenty-five per cent.'

(ii) where the paid-up share capital of the corporation exceeds three crores of rupees, ten per cent.,";

(b) the *Explanation* shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 74A.

6. In section 74A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "except against income, if any, from the same source", the words "against income, if any, from any other source under that head or against income under any other head" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(3) Where for any assessment year, in the case of an assessee, being the owner of horses maintained by him for running in horse races (such horses being hereafter in this sub-section referred to as race horses), the net result of the computation in respect of the source specified in clause (c) of sub-section (2) is a loss, then, so much of the amount of such loss as does not exceed the amount of loss incurred by the assessee in the activity of owning and maintaining race horses shall, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, be carried forward to the following assessment year and—

(a) it shall be set off against the income, if any, from the source specified in clause (c) of sub-section (2) assessable for that assessment year :

Provided that the activity of owning and maintaining race horses is carried on by him in the previous year relevant for that assessment year; and

(b) if the loss cannot be wholly so set off, the amount of loss not so set off shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on; so, however, that no portion of the loss shall be carried forward for more than four assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section—

(a) "amount of loss incurred by the assessee in the activity of owning and maintaining race horses" means—

(i) in a case where the assessee has no income by way of stake money, the amount of expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) laid out or expended by him wholly and exclusively for the purposes of maintaining the race horses;

(ii) in a case where the assessee has income by way of stake money, the amount by which such income falls short of the amount of expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) laid out or expended by the assessee wholly and exclusively for the purposes of maintaining race horses;

(b) "horse race" means a horse race upon which wagering or betting may be lawfully made;

(c) "income by way of stake money" means the gross amount of prize money received on a race horse or race horses by the owner thereof on account of the horse or horses or any one or more of the horses winning or being placed second or in any lower position in horse races.'.

Amendment of section 80MM.

7. In section 80MM of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words and brackets "or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India" shall be omitted;

(b) sub-section (2A) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 80N.

8. In section 80N of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) the words and brackets "or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975;

(b) for the words "is included in the gross total income of the assessee, there shall be allowed a deduction of the whole of such income,", the words "included in the gross total income of the assessee is received in, or brought into, India by him or on his behalf in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange, there shall be allowed a deduction of the whole of the income so received or brought," shall be substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted.

Amendment of section 80O.

9. In section 80O of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction of the whole of such income", the words "and such income is received in, or brought into, India by the assessee or on his behalf in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange, there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction of the whole of the income so received or brought" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972;

(b) in sub-section (1) as so amended, for the brackets, figure and words "(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India,", the words "Where the gross total income of an assessee, being an Indian company," shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975;

(c) sub-section (2) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975.

Amendment of section 139.

10. In section 139 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(a) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no person need furnish under that sub-section a return of his income or the income of any other person in respect of whose total income he is assessable under this Act, if his income or, as the case may be, the income of such other person during the previous year consisted only of income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or of income chargeable under that head and also income of the nature referred to in any one or more of clauses (i) to (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 80L and the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(a) where he or such other person was employed during the previous year by a company, he or such other person was at no time during the previous year a director of the company or a beneficial owner of shares in the company (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend whether with or without a right to participate in profits) carrying not less than twenty per cent, of the voting power;

(b) his salary or the salary of such other person, exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment, does not exceed eighteen thousand rupees;

(c) the amount of income of the nature referred to in clauses (i) to (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 80L, if any, does not, in the aggregate, exceed three thousand rupees and

(d) the tax deductible at source under section 192 from the income chargeable under the head "Salaries" has been deducted from that income.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "salary" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (1) of section 17.';

(b) in sub-section (3), after the word and figures "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 209.

11. In the Income-tax Act, section 209 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof and,—

(a) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, for the words "The amount of advance tax payable by assessee in the financial year shall be computed as follows :-", the words, brackets and figures "The amount of advance tax payable by an assessee in the financial year shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) and (3), be computed as follows:-" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) Where the Finance Act of the relevant year provides that, in the case of any class of assessees, net agricultural income (as defined in that Act) shall be taken into account for the purposes of computing advance tax, then, the net agricultural income to be taken into account in the case of any assessee falling in that class, shall be—

(a) in cases where the Income-tax Officer makes an order under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) of section 210,

(i) if the total income of the latest previous year in respect of which the assessee has been assessed by way of regular assessment forms the basis of computation of advance tax payable by him, the net agricultural income which has been taken into account for the purposes of charging income-tax for the assessment year relevant, to that previous year; or

(ii) if the total income of the previous year on the basis of which tax has been paid by the assessee under section 140A forms the basis of computation of advance tax, the net agricultural income as returned by the assessee in the return of income for the assessment year relevant to that previous year;

(b) in cases where an estimate is sent by the assessee under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (3A) of section 212, the net agricultural income, as estimated by him, of the period which would be the previous year for the immediately following assessment year.

(3) Where the Finance Act of the relevant year specifies any separate rate or rates for the purposes of computing advance tax in the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax in his case, then, the Income-tax Officer shall, for making an order under section 210 in the case of any such Hindu undivided family, compute (subject to the provisions of section 164) the advance tax at such rate or rates—

(a) in a case where the total income of the latest previous year in respect of which the Hindu undivided family has been assessed by way of regular assessment forms the basis of computation of advance tax, if the total income of any member of the family for the assessment year relevant to such latest previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax in his case;

(b) in a case where the total income of the previous year on the basis of which tax has been paid by the Hindu undivided family under section 140A forms the basis of computation of advance tax, if the total income of any member of the family for the assessment year relevant to such previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax in his case.".

Amendment of Fourth Schedule.

12. In the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, in Part A,—

(a) in sub-rule (3) of rule 5, after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(c) the fund may also consist of any amount transferred from the individual account of an employee in any recognised provident fund maintained by his former employer and the interest in respect thereof.";

(b) in rule 8, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(i) in clause (ii), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) after clause (ii), the following clause and *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

(iii) "if, on the cessation of his employment, the employee obtains employment with any other employer, to the extent the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to him is transferred to his individual account in any recognised provident fund maintained by such other employer.

Explanation.—Where the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee participating in a recognised provident fund maintained by his employer includes any amount transferred from his individual account in any other recognised provident fund or funds maintained by his former employer or employers, then, in computing the period of continuous service for the purposes of clause (i) or clause (ii) the period or periods for which such employee rendered continuous service under his former employer or employers aforesaid shall be included.".

Consequential amendments to certain sections.

13. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975, namely :—

(i) in sub-section (2) of section 75, for the words, brackets and figures "or sub-section (1) of section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter, "sub-section (1) of section 74 or sub-section (3) of section 70A" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 77, after the word and figures "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be inserted;

(iii) in section 80, after the word and figures "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be inserted;

(iv) in sub-section (3) of section 80A the words, figures and letters "or section 80MM or section 80N or section 80O" shall be omitted;

(v) in clause (iv) of sub-section (2) of section 141A, after the word and figures "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A shall be inserted;

(vi) in sub-clause (iv) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 143, after the word and figures "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be inserted;

(vii) in sub-section (4) of section 155, after the word and figures "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be inserted;

(viii) in section 157, for the words, brackets and figures "or sub-section (1) of section 74", at both the places where they occur, the words, brackets, figures and letter", "sub-section (1) of section 74 or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be substituted.

Wealth-tax

Amendment of Act 27 of 1957.

14. In the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(1) in clause (e) of section 2,—

(a) in item (ii) of sub-clause (2), for the words "any annuity", the words and brackets "any annuity (not being an annuity purchased by the assessee or purchased by any other person in pursuance of a contract with the assessee)" shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "items (i) to (iii)", the word, brackets and figure "item (i)" and for the words, brackets and figures "item (i) to (v)", the words, brackets and figures "items (i) to (iii)" shall be substituted:

(2) in section 5,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for clause (iva), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(iva) agricultural land belonging to the assessee;";

(ii) in clause (ivb), in the proviso, for the words "as dwelling house, store house or outhouse", the words "as store house or for keeping livestock" shall be substituted;

(iii) in clause (vi), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

"Provided that in the case of a policy of insurance the premium or other payment whereon is payable during a period of less than ten years, the amount that shall not be included in the net wealth of the assessee under this clause shall be a sum that bears to the value of the right or interest of the assessee in the policy the same proportion as the number of years during which the premium or other payment on the policy is payable bears to ten";

(b) in sub-section (1A), for the word, brackets and figures "clauses (xv),", the word, brackets, figures and letter "clauses (iva), (xv)," shall be substituted;

(3) in the Schedule, in Paragraph A of Part I, for items (1) and (1A), the following items shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family to which item (1A) of this Paragraph applies—

	Rate of tax
(*a*) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	1 per cent of the net wealth;
(*b*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 5,000 *plus* 3 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(*c*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 20,000 *plus* 4 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs.10,00,000;
(*d*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 40,000 *plus* 8 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000:

Provided that for the purposes of this item,—

(i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed the following limit, namely :—

(A) Rs. 1,00,000, in the case of an individual;

(B) Rs. 2,00,000, in the case of a Hindu undivided family;

(ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 10 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds the limit specified in sub-clause (A) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (B) of clause (i) of this proviso.

(1A) In the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000—

	Rate of tax
(*a*) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	3 per cent of the net wealth;
(*b*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 15,000 *plus* 4 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(*c*) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 35,000 *plus* 8 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this item,—

(i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000;

(ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 10 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.".

Surtax

Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.

15. In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, in the Third Schedule, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(a) for the figures and words "30 per cent.", the figures and words "40 per cent." shall be substituted;

(b) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

"Provided that where in the case of an Indian company or a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India—

(i) which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act, and

(ii) whose paid-up share capital (subscribed and paid for in cash) as on the last day of the previous year, is not less than twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the capital as computed under the Second Schedule to this Act,

the aggregate of—

(a) the amount of income-tax payable by the company in respect of its total income of the previous year under the provisions of the Income-tax Act after making allowance for any relief, rebate or deduction in respect of income-tax to which the company is entitled under the provisions of the said Act or the annual Finance Act; and

(b) the amount of surtax computed in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Schedule,

exceeds the amount calculated at seventy per cent. of the total income of the company, the amount of such excess shall be deducted from the amount of surtax referred to in clause (b) above and the balance shall be the amount of the surtax payable by the company.".

Miscellaneous

Continuance of development rebate in certain cases.

16. The notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) No. S. O. 2167, dated the 28th day of May, 1971, issued under sub-section (5) of section 33 of the Income-tax Act shall not apply in respect of—

(a) any ship acquired after the 31st day of May, 1974 but before the 1st day of June, 1975 by any assessee, if the assessee furnishes evidence to the satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer that he had, before the 1st day of December, 1973, entered into a contract for the purchase of such ship with the builder or owner thereof;

(b) any machinery or plant, being a coal-fired boiler, or any machinery or plant for converting an oil-fired boiler into a coal-fired boiler, installed by any assessee after the 31st day of May, 1974 but before the 1st day of June, 1975.

(c) any machinery or plant [not being machinery or plant referred to in clause (b)] installed by any assessee after the 31st day of May, 1974 but before the 1st day of June, 1975, if the assessee furnishes evidence to the satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer that before the 1st day of December, 1973 he had purchased such machinery or plant or had entered into a contract for the purchase of such machinery or plant with the manufacturer or owenr of, or a dealer in, such machinery or plant,

and accordingly the provisions of the Income-tax Act shall have effect in relation to such ship, machinery or plant, subject to the conditions specified in clauses (a), (b) and (c).

Amendment of section 800 as originally enacted of the Income-tax Act.

17. Section 80O of the Income-tax Act, as it stood immediately before the 1st day of April, 1972 shall have and shall be deemed always to have had effect subject to the modification that for the words, figure and letters "under an agreement approved by the Central Government in this behalf before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year", the words, figure and letters "under an agreement approved by the Central Government in this behalf before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year and such income is received in, or brought into, India by the assessee or on his behalf in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange" were substituted.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.

18. In the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act),—

(a) in section 3, after sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where the Central Government is satisfied that in the interest of trade including promotion of exports, it is necessary to take immediate action for discontinuing the preferential rate, or increasing the preferential rate to a rate not exceeding the standard rate, or decrease the preferential rate, in respect of an article specified in the First Schedule, the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct an amendment of the said Schedule to be made so as to provide for such discontinuance of, or increase or decrease as the case may be, in the preferential rate.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (4) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be laid before each House of Parliament.";

(b) in the First Schedule, in Item No. 22(4), for the entry in the fourth column against sub-item (a), the entry "Rs. 80.00 per litre or 270 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher."

shall be substituted.

Auxiliary duties of customs

19. (1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act), 52 of 1962.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1975, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act, 10 of 1897.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those

relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1949.

20. In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1974", the figures "1975" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944

21. The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter refrerred to as the Central Excises Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

Auxiliary duties of excise.

22. (1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of excise an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1975, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The auviliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The auxiliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be levied for the purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(5) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 27 of 1958

23. The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Mineral Products Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Discontinuance of salt duty.

24. For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1974, no duty under the Central Excises Act or the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

Amendment of Act 6 of 1898.

25. In the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898,—

(a) for the sub-headings *"Letters"*, *"Letter-cards"* and *"Post cards"* and the entries under those sub-headings, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Letters"

For a weight not exceeding fifteen grams	25 Paise
For every fifteen grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding fifteen grams	15 Paise
Letter-cards	
For a letter-card	20 Paise
Post cards	
Single	15 Paise
Reply	30 Paise";

(b) for the sub-hearing *"Parcels"* and the entries thereunder, the following shall be substituted, namely:

Parcels

For a weight not exceeding five hundred grams	One rupee and fifty paise
For every five hundred grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding five hundred grams	One rupee and fifty paise".

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1931.

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 18(b), 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of this bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931. 16 of 1931.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGES ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial jurisdical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

	Rates of income-tax
(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000;

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceeding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	10 per cent.;
(*b*) in any other case 15 per cent.	15 per cent.;

Provided that the amount of surcharge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—

(i) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs. 15,000, if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned); and

(ii) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one members whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 exceeds Rs. 5,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 850 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,500 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 5,500 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceedys Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 14,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 28,000 *plus* 75 percent. of the amount by which the total income excceeds Rs. 60,000;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 43,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 59,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society.

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax	
(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by w hich the toal income ecxeeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder :—

(a) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty—one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(b) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(c) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a) or, as the case may be, clause (b).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956)—

Rates of income -tax	
(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent. ;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income -tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surchage calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) In a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) In a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the publicare substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—	
(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent;
(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60 per cent.;
(*ii*) if any other case	65 per cent. of the total income:

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent of such income-tax.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction, at the following rates:—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.	*Nil;*
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and cross-word puzzles	30 per cent.	3 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.	*Nil;*
(*iv*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	21 per cent.	2 per cent.;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(*i*) on the whole in come (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 3 per cent. of the amount of the income. *or* income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher,	
(*ii*) on income by way of Interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.	1.5 per cent.;
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1 per cent.;
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	22 per cent.	1 per cent.;
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	24.5 per cent.	1.225 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	2.2 per cent.;
(*v*) on any other income	70 per cent.	3.5 per cent.

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) of section 80E and computing "advance tax".

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent) shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial jurisdical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax	
(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs.10,000	12 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 480 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,230 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,230 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;

Rates of Incometax

(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,730 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 5,730 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 15,730 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 27,730 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 exceeds Rs. 6,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs 6,000	*Nil:*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,600 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,100 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 5,100 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 7,600 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	Rs. 19,600 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of Incom-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil ;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income-

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total incme exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority, —

Rates of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (31 of 1956)—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount or income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956)—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—	
(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent.;
(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60 per cent.;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income;

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestice company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.;

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2(8) (e)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly :

Provided that sub-section (2) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (3) and (4) thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly :

Provided that sub-section (2) of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA" shall be omitted.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income :

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—(1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that of previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (7) of

section 2 of this Act, the loss so computed shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year first mentioned or the period aforesaid.

(2) Where a change has ocurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (1) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(3) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (1) shall entitle any person other than the person incurring the loss to have it set off under that sub-rule.

(4) Not withstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules shall be set off under sub-rule (1).

Rule 10.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be nil.

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee. the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 21)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(i) in Item No. 1A, for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (1) and (4), the entry "Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 11A, for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (1) and (3), the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem plus four* hundred rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 15AA, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. ad valorem." shall be substituted;

(iv) in Item No. 17,—

(a) in sub-item (2), after the words "cartridge paper,", the words "waxed paper, polyethylene coated paper," shall be inserted;

(b) for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) and (4), the entries "Three rupees per kilogram.", "One rupee and twenty paise per kilogram", "Sixty paise per kilogram." and One rupee and twenty paise per kilogram." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(v) in Item No. 23A, for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (1) and (4), the entry "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*", *shall* be substituted;

(vi) in Item No. 23B, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) and (3), the entries "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(vii) in Item No. 29A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) and (3), the entries "Seventy-five per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Seventy-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "One hundred per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(viii) in Item No. 31, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(ix) in Item No. 33D, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(x) in Item No. 34, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) and (4), the entries "Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Forty per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Fifty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(xi) in each of the Item Nos. 46, 49, 50 and 51, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
1	2	3
	In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—	
	(*i*) after Item No. I4F, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—	
"14FF	TOOTH-PASTE (INCLUDING DENTAL CREAM).	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*";
	(*ii*) after Item No. 28, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—	
"28A	ELECTRICAL STAMPINGS AND LAMINATIONS, ALL SORTS.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*";
	(*iii*) after Item No. 37A, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—	
"37AA	TAPE RECORDERS (INCLUDING CASSETTE RECORDERS).	Rupees two hundred and fifty each.";
	(*iv*) for Item No. 37C, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
"37C	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND GOODS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY	
	(1 Photographic cameras.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(2) Sensitised papers (including Diazotype papers) and sensitised paper boards.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base paper or paper board, as the case may be, if not already paid, *plus* ten per cent. *ad valorem.*";

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(*v*) after Item No. 51, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—	
"51A	CUTTING TOOLS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY :— (1) Files and rasps (2) Hacksaw blades (3) Twist drills (4) Reamers (5) Milling cutters.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.";
	(*vi*) the following Item shall be inserted at the end, namely :—	
"66	PERMANENT MAGNETS *Explanation*.—The expression "permanent magnet" shall include any piece of hard steel, special alloy or other material, recognisable by its composition and shape, as being intended to become permanent magnet after magnetising.	Fifty per cent. *ad valorem*."

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 23)

In the Table annexed to sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Mineral Products Act,—

(i) for the entry in the second column against Item 3, the entry "Two thousand rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer" shall be substituted;

(ii) for the entry in the second column against Item 7, the entry "Two thousand rupees per metric tonne" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1974-75. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

NEW DELHI ;

The 28th February, 1974.

Y. B. CHAVAN.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

(Copy of letter No. F. 4(10)-B/74, dated the 28th February, 1974 from Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Finance to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha).

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under article 117(1) and (3) read with article 274(1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1974 to the Lok Sabha and also recommends to the Lok Sabha the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Budget on the 28th February, 1974.

Notes on clauses

Clause 2, read with the First Schedule to the Bill, seeks to prescribe the rates at which income-tax (including surcharges thereon) is to be levied on income chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1974-75. Further, it lays down the rates at which tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1974-75 from incomes subject to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1974-75.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1974-75.—The rates of income-tax (including surcharges) in the case of non-corporate taxpayers on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1974-75 are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1973 for purposes of deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and for computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1973-74. Similarly, in the case of corporate tax payers, the rates of income-tax (including surcharge) on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1974-75 are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1973 for purposes of computing "advance tax" payable by companies during the financial year 1973-74.

Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1974-75 from incomes other than "Salaries".—Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge where applicable) is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1974-75 from incomes other than "Salaries" and the retirement annuities under section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act. Except for certain modifications, the rates specified in this Part are the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1973 for deduction of tax at source. The rate at which surcharge will be deductible in the case of resident non-corporate taxpayers from their winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles and other incomes (not being interest on securities and insurance commission) is proposed to be reduced from 4.5 per cent. to 3 per cent. and from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent. respectively. Likewise, in the case of all non-resident non-corporate taxpayers, the rate of surcharge deductible at source will be reduced from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the income-tax. The rate at which income-tax will be deductible from incomes received by resident non-corporate taxpayers (not being income by way of interest on securities, winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles and insurance commission for which separate rates have been specified) is proposed to be increased from 20 per cent. to 21 per cent.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities, computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1974-75.—Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge) is to be deducted at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities referred to in section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act, and also the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and income-tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1974-75.

The rates of income-tax in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families (other than those having at least one member with independent total income exceeding Rs. 6,000), unregistered firms or other associations of persons or bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons have been specified in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. Under this rate schedule, the following rates of income-tax have been specified :—

first slab of Rs. 6,000	Nil
slab of Rs. 6001 —10,000	12 per cent.
slab of Rs. 10,001—15,000	15 per cent.
slab of Rs. 15,001—20,000	20 per cent.
slab of Rs. 20,001—25,000	30 per cent.
slab of Rs. 25,001—30,000	40 per cent.
slab of Rs. 30,001—50,000	50 per cent.
slab of Rs. 50,001—70,000	60 per cent.
slab of over Rs. 70,000	70 per cent.

The income-tax so calculated shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union equal to 10 per cent. of such income-tax. It will be seen that the minimum exemption limit in respect of these categories of taxpayers has been raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 and the maximum marginal rate of income-tax (including surcharge) has been reduced from 97.75 to 77 per cent. The maximum marginal rate will now be applicable on the slab of income over Rs. 70,000, as against Rs. 2,00,000 under the corresponding rate schedule in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

In the case of Hindu undivided families having at least one member with independent total income exceeding Rs. 6,000, the rates of income-tax applicable on each slab of income will be same as the rates of income-tax applicable in respect of the next higher slab in the case of individuals and other Hindu undivided families.

In the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms or other associations of persons or bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons, the net agricultural income will be taken into account for determining the rate of income-tax to be applied to the total income only if the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000. Further, it has also been provided that if in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1974-75, the computation of net agricultural income in accordance with the rules specified in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Bill has resulted in a loss, such loss will be set off against the agricultural income of the succeeding previous year and only the balance of agricultural income of the succeeding previous year remaining after such set off will be taken into account for determining the rates of income-tax to be applied to the total income of the succeeding previous year.

Certain changes have been made in the rate schedule applicable in the case of registered firms. Separate rate schedules are being prescribed in the case of registered firms deriving at least 51 per cent. of their income from any profession and in the case of other registered firms. Further, the ordinary surcharge on income-tax has been merged with the basic income-tax with consequential adjustments in the rates of income-tax applicable to various slabs of taxable income. The income-tax so calculated will be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union at the rate of 10 per cent.

The rates of basic income-tax in the case of co-operative societies and local authorities prescribed in Paragraph B and Paragraph D of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill are the same as those specified in the corresponding Paragraphs of Part I of that Schedule. The rate of surcharge on income-tax will, however, be 10 per cent. of income-tax, as against 15 per cent. prescribed in the corresponding Paragraphs of Part I of the Schedule.

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and other companies, the rates of income-tax as also surcharge thereon have been specified in Paragraph E and Paragraph F of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as those specified in the corresponding Paragraphs of Part I of the Schedule.

Clause 3 seeks to amend section 10 of the Income-tax Act relating to incomes not included in the total income.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to make two amendments in clause (10) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act. The first amendment is of a formal nature and is for including a reference to the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 with effect from the date those rules came into force. The second amendment seeks to secure that death-*cum*-retirement gratuities received by all categories of Central Government employees are exempted from income-tax in full. (At present, gratuities received by civilian employees of the Central Government who are not governed by the revised Pension Rules do not qualify for full exemption from tax). This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1962, *i.e.*, the date of commencement of the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to substitute clause (10) of section 10, as amended by sub-cualse (a), by a new clause with effect from 1st April, 1975. Under the new clause, the entire gratuity received under the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 4 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 will be exempt from income-tax. In the case of employees of statutory corporations and employees in the private sector who are not covered by the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the existing ceiling limit over the exempt amount of gratuity is being raised from 15 months' salary or Rs. 24,000 to 20 months' salary or Rs. 30,000, whichever is less. For the purposes of this clause, the term 'salary' includes dearness allownce, if the terms of employment so provide, but excludes all other allowances and perquisites. Where gratuity is received by an employee from two or more employers in the same year, the maximum amount of gratuity exempt from tax willl not exceed Rs. 30,000. In cases where an employee who has received any gratuity in any earlier year from his former employer or employers receives gratuity from his present employer in a later year, the ceiling limit of Rs. 30,000 will be reduced by the amount of gratuity which has been exempted in any earlier year or years.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend clause (10A) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act retrospectively from 1st April, 1962 *i.e.*, the date of commencement of the Income-tax Act. The amendment seeks to secure that payments received in commutation of pension by all categories of Central Government employees will be exempt from income-tax. At present, in the case of civilian employees of the Central Government, payments in commutation of pensions covered by the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules of the Central Government alone qualify for tax exemption.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to insert a new clause (23B) in section 10 of the Income-tax Act with effect from 1st June, 1974. Under the new clause, income derived by institutions established for the purpose of implementing programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries, from the production, sale or marketing, of khadi or products of village industries will be completely exempt from income-tax. The exemption will be available only to those institutions which are constituted as public charitable trusts or are registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India. The exemption will not be allowed unless the institution applies its income, or accumulates it for application, solely for the development of khadi or village industries. Further, such institutions will be eligible for this exemption only if they are approved for the purpose of this clause by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission will have power to accord approval to such institutions for a period of three years at a time.

The exemption under the new clause will apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 4 seeks to make two amendments in section 16 of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions from salaries for the purpose of providing a standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment in the computation of the taxable salary. The standard deduction will replace the existing provisions in section 16 relating to separate deductions in respect of expenditure on travelling, books taxes on professions and expenditure incurred in the performance of duties. The standard deduction will be allowed in an amount equal to 20% of the salary up to Rs. 10,000 and 10% of the salary in excess thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,500. In cases where the employee is in receipt of a conveyance allowance, or where he is provided with any motor car, motor cycle, scooter or other moped by his employer for use (otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties) or where he is allowed the use of any one or more motor cars (otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties) out of a pool of motor cars owned or hired by the employer, the deduction under the new section will be limited to Rs. 1,000 only.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Clause 5 seeks to amend clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act relating to the special deduction allowed in computing the taxable profits of approved Financial Corporations engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial and agricultural development in India. Under the amendment, a Financial Corporation or a Joint Financial Corporation established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 will be entitled to a higher deduction up to 40 per cent. of the profits carried to a special reserve account. At present, all approved Financial Corporations (including those, contituted under the State Financial Corporations Act) are allowed such deduction up to 25 per cent of current profits, if their paid-up share capital does not exceed Rs. 3 crores, and up to 10 per cent of the profits, if the paid-up share capital exceeds that amount.

The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Clause 6 seeks to make two amendments in section 74A of the Income-tax Act relating to losses from certain specified sources falling under the head "Income from other sources". The first amendment is of a clarifying nature. Under the second amendment, owners of race horses will be allowed to carry forward and set off the loss incurred by them on maintenance of race horses against their income from the source 'races including horse races' in subsequent years. The benefit of carry forward will be allowable for four assessment years next following the assessment year for which the loss was first computed.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Clause 7 seeks to make two amendments in section 80MM of the Income-tax Act relating to the deduction in respect of royalties, etc., received from Indian concerns. Under the first amendment, the deduction of 40 per cent. of the income by way of royalty, commission, fees or any other similar payment received from an Indian concern in consideration of the provision of technical 'know-how' or for rendering technical services under approved agreements will be restricted to Indian companies. (At present, the deduction is also available to non-corporate resident taxpayers.). The second amendment is of a consequential nature.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Clause 8 seeks to make two amendments in section 80N of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of dividends received from certain foreign companies.

Under the first amendment, the deduction in respect of the whole of the income by way of dividends on shares of certain foreign companies allotted in consideration of the provision of technical 'know-how' or the rendering of technical services under approved agreements will be restricted to Indian companies. (At present, the deduction is also available to non-corporate resident taxpayers.). This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Under the second amendment, the deduction, under this section, will be admissible only to the extent the dividends are recived in or are brought into India in accordance with the law for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1968, *i.e.*, the date from which this section was brought into force.

Clause 9 seeks to make three amendments in section 80O of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of royalties, etc., from certain foreign enterprises.

Under the amendment in sub-clause (a), the deduction available in the case of Indian companies and resident non-corporate taxpayers in respect of the whole of the income by way of royalty, commission, fees or any other similar payment received in consideration of the provision of technical 'know-how' or for rendering technical services under approved agreements will be allowed only to the extent such income is received in or is brought into India in accordance with the law for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange. This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1972, *i.e.*, the date from which the existing provisions of the section were brought into force.

Under the second amendment, the deduction under the section will be restricted to Indian companies. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

The third amendment seeks to omit sub-section (2) of section 80O and is consequential to the second amendment.

Clause 10. Sub-clause (a) of this clause seeks to insert a new sub-section (1A) in section 139 of the Income-tax Act relating to furnishing of return of income. The new sub-section provides that it will not be necessary for a person to furnish a voluntary return of his income or the income of any other person in respect of whose total income he is assessable, if his total income (or the total income of such other person) consists only of income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or of income chargeable under that head and also income of the nature referred to in clauses (i) to (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 80L. The requirement of furnishing a voluntary return will be waived only if certain other conditions specified in this behalf are fulfilled. These conditions are :—

(a) if the person concerned was employed by a company at any time during the previous year, he should not have been, at any time during that year, a Director of the company or a person having a substaintial interest in the company;

(b) the salary of the person concerned (exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment) should not exceed Rs. 18,000;

(c) the income, if any, of the person concerned of the nature referred to in clauses (i) to (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 80L should not exceed Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate;

(d) the tax deductible at source under section 192 of the Income-tax Act from the income chargeable under the head "Salaries" should have been deducted.

The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

The amendment in sub-clause (b) is consequential to the amendment of section 74A of the Income-tax Act under clause 6 of the Bill.

Clause 11 seeks to make certain amendments in section 209 of the Income-tax Act, relating to computation of advance tax, for re-numbering that section as sub-section (1) thereof and for inserting two new sub-sections—(2) and (3).

New sub-section (2) will apply in cases where the Finance Act of the relevant year provides that the net agricultural income of any class of assessees shall be taken into account for the purposes of computing advance tax payable during the finacial year. In such cases, where the order under section 210 requiring the assessee to pay advance tax is made by the Income-tax Officer on the basis of the total income of the latest previous year for which regular assessment has been made, the Income-tax Officer will compute the advance tax on the basis of the net agricultural income which has been taken into account for the purposes of charging income-tax for that year. Where the order under section 210 of the Income-tax Act is made by the Income-tax Officer on the basis of the total income of any previous year for which tax has been paid by the assessee on the basis of self-assessment under section 140A of the Income-tax Act, the Income-tax Officer will compute the advance tax on the basis of the net agricultural income as returned by the assessee in the return of income for that year.

New sub-section (3) will apply in the case of Hindu undivided families having at least one member whose total income of the relevant previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax and the Finance Act of the relevant year specifies any special rate or rates for computing the advance tax payable by such Hindu undivided families. In such cases, where the order under section 210 of the Income-tax Act is made by the Income-tax Officer on the basis of the total income of the Hindu undivided family for the latest previous year for which the family has been assessed by way of regular assessment, the special rates prescribed by the Finance Act will apply to the family if the total income of any member of the family for the assessment year relevant to that latest previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in his case. Where the order under section 210 is made on the basis of the total income of the Hindu undivided family for a previous year for which the family has paid tax on the basis of self-assessment under section 140A, the special rates prescribed by the Finance Act will apply if the total income of any member of the family, for the assessment year relevant to such previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in his case.

Clause 12 seeks to amend Part A of the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act relating to recognised provident funds.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new clause (c) in sub-rule (3) of rule 5 of Part A of the aforesaid Fourth Schedule relating to relaxation of conditions for according and withdrawal of recognition to provident funds. The new clause (c) provides that a recognised provident fund may also consist of amounts transferred from the individual account of an employee in a recognised provident fund maintained by his former employer and the interest in respect thereof. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1974.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend rule 8 of Part A of the aforesaid Fourth Schedule relating to exclusion from total income of accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee participating in a

recognised provident fund in certain circumstances. Under the existing provision, the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee is excluded from his total income only if the employee has rendered continuous service with his employer for a period of five years or more or if his service is terminated by reason of the employee's ill health, contraction or discontinuance of the employer's business or any other reason beyond the control of the employee. The amendment seeks to secure that the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee participating in a recognised provident fund will not be included in his total income to the extent the balance amount instead of being paid to the employee, is transferred to the credit of his individual account in any other recognised provident fund maintained by the employer with whom the employee obtains re-employment. Further, in cases where the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee includes any amount transferred from any other recognised provident fund maintained by a former employer of the employee, then, in computing the period of continuous service of five years for the purposes of the aforesaid provisions, the service rendered by the employee with such former employer will be taken into account.

The amendment under sub-clause (b) will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 13 seeks to make certain amendments of a consequential nature in different provisions of the Income-tax Act. The amendment in sub-clause (iv) is consequential to the amendments to sections 80MM, 80N and 80O of the Act under clauses 7, 8 and 9 of the Bill. The amendments in the other sub-clauses are consequential to the amendment of section 74A of the Act under clause 6 of the Bill.

Clause 14 seeks to make certain amendments in the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

Sub-clause (1) seeks to make two amendments in clause (e) of section 2 (which defines "assets" for purposes of charge of weath-tax) of the Wealth-tax Act. The effect of these amendments will be that the value of the taxpayer's right to receive annuities purchased by him, or purchased by any other person in pursuance of a contract with the taxpayer, will be regarded as an "asset", irrespective of whether the annuity is commutable or not.

Sub-clause (2) seeks to make certain amendments in section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act.

Under the amendments in sub-clause (2)(a)(i) and sub-clause (2)(b), the exemption in respect of agricultural land will be linked with the exemption in respect of financial assets so that the aggregate amount qualifying for exemption will be limited to Rs. 1,50,000.

Sub-clause (2)(a)(ii) seeks to amend clause (ivb) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act. The effect of this amendment will be that the exemption in respect of one building or one group of buildings owned by a cultivator or receiver of rent or revenue of agricultural land will be available only if such building or group buildings is required by the owner by reason of his connection with the agricultural land as a store-house or for keeping cattle and not as a dwelling house.

Sub-clause (2)(a)(iii) seeks to insert a proviso in clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act. Under this amendment, the value of the taxpayer's right or interest in a policy of insurance will be exempt from tax only if the premia are payable over a period of ten years or more. In cases where premia are payable over a period of less than ten years, only a proportionate amount of the value of the taxpayers's right or inerest in the policy of insurance will be exempt from wealth-tax.

Sub-clause (3) seeks to amend Paragraph A of Part I of the Schedule to the Wealth-tax Act relating to rates of wealth-tax. Under the amendment, the rates of ordinary wealth-tax applicable in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families not having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, on the slabs of net wealth of Rs. 5,00,001—10,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,001—15,00,000 will be increased from 2 per cent. and 3 per cent. to 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively. In the case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, the first Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth will be charged to wealth-tax at the rate of 3 per cent. as against 2 per cent. at present. The next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth will be taxed at 4 per cent. as against 3 per cent. at present.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Clause 15 seeks to make two amendments in the Third Schedule to the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 which sets out the rates of surtax. Under the amendments, the rate of surtax applicable to so much of the chargeable profits as exceed 15 per cent. of the amount of capital of the company computed in accordance with the Second Scheduled to that Act will be increased from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. In the case of a Widely-held company or its wholly owned subsidiary, where the aggregate of the income-tax and surtax payable by the company exceeds 70 per cent. of its total income, the amount of surtax payable by the company will be reduced by the amount by which such aggregate exceeds 70 per cent. of its total income. The provision will not apply if the paid-up share capital (subscribed and paid for in cash) is more than 25 per cent. of the capital as computed in accordance with the Second Schedule to the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Clause 16 seeks to make an independent provision to secure that the deduction by way of development rebate will be admissible in respect of ships acquired after 31st May, 1974 but before 1st June, 1975 if the taxpayer had, before 1st December, 1973, entered into a contract for purchase of the ship from the builder or owner thereof. Likewise, development rebate will be admissible in respect of machinery or plant installed after 31st May, 1974 but before 1st June, 1975 if the taxpayer had, before 1st December, 1973, either purchased the machinery or plant or had entered into a contract for purchase of such machinery or plant from the manufacturer or owner thereof or dealer therein. Development rebate will also be admissible in respect of coal-fired boilers or machinery or plant for converting oil-fired boilers into coal fired boilers if these are installed before 1st June, 1975. The Notification (No. S. O. 2167, dated the 28th day of May, 1971) under sub-section (5) of section 33 of the Income-tax Act providing for disallowance of development rebate in the case of ships acquired after 31st May, 1974 and machinery or plant installed after that date is being modified to the extent mentioned above.

Clause 17 seeks to provide that the deduction under section 80O of the Income-tax Act, as it stood during the period 1st April, 1968 to 31st March, 1972, in respect of income by way of royalty, commission, fees or any other similar payment received by Indian companies or non-corporate resident taxpayers in consideration of the provision of technical 'know-how' or the rendering of technical services under approved agreements will be allowed only to the extent such income is received in or is brought into India in accordance with the law for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

Clause 18 seeks—

(a) to make provision for discontinuing or increasing or decreasing the preferential rate in the interests of trade including promotion of exports; and

(b) to raise the basic import duty on brandy, gin, whisky and other spirits.

Clause 19 seeks to levy up to 31st March, 1975, auxiliary duties of customs on all imported goods at the rate of 20 per cent. of their value.

Clause 20 seeks to continue for another year the provisions of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, so as to maintain the *status quo* in regard to commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Clause 21, read with the Second Schedule, seeks—

(a) to raise the rates of basic duty on—

(1) mineral turpentine oil and waxes;

(2) organic surface active agents (other than soap) and preparations;

(3) sheet glass and plate glass and other glassware, including tableware but excluding laboratory glassware, glass shells, glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns ;

(4) chinaware and porcelainware, namely, tableware, sanitaryware and lazed tiles;

(5) refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and machinery, and parts ;

(6) electric batteries-dry;

(7) office machines and apparatus;

(8) metal containers;

(9) rolling bearings;

(10) welding electrodes; and

(11) coated abrasives and grinding wheels;

(b) to change the basis of assessment from weight to value for confectionery and chocolates;

(c) to change the tariff descvription of, and to raise the basic excise duty on paper;

(d) to change the basis of assessment from alternative rates of duty, i.e., specific or *ad valorem* whichever is higher, to *ad valorem* rates and to raise the basic duty in the case of certain categories of motor vehicles ;

(e) to change the tariff description so as to include photographic goods, namely, sensitised papers (including Diazotype papers) and sensitised paper boards, along with photographic cameras; and

(f) to include new items in the Central Excise Tariff for—

(1) tooth-paste (including dental cream);

(2) electrical stampings and laminations;

(3) tape recorders including cassette recorders;

(4) specified cutting tools; and

(5) permanent magnets.

Clause 22 seeks to levy up to 31st March, 1975, auxiliary duties of excise on all excisable goods at the rate of 20 per cent of the their value.

Clause 23, read with the Third Schedule, seeks to raise the ceiling rates of additional excise duties leviable under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, on (1) refined diesel oils and vaporising oil; and (2) petroleum products, not otherwise specified.

Clause 24 like section 30 of the Finance Act, 1973, provides that salt shall be duty free for another year.

Clause 25 seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1890 with a view to increasing the postage rates for letters, letter-cards, post cards and parcels.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 21 of the Bill seeks to levy excise on certain new items, such as, Tooth-paste, Electrical stampings and laminations, specified cutting tools, etc. Withdrawal of some of the excise concessions, such as in the case of waxed paper and polyethylene coated paper and board, etc. will also bring in more units in the dutiable category.

The new levies and the withdrawals of the exemptions will necessitate the employment of additional staff not only in the field formations, but also in the secretariat, the Directorate of Tax Research, the Directorate of Drawback and Statistics and Intelligence Branch (Central Excise). Following this expansion in the coverage of Central Excise Tariff, it will be necessary—

(1) to strengthen, to the needed extent, the higher supervision over tariff classification and valuation of goods in the Collectorates of Central Excise by deployment of some additional staff involving an additional expenditure of	Rs. 4.00 lakh
(2) to keep a close watch on the trends and pattern of production, consumption and price movement of these affected commodities, which will necessitate the augmentation of Statistics and Intelligence Branch involving an additional expenditure of ..	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
(3) to provide the necessary number of officers and staff in the secretariat of the Board and the Ministry including the Directorates of Drawback and Tax Research for dealing with the increased work involving an additional expenditure of	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
Total recurring expenditure per year ..	Rs. 6.50 lakhs

Besides the above items of annual recurring expenditure, the following non-recurring expenditure will also have to be provided,—

(a) Incidental expenses, contingencies, etc.	Rs. 0.25 lakh
(b) Furniture, Office equipment, etc.	Rs. 0.25 lakh
Total non-recurring expenditure ..	Rs. 0.50 lakh

The Bill does not involve any other expenditure of a recurring or non-recurring nature.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Under sub-clause (a) of clause 18, where the Central Government is satisfied, that in the interests of trade including promotion of exports, it is necessary to take immediate action for discontinuing the preferential rate, or increasing the preferential rate to a rate not exceeding the standard rate, or decreasing the preferential rate, in respect of an article specified in the First Schedule, the Central Government may by notification direct an amendment of the said Schedule to be made so as to provide for such discontinuance of, or increase or decrease, as the case may be, in the preferential rate.

The exercise of the power to issue a notification under this sub-clause will depend upon the circumstances prevailing at the time of the issue of the notification. It is not possible to visualise at this stances prevailing at the time of the issue of the It is accordingly felt that powers in this regard should vest in the Central Government. Having regard to the circumstances under which the power will be exercised by the Central Government, the power delegated to it is of a normal character. Further, the notification to be issued under this sub-clause will have to be laid before Parliament.

LOK SABHA

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BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1974-75.

(Shri Y. B. Chavan,
Minister of Finance.)

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE PROVISIONS IN THE FINANCE BILL, 1974

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The provisions in the Finance Bill, 1974 in the sphere of direct taxes relate to the following matters:—

(i) Prescribing the rates of income-tax (including sucharges) on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1974-75; the rates at which tax will be deductible at source during 1974-75 from interest (including interest on securities), dividends, salaries, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries and crosword puzzles and other categories of income liable to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates for computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases for the financial year 1974-75.

(ii) Amendment of the Income-tax Act, 1961 with a view to simplifying the assessment procedure in the case of salaried employees; liberalising the tax treatment of retirement benefits in certain directions; providing for tax relief in certain cases; and a few other matters.

(iii) Amendment of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 with a view to increasing the rates of weath-tax and rationalising some of the exemptions available under that Act.

(iv) Amendment of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 with a view to increasing the rate of surtax in respect of chargeable profits of companies exceeding 15 per cent. of the capital.

(v) Making an independent provision for continuance of development rebate for another year in respect of ships and machinery and plant in certain cases.

2. The Bill broadly follows the principle (adopted since 1967) that changes in the rates of tax as also other provisions of the tax laws should ordinarily be made operative prospectively in relation to current incomes and not in relation to incomes of past year. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxes is explained in the following paragraphs.

INCOME-TAX

I. *Rates of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year* 1974-75

3. In respect of the incomes of all categories of assessees (corporate as well as noncorporate) liable to tax for the assessment year 1974-75, the rates of income-tax under the Bill are the same as laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1973 for purposes of computation of "advance tax", deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in specified professions and computation of the tax payable in certain special cases during the financial year 1973-74. The rates of income-tax (including surcharges on income-tax) for the assessment year 1974-75 in the case of all categories of taxpayers have been specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

II. *Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year* 1974-75 *from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities.*

4. The rates for deduction of tax at source from incomes other than "Salaries" (*i.e.*, interest on securities, other categories of interest, dividends, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries and crosswords puzzles, and other categories of non-salary income of non-residents) have been specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. As explained later in this Memorandum, the rate of surcharge on income-tax in the case of non-corporate taxpayers is proposed to be reduced to a uniform level of 10 per cent, in all cases. The rate at which surcharge will be deductible, in the case of resident non-corporate taxpayers, from their winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles and on other incomes (not being interest on securities and insurance commission) is proposed to be reduced from 4.5 per cent. to 3 per cent. and from 3 per cent. to 2 per cent. respectively. Likewise, in the case of all non-resident non-corporate taxpayers, the rate of surcharge deductible at source will be reduced from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent. of the incomme-tax. In order, however, to maintain the rate of tax deductible at source from dividends in the case of domestic companies and resident non-corporate taxpayers at the same level, the rate at which income-tax will be deductible from incomes received by resident non-corporate taxpayers (not being income by way of interest on securities, winning from lotteries and crossword puzzles and insurance commission for which separate rates have been specified), will be raised from 20 per cent. to 21 per cent.

III. *Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year* 1974-75

5. The rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" in the case of individuals during the financial year 1974-75, and also for computation of "advance tax" payable during that year in the case of all categories of taxpayers, have been specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are also applicable for deduction of tax at source during

1974-75 from retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in certain professions (chartered accountants, solicitors, lawyers, etc.) and for charging income-tax during 1974-75 on current incomes in special cases where accelerated assessments have to be made e.g. provisional assessment of shipping profits arising in India to non-residents, assessment of persons leaving India for good during the financial year 1974-75, assessment of persons who are likely to transfer property to avoid tax, etc.

6. The Direct Taxes inquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Shri K. N. Wanchoo, ex-Chief Justice of India, has recommended several measures for unearthing black money and preventing its proliferation through further tax evasion. The Committee was of the view that prevalence of high tax rates is the first and foremost reason for tax evasion because this is what makes the evasion so profitable and attractive in spite of the attendant risks. The Committee was also of the view that high rates of taxation create a psychological barrier to greater effort and undermine the capacity and the will to save and invest. In this view of the matter, the Committee had suggested that the maximum marginal rate of income-tax, including surcharge, should be brought down from its present level of 97.75 per cent. to 75 per cent. coincidentally with the reduction in rates at the middle and lower levels. This recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee has been accepted by the Government in principle. The rate schedules applicable in the case of non-corporate taxapayers for the computation of "advance tax", deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1974-75 have been evolved in the light of this decision. The salient features of these rate schedules are explained in the follwoing paragraphs.

7. *Individuals, Hindu undivided families (other than those having at least one member with independent total income exceeding the minimum exemption limit), unregistered firms, associations of persons, etc. having no agricultural income.*—The rate schedule applicable in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families (other than those having at least one member with independent total income exceeding the minimum exemption limit), unregistered firms, associations of persons, bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons has been set forth in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. The rates as per this rate schedule are as under:—

Income slab	Proposed rate of income-tax
Rs.	
Upto 6,000	Nil
6,001 – 10,000	12%
10,001 – 15,000	15%
15,001 – 20,000	20%
20,001 – 25,000	30%
25,001 – 30,000	40%
30,001 – 50,000	50%
50,001 – 70,000	60%
Over 70,000	70%

The income-tax calculated on the above basis will be increased by a surcharge of 10 per cent. of such income-tax.

8. The Table below shows the comparative incidence of income-tax (including surcharge) at selected levels of income (a) at rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill and (b) at rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill.

Comparative incidence of tax at selected levels of income in the case of individuals, etc.

Income	Tax (including surcharge) at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill	Tax (including surcharge) at the rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill	Reduction in tax liability
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
6,000	110	Nil	110
7,500	275	198	77
10,000	550	528	22
12,500	1,018	941	77
15,000	1,485	1,353	132
20,000	2,875	2,453	422
25,000	4,600	4,103	497
40,000	12,650	11,803	847
50,000	19,550	17,303	2,247
60,000	26,450	23,903	2,547
70,000	34,500	30,503	3,997
80,000	42,550	38,203	4,347
90,000	51,175	45,903	5,272
1,00,000	59,800	53,603	6,197
1,50,000	1,05,800	92,103	13,697
2,00,000	1,51,800	1,30,603	21,197
2,50,000	2,00,675	1,69,103	31,572
3,00,000	2,49,550	2,07,603	41,947
5,00,000	4,45,050	3,61,603	83,447
10,00,000	9,33,800	7,46,603	1,87,197

9. *Hindu undivided families having at least one member with independent total income exceeding the exemption limit but having no agricultural income.*—Under the Finance Act, 1973, a separate rate schedule was prescribed in the case of Hindu undivided families having at least one member with independent total income exceeding Rs. 5,000. The rates applicable under this schedule in respect of any slab of income were the same as those applicable on the next higher slab in the case of individuals. In line with the above provisions, the rate schedule prescribed in Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill, for the purposes of computation of "advance tax" and charging of

income-tax in certain cases during the financial year 1974-75 are as follows:—

Income slab	Proposed rate of tax
Rs.	
Upto 6,000	Nil
6,001 – 10,000	15%
10,001 – 15,000	20%
15,001 – 20,000	30%
20,001 – 25,000	40%
25,001 – 30,000	50%
30,001 – 50,000	60%
Over 50,000	70%

The income-tax calculated at the above rates will be increased by a surcharge thereon equal to 10 per cent. of the income-tax.

10. The Table below shows the comparative incidence of income-tax (including surcharge) at selected levels of income (a) at rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill and (b) at rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill.

Comparative incidence of tax at selected levels of income in the case of a Hindu undivided family having at least one member with independent total income exceeding Rs. 6,000.

Income	Tax (including surcharge) at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill	Tax (including surcharge) at the rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill	Reduction in tax liability
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
6,000	196	Nil	196
7,500	489	248	241
10,000	978	660	318
12,500	1,639	1,210	429
15,000	2,300	1,760	540
20,000	4,025	3,410	615
25,000	6,325	5,610	715
30,000	9,200	8,360	840
40,000	16,100	14,960	1,140
50,000	24,150	21,560	2,590
60,000	32,200	29,260	2,940
70,000	40,825	36,960	3,865
80,000	49,450	44,660	4,790
90,000	58,650	22,360	6,290
1,00,000	67,850	60,060	7,790
1,50,000	1,16,725	98,560	18,165
2,00,000	1,65,600	1,37,060	28,540
3,00,000	2,63,350	2,14,060	49,290
5,00,000	4,58,850	3,68,060	90,790

11. *Individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, associations of persons, etc. having agricultural income.*—The Finance Act, 1973 provided that in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms or other associations of persons or bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons, the net agricultural income would be taken into account for determining the rate of income-tax to be applied to the total income for the purposes of computing "advance tax" and charging income-tax on current incomes in certain cases. The net agricultural income was required to be taken into account in cases where the total income of the assessee exceeded Rs. 5,000. As the minimum exemption limit is proposed to be raised to Rs. 6,000, the net agricultural income will be taken into account for the purposes of computing "advance tax" and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases during the financial year 1974-75 only if the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000.

12. Another change proposed to be made this year is that losses in agriculture incurred in the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1974-75 will be allowed to be set off against agricultural income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1975-76. The result will, therefore, be that in computing the net agricultural income for purposes of determining "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1974-75 or the income-tax payable in certain cases, losses incurred in agriculture in the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1974-75 will be set off against agricultural income of the previous year. In the case of an unregistered firm having agricultural income, share of agricultural loss of a partner who has retired or died will not be set off against the income of the firm. A person succeeding to another person will also not be allowed to set off the loss of the predecessor against his own agricultural income, unless the successor inherited the source of agricultural income of the deceased. It is also being provided that no loss in agriculture will be set off unless it has been determined by the Income-tax Officer.

13. *Registered firms.*—At present, in the case of registered firms, income-tax payable is increased by two surcharges as follows:

(A) Ordinary Surcharge	
(i) In the case of professional firm (That is a firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less then 51 per cent of such total income)	10 persent of income tax.
(ii) In the case of any other firm	20 percent of income-tax.

(B) Special Surcharge :

The rate of this surcharge is 15 per cent of the aggregate of the tax *plus* ordinary surcharge.

14. With a view to rationalising the surcharges in the case of registered firms, it is proposed to merge the ordinary surcharge payable by such firms with the basic income-tax and specify only one surcharge for purposes of the Union at the uniform rate of 10 per cent. In view of the merger of ordinary surcharge with the basic income-tax, the Bill seeks to

prescribe two separate rate schedules in the case of professional firms and other firms. These rate schedules are set forth in Sub-Paragraph I and Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph C of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill.

15. The Table below shows (a) the existing rates of income-tax in the case of registered firms and (b) the rates of income-tax specified in the case of professional firms and other firms in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill.

Slab of income	Existing rate of income-tax	Proposed rate of income-tax in the case of professional firms	Proposed rate of income-tax in the case of other firms
Rs.			
1 - 10,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
10,001 - 25,000	4%	4%	5%
25,001 - 50,000	6%	7%	7%
50,001 - 1,00,000	12%	13%	15%
Over - 1,00,000	20%	22%	24%

16. The Table belows shows the comparative incidence of income-tax (including sur-charge) at selected levels of income in the case of registered firms having income from profession exceeding 51 per cent of their total income (a) at rates specified in Part 1 of the First Schedule to the Bill and (b) at rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill.

Comparative incidence of income-tax (including surcharge) in the case of registered firms having at least 51 per cent income from profession.

Income	Tax (including surcharge) at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill	Tax (including surcharge) at the rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill	Reduction in tax liability
1	2	3	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
15,000	253	220	33
20,000	506	440	66
25,000	759	660	99
35,000	1,518	1,430	88
40,000	1,897	1,815	82
50,000	2,656	2,585	71
60,000	4,174	4,015	159
80,000	7,211	6,875	336
1,00,000	10,246	9,735	511
2,00,000	35,546	33,935	1,611
4,00,000	86,146	82,335	3,811

17. The Table below shows the comparative incidence of income-tax (including sur-chrage) at selected levels of income in the case of registered firm other than a professional firm (a) at rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill and (b) at rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill.

Comparative incidence of tax at selected levels of income in the case of a registered firm other than a professional firm

Income	Tax (including surcharge) at rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill	Tax (including surcharge) at rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill	Reduction in tax liability
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
15,000	276	275	1
20,000	552	550	2
25,000	828	825	3
35,000	1,656	1,595	61
40,000	2,070	1,980	90
50,000	2,898	2,750	148
60,000	4,554	4,400	154
80,000	7,866	7,700	166
1,00,000	11,178	11,000	178
2,00,000	38,778	37,400	1,378
4,00,000	93,978	90,200	3,778

18. *Co-operative societies and local authorities.*—In respect of incomes of cooperative societies and local authorities, the rates of basic income-tax for the purposes of computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in certain cases specified in the Bill are the same as laid down in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill for the purposes of computation of income-tax payable for the assessment year 1974-75. The rate of surcharge, however, will be 10 per cent. as against 15 per cent. specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

19. *Life Insurance Corporation of India and other companies.*—The rates of income-tax (including surcharge) applicable in the case of Life Insurance Corporation of India and other companies for purposes of computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year, have been specified in Paragraphs E and F of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill respectively. These rates are the same as were prescribed under the Finance act, 1973 for the purposes of computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1973-74 in the case of these categories of taxpayers.

[Clause 2 and the First Schedule]

IV—*PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE INCOME-TAX ACT*

RATIONALISATION AND SIMPLIFICATION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF SALARIED TAXPAYERS.

20. *Replacement of the existing provisions for separate deductions in respect of expenses on travell-*

ing, taxes on professions, books, etc. by a standard deduction.—At present, the taxable salary of a person is computed after making the following deductions :—

(i) Deduction up to Rs. 500 in respect of expenditure incurred by the taxpayer on the purchase of book and other publications necessary for the purposes of his duties.

(ii) Deduction in respect of expenditure incurred by the taxpayer in respect of taxes on professions, trades, callings or emplyoments levied by any State Government.

(iii) Where the taxpayer is not in receipt of a conveyance allowance, a deduction in respect of expenditure on travelling for the purposes of employment, calculated as under—

(a) where the taxpayer owns a motor car which is used for the purposes of his employment	at the rate of Rs. 200 per month;
(b) where the taxpayer owns a motor cycle, scooter or other moped which is used for the purposes of his employment	at the rate of Rs. 75 per month;
(c) in any other case	at the rate of Rs. 50 per month.

(iv) Deduction in respect of other expenditure incurred by the taxpayer, which, by the conditions of his service, he is required to spend out of his remuneration wholly, exclusively and necessarily in the performance of his duties.

Apart from the aforesaid deductions, a taxpayer is also allowed a deduction in respect of the entertainment allowance received by him from his employer, within the limits specified in this behalf in the Income-tax Act.

21. With a view to simplifying the assessment procedures of salaried taxpayers, the separate deductions in respect of the items referred to in (i) to (iv) above are proposed to be substituted by a *standard deduction* in respect of expenditure incidental to employment to be allowed in the computation of the taxable salary. The standard deduction will be allowed in an amount equal to 20 per cent of the salary up to Rs. 10,000 and 10 per cent of the salary in excess thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,500 in cases where the employee is in receipt of a conveyance allowance, or where he is provided with any motor car, motor cycle, scooter or other moped by his employer (for use otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties) or where he is allowed the use of any one or more motor cars (otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties) out of a pool of motor cars owned or hired by the employer, the deduction under the proposed provision will be limited to Rs. 1,000 only.

22. The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 4]

23. *Filing of returns of income by certain salaried taxpayers to be optional.*—Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, every person having a taxable income is required to *voluntarily* furnish the return of his income before the date specified in the law in this behalf. In the case of salaried taxpayers, the return is required to be furnished before the 30th June of the relevant assessment year. In view of the position that the appropriate tax due on the salary income is required to be deducted at source by the employer, taxpayers deriving only salary income do not ordinarily have to pay any further tax on filing the return of income. The existing requirement of law whereunder even such salaried taxpayers are obliged to voluntarily file their return of income before the due date does not result in any particular benefit to the revenue and, on the other hand, adds infructuous workload on the staff and officers of the Income-tax Department and also imposes an unnecessary burden on the salaried taxpayers. With the replacement of the separate deduction in respect of books, travelling, taxes on professions and expenditure incurred in the performance of duties by a standard deduction, the tax authorities will not be required to even verify the correctness of the claims in respect of these expenses. In view of this position, the Bill seeks to make optional the filing of voluntary returns of income by salaried taxpayers who do not have large income. Under the proposed provision, it will not be necessary for a person to furnish a voluntary return of his income (or the income of any other person in respect of whose total income he is assessable), if his total income (or the total income of such other person) consists *only* of income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or of income chargeable under that head and also income of the nature of dividends or interest or the income from units in the Unit Trust of India referred to in clauses (i) to (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 80L. The requirement of furnishing a voluntary return in such cases will be waived only if certain conditions specified in this behalf are fulfilled. These conditions are :—

(a) If the person concerned was employed by a company at any time during the relevant year, he should not have been at any time during that year, a director of the company or a person having a substantial interest in the company.

(b) The salary of the person concerned (exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment) *should not exceed Rs.* 18,000.

(c) The income, if any, of the person concerned of the nature referred to in clauses (i) to (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 80L should not exceed Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate (that is, the amount exempt from income-tax under that section).

(d) The tax deductible at source under section 192 of the Incomt-tax Act from the income chargeable under the head "Salaries" should have been deducted.

[The requirement of filing a voluntary return of income is not being waived in the case of

directors of companies, persons holding substantial interest in companies and persons receiving salary exceeding Rs. 18,000 because the value of the benefits or amenities provided to such taxpayers in kind has to be determined by the Income-tax Officer and assessed to income-tax].

24. The amendement will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will apply for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 10(a)]

25. *Tax treatment of gratuities.*—Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, death-*cum*-retirement gratuity received under the *revised Pension Rules* of the Central Government or under any similar scheme of a State Government or a local authority is completely exempt from income-tax. Similarly, retiring gratuity received under the new Pension Code applicable to the members of the Defence Services also qualifies for tax exemption without any ceiling limit. In the case of any other gratuity, the exemption is available to the extent such gratuity does not exceed one-half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the *average salary* for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, or 15 months' salary so calculated, or Rs. 24,000, whichever is the least. (No ceiling limits have been laid down in the law in regard to death-*cum*-retirement gratuities received by civilian Government servants covered by the new Pension Rules or the retiring gratuity received by the members of the Defence Services because such gratuities are subject to ceiling limits under the relevant rules which are similar to those specifically laid down in the Act). The Bill seeks to make a number of modifications in the existing provision relating to exemption of gratuities with a view to liberalising these provisions in certain directions and removing certain unintended anomalies. The proposed changes are explained in the following paragraphs.

26. Section 4(2) and (3) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 provides for the payment of minimum gratuity to an employee at the rate of 15 days' wages *based on wages last drawn* by the employee, subject to a maximum of 20 *months' wages*. In view of the position that the scales, for payment of gratuity laid down in the Payment of Gratuity Act are more liberal than the ceiling limits over the exempt amount of gratuity under the Income-tax Act, the *entire* amount of gratuity received by an employee under the first mentioned Act will not be exempted from income-tax. With a view to avoiding the hardship arising from the taxation of a part of the gratuity received by employees under section 4(2) and (3) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, it is proposed to make a specific provision in the law for the *complete exemption* of gratuity received under the said provisions. In the case of those employees of statutory corporations and employees in the private sector who are not covered by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, it is proposed to increase the alternative ceiling limit over the exempt amount of gratuity, from 15 months' salary or Rs. 24,000, to 20 *months' salary* or *Rs.* 30,000, whichever is less. It is also proposed to specifically provide that for the purposes of this provision, the term 'salary' includes dearness allowance, if the terms of employment so provide, but excludes all other allowances and perquisites.

27. At present, the ceiling limits laid down in the Income-tax Act over the exempt amount of gratuity operate in relation to the gratuity received by an employee from a particular employer. Hence, where a person works successively or simultaneously with more than one employer, the aggregate amount of gratuity exempt from income-tax in such a case may exceed the existing monetary ceiling of Rs. 24,000, or the proposed monetary ceiling of Rs. 30,000. The Bill seeks to make a specific provision to secure that the aggregate amount of tax exempt gratuity in such cases will not exceed Rs. 30,000. It is accordingly proposed to provide that where gratuity is received by the employee from two or more employers in the same year, the maximum amount of gratuity exempt from income-tax will not exceed Rs. 30,000. In cases where an employee who has received gratuity in any earlier year from his former employer or employers, receives gratuity from another employer in a later year, the ceiling limit of Rs. 30,000 will be reduced by the amount of gratuity which has been exempted in any earlier year or years.

28. The amendments referred to in paragraphs 26 and 27 will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

29. At present, gratuities received by civilian employees of the Central Government who are not covered by the Revised Pension Rules of the Central Government, as for instance, members of the All-India Services, do not qualify for full exemption from tax. As the existing legal position is clearly unintended, the Bill seeks to make a specific provision in the law, retrospectively, from 1st April, 1962, i.e., the date of commencement of the Income-tax Act, to secure that death-*cum*-retirement gratuities received by all categories of Central Government employees (as also employees of State Governments) are exempted from income-tax in full.

30. The Bill also seeks to make a formal amendment in the relevant provision of the Income-tax Act for including a reference to the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 (which have replaced the revised Pension Rules) from the date those rules came into force, i.e., 1st June, 1972.

[Clause 3(a) and (b)]

31. *Exemption of payments in commutation of pensions received by Government employees.*—Under an existing provision in the Incom-tax Act, payments in commutation of pension received under the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules of the Central Government or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the Defence Services, employees of State

Governments, local authorities or statutory corporations are completely exempt from tax. In the case of payments in commutation of pensions received under any scheme of any other employer, the exemption is available within certain limits. These limits are (i) commuted value of one-third of the pension, where the employee also receives a gratuity from his employer, and (ii) commuted value of one-half of the pension, where no gratuity is received by the employee. These limits have been laid down on the consideration that Government employees are normally entitled to have their pensions commuted within these limits.

32. Under the existing provision in the law, in the case of civilian employees of the Central Government, payments in commutation of pensions covered by the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules of the Central Government alone qualify for tax exemption. In the result, payments in commutation of pensions received by other categories of employees, as for instance, members of the All-India Services, do not qualify for exemption from income-tax. As the existing position in law is clearly unintended, the Bill seeks to make a specific provision in the law, retrospectively, from 1st April, 1962, i.e., the date of commencement of the Income-tax Act, to secure that payments in commutation of pension received by all categories of Central Government and State Government employees will be completely exempt from income-tax.

[Clause 3(c)]

33. *Relaxation of the provisions relating to recognised provident funds to enable transfer of amounts from the account of an employee in one recognised provident fund to another.*—Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, recognised provident funds can consist of contributions by the employee and employer (including accumulations thereof), interest credited in respect of such contributions and accumulations, securities purchase therewith and any capital gains arising from the transfer of capital assests of the fund, *but of no other sums.* The existing provisions in the law, therefore, do not permit the transfer of the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee participating in a recognised provident fund maintained by his former employer to the credit of the individual account of the employee in another recognised provident fund maintained by his new employer with whom he obtains re-employment. In view of this position, a recognised provident fund is liable to lose exemption from income-tax on the ground that the fund has received on transfer certain amounts from individual account of a newly participating employee in another recognised provident fund maintained by his fromer employer. As the withdrawal of tax exemption in such cases will result in hardship to the employees participating in the fund, the Bill seeks to make a specific provision in the law permitting the transfer of amounts from the individual account of an employee in a recognised provident fund maintained by his former employer and the interest in respect thereof, to another recognised provident fund. This amendment will take effect from 1st April 1974.

34. Under the existing provisions in the Income-tax Act, the amount of the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee on the termination of his employment is excluded from the computation of his taxable income if the employee has rendered continuous service with his employer for a period of 5 years or more, or if the services of the employee are terminated by reason of his ill-health or by the contraction or discontinuance of the employers business or other cause beyond the control of the employee. If the accumulated balance due to an employee participating in a recognised provident fund is paid to him otherwise than in the circumstances referred to above, as for instance, in cases where the employee voluntarily resigns from his post before the completion of 5 years' service with the employer, the amount paid to the employee is brought within the ambit of taxation. In such cases, the employee is required to pay, in addition to the normal tax payable by him, an amount equal to the difference between the aggregate tax which would have been payable by him if certain tax concessions allowed to employees participating in recognised provident funds had not been allowed to the employee in the years in which he was making contributions to the fund and the aggregate tax actually paid by him for these years. The effect of the existing provision in the law, therefore, is that the tax relief allowed to an employee is withdrawn in cases where the amount of the accumulated balance due to him is transferred from the recognised provident fund maintained by his former employer to a recognised provident fund maintained by the new employer. In view of the position that an employee does not receive any immediate benefit by the mere transfer of the amounts to his credit from one account to another and remains in virtually the same position as he would have been, had the amounts continued to remain in the provident fund maintained by his former employer, the withdrawal of the tax relief in such cases results in hardship to the employees. With a view to avoiding this hardship, the Bill seeks to make a specific provision in the law to secure that exemption from income-tax is not withdrawn in such cases. Further, it is also proposed to provide that in cases where the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee includes any amount transferred from any other recognised provident fund maintained by his former employer, then, in computing the period of continuous service of 5 years for the purposes of the aforesaid provision, the service rendered by the employee with such former employer will also be taken into account.

35. These amendments will take affect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 12]

OTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE INCOME-TAX ACT

36. *Higher deduction of profits transferred to special reserve in the case of Financial Corporations or Joint Financial Corporations established under the State Financial Corporations Act,* 1951.—Under the Income-tax Act, financial corporations engaged in

providing long-term finance for industrial or agricultural development in India are entitled to a deduction in the computation of their taxable profits, of the amounts transferred by them out of such profits to a special reserve account, up to a specified percentage of their taxable income. This concession is admissible only where the financial corporation is approved by the Central Government for this purpose. In the case of a financial corporation having a paid-up share capital not exceeding Rs. 3 crores, an amount up to 25% of the current profits can be taken to the special reserve account, whereas in the case of a financial corporation having a paid-up share capital exceeding Rs. 3 crores, tax exemption in respect of the amount credited to the special reserve account is limited to 10 per cent of the current profits. With a view to facilitating the building up of internal resources of Financial Corporations or Joint Financial Corporations established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, it is proposed to increase the aforesaid limits on the deductible amount in the case of such corporations from the existing levels to 40 per cent of the current profits.

37. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply to the assessment lear 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 5]

38. *Exemption from tax of profits of institutions established for development of khadi and village industries.*—A large number of public charitable trusts and societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 are doing commendable work for the development of khadi and village industries under the direct supervision and control of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. With a view to providing encouragement and support to these institutions, it is proposed to make a specific provision in the law for exempting from income-tax income derived by such institutions from the production, sale ,or marketing, of khadi or products of village industries. The exemption will be available only to institutions constituted as public charitable trusts or registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India, and existing solely for development of khadi and village industries. The exemption will not be allowed unless the institution applies its income, or accumulates it for application, solely for the development of khadi or village industries. Further, institutions will qualify for this tax exemption only if they are approved for the purposes of this provision by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission will have power to accord approval to such institutions for a period of three years at a time.

39. The amendment takes effect from 1st June, 1974 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 3(d)]

40. *Discontinuance of the exemption in respect of royalties, commission, fees, etc. received by resident non-corporate taxpayers for provision of technical 'know-how' or technical services to an Indian concern.*—Under the Income-tax Act, an Indian company or a resident non-corporate taxpayer deriving income by way of royalties, commission, fees, etc. from an Indian concern in consideration for the provision to the Indian concern of technical 'know-how' or technical services, is entitled to a deduction of 40 per cent of such income in the computation of the taxable profits. This tax concession is available only if the agreement under which the technical 'know-how' or technical services are provided is approved by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. In the case of resident non-corporate taxpayers, the deduction is not allowed unless the accounts of the taxpayer for the relevant assessment year have been audited by a chartered accountant or any other accountant authorised in law to audit the accounts of companies and the taxpayer furnishes the report of such audit in the prescribed form along with the return of income.

41. With the proposed reduction in the rates of personal taxation at all levels of income, there is little justification for the continuance of this tax concession in the case of non-corporate taxpayers. The Bill, therefore, seeks to discontinue this concession in the case of resident non-corporate taxpayers. The withdrawal of the concession will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 7]

42. *Modification of the provisions relating to exemption of dividends received by Indian companies and resident non-corporate taxpayers on shares allotted to them in a foreign company for the provision of technical 'know-how' or technical services to the foreign company.*—Under the Income-tax Act, Indian companies or resident non-corporate taxpayers deriving income by way of dividends on shares allotted to them in a foreign company in consideration for the provision of technical 'know-how' or technical services to such foreign company are entitled to a deduction of the whole of such income by way of dividends in the computation of the taxable income. This tax concession is available only if the agreement under which the technical 'know-how' or technical services are provided to the foreign company is approved by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. The main objective of this tax concession is to encourage Indian companies and resident non-corporate taxpayers to develop technical 'know-how' and make it available to foreign companies so as to augment our foreign exchange resources. The Bill seeks to make the following two changes in the relevant provision in the Income-tax Act :—

(a) As one of the main objects of the aforesaid tax concession is to augment our foreign exchange resources, it is proposed to make a retrospective amendment in the law from 1st April, 1968, i.e., the date from which this provision was brought into force, to specifically provide that the deduction under

this provision will be allowed only to the extent that the income by way of dividends is received in or is brought into India by the taxpayer in accordance with the law regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

(b) With the proposed reduction in the rates of personal taxation, there is little justification for the continuance of this tax concession in the case of non-corporate taxpayers. The Bill, therefore, seeks to discontinue this deduction in the case of resident non-corporate taxpayers. The withdrawal of the concession will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 8]

43. *Modification in the provisions relating to concessional taxation of royalties, commission, fees, etc. received by Indian companies or resident non-corporate tax-payers for provision of technical 'know-how' or technical services to foreign enterprises.*—Under the Income-tax Act, an Indian company or a resident non-corporate taxpayer deriving income by way of royalties, commission, fees etc. from a foreign government or a foreign company in consideration for the provision of technical 'know-how' or technical services is exempted from taxation in India on the whole of such income. This tax concession is available only if the agreement under which the technical 'know-how' or technical services are provided is approved by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. The main objective of this tax concession is to encourage Indian companies and resident non-corporate taxpayers to develop technical 'know-how' and make it available to foreign governments and foreign companies so as to augment our foreign exchange resources. The Bill seeks to make the following two changes in this provision —

(a) As one of the main objects of the aforesaid tax concession is to augment our foreign exchange resources, it is proposed to specifically provide that the deduction under this provision will be allowed only to the extent the income by way of royalty, commission, etc. is received in or is brought into India by the taxpayer in accordance with the law regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange. The existing provision in the law is being amended, retrospectively, from 1st April, 1972, i.e., the date from which the relevant provision, as it stands at present, was brought into force.

[Since this tax concession was originally introduced in the Income-tax Act with effect from 1st April, 1968, an independent provision is also being made in the Bill, retrospectively, from that date to secure that, even under the relevant provision as it stood during the period 1st April, 1968 to 31st March, 1972, this tax concession will be allowed only to the extent that such income is received in or is brought into India in accordance with the law regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.]

(b) With the proposed reduction in the rates of personal taxation, there is little justification for the continuance of this tax concession in the case of non-corporate taxpayers. The Bill, therefore, seeks to discontinue this deduction in the case of resident non-corporate taxpayers. The withdrawal of the concession will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 9 & 17]

44. *Ancillary provisions for computation of "advance tax" in certain cases.*—Under the Income-tax Act, "advance tax" is to be paid during every financial year in equal instalments on specified dates on the taxpayer's income (other than capital gains and certain casual and non-recurring incomes) liable to tax for the assessment year next following the financial year. In the case of persons who have been assessed to tax by way of regular assessment. "advance tax" is ordinarily required to be paid with reference to *the last assessed income* of the taxpayer on the issue of a notice of demand by the Income-tax Officer. Persons who have not previously been assessed by way of regular assessment are required to send an estimate of their current income to the Income-tax Officer and pay "advance tax" thereon at the rates in force. In cases where the total income of the latest previous year on the basis of which tax has been paid by the assessee on self-assessment under section 140A exceeds the total income of an earlier year assessed by way of regular assessment, the 'advance tax' is demanded by the Income-tax Officer on the basis of the total income of such previous year.

45. The Bill provides that in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families and certain other categories of non-corporate taxpayers, the net agricultural income of the assessee shall be taken into account for the purposes of computing "advance tax" payable during the financial year. The Bill also specifies separate rates for computing "advance tax" in the case of Hindu undivided families having at least one member whose total income of the relevant previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in his case. With a view to facilitating the proper implementation of these provisions, the Bill also seeks to make certain ancillary provisions in this regard in the Income-tax Act. According to one of the provisions, where the order of the Income-tax Officer under section 210 of the Income-tax Act requiring a person to pay "advance tax" is made on the basis of the total income of the latest previous year for which regular assessment has been made in the case of the taxpayer, the Income-tax Officer will have to compute the "advance tax" on the basis of the net agricultural income which has been taken into account for the purposes of charging income-tax for that year. In cases where the order under section 210 is made by the Income-tax Officer on the basis of the total

income of any previous year for which tax has been paid by the assessee on self-assessment under section 140A, the Income-tax Officer will compute the "advance tax" on the basis of the net agricultural income as returned by the assessee in the return of income for that year. In cases where an estimate of "advance tax" is sent by the taxpayer under section 212 of the Income-tax Act, the taxpayer will have to compute the "advance tax" payable by him by taking into account his estimated net agricultural income for the period which would be the previous year for the immediately following assessment year.

46. In cases where the order of the Income-tax Officer under section 210 requiring a Hindu undivided family to pay "advance tax" is made on the basis of the total income of the family for the latest previous year for which the family has been assessed by way of regular assessment, the separate rates of tax prescribed for Hindu undivided families will apply to the family if the total income of any member of the family for the assessment year relevant to that latest previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in his case. In cases where the order of the Income-tax Officer under section 210 is made on the basis of the total income of the family for a previous year for which the family had paid tax on self-assessment under section 140A,the separate rates prescribed for Hindu undivided families will apply if the total income of any member of the family for the assessment year relevant to such previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in his case.

47. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1974 and will accordingly apply for the purposes of computing "advance tax" during the financial year 1974-75.

[Clause 11]

48. *Carry forward and set off of losses from horse races.*—Under an amendment made by the Finance Act, 1972, the exemption available under the Income-tax Act in respect of casual and non-recurring receipts was withdrawn and winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, *races including horse races,* card games and other games of any sort or from gambling or betting of any form or nature whatsoever, were made chargeable to tax under the head "Income from other sources". The taxable income from these sources is computed after allowing a deduction in respect of expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) incurred by the taxpayer wholly and exclusively for the purpose of making or earning such income. Under a specific provision made in the law, losses relating to these sources are allowed to be set off only against income from the same source. Further, losses relating to these sources incurred in one year are not allowed to be carried forward and set off against the income of a subsequent year. Race horse owners have to incur regular expenditure on the maintenance of horses. In fact, the activity of maintaing horses and running them in races is somewhat akin to a business carried on by a taxpayer in an organised manner. Under the existing provisions of law, however, while the losses incurred by a taxpayer in his business or profession are allowed to be carried forward and set off against the profits of the business or profession in subsequent years up to a period of *eight* assessment years, a race horse owner is not allowed to carry forward and set off the losses attributable to maintenance of such horses in subsequent years. With a view to mitigating the hardship arising from this position, the Bill seeks to provide that owners of race horses will be entitled to carry forward and set off the loss incurred by them on maintenance of race horses against their income from the source "races including horse races" in subsequent years. However, unlike taxpayers engaged in business or profession who are allowed to carry forward business losses up to eight years, the bnefit of carry forward in such cases will be allowed only for *four* assessment years next following the assessment year for which the loss was first computed. Certain consequential amendments have also been proposed for this purpose.

49. The Bill also seeks to make an amendment of a drafting nature to the relevant provision in the Income-tax Act for clearly bringing out the intention that the loss incurred from certain specified sources of income, namely, winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games, etc. will be set off only against income, if any, from the same source.

50. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 6, 10(b) and 13]

V. *Proposed amendment to the Wealth-tax Act*

51. *Increase in the rates of ordinary wealth-tax in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families* :—Under the existing provisions of the Wealth-tax Act, wealth-tax is charged in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families (other than Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh) at the rate of 1 per cent. on the first slab of net wealth up to Rs. 5,00,000; 2 per cent. on the next slab of Rs. 5,00,001—10,00,000; 3 per cent. on the next slab of Rs. 10,00,001—15,00,000; and 8 per cent. on the net wealth in excess of Rs. 15,00,000. A separate rate schedule of ordinary wealth-tax was prescribed by the Finance Act, 1973 in the case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, i.e., the maximum amount not chargeable to wealth- tax in the case of an individual. In the case of such Hindu undivided families, wealth-tax is charged at the rate of 2 per cent. on the first slab of net wealth up to Rs. 5,00,000; 3 per cent. on the next slab of Rs. 5,00,001—10,00,000; and 8 per cent on the net wealth over Rs. 10,00,000. No wealth-tax is, however, payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh in the case of an individual and Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of a Hindu undivided family. Individuals and Hindu undivided families are also chargeable to additional wealth-tax in respect of their urban assets.

52. With a view to reducing disparities in incomes and wealth, the Bill seeks to raise the rates of wealth-tax in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families (including Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh). In the case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh, the existing rate of 2 per cent is being raised to 3 per cent and the existing rate of 3 per cent. is being raised to 4 per cent. In the case of individuals and other Hindu undivided families, the existing rate of 2 per cent. is being raised to 3 per cent and the existing rate of 3 per cent is being raised to 4 per cent. The Tables below show the comparative incidence of ordinary wealth-tax in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families on the basis of the existing rates and the proposed rates at selected levels of net wealth :—

Comparative incidence of ordinary wealth-tax at selected levels of net wealth in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families (other than those having at least one member with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh).

Net wealth	Wealth-tax at existing rates	Wealth-tax at the rates proposed in the Bill	Increase in tax liability
1	2	3	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,00,000	3,000	3,000	Nil
4,00,000	4,000	4,000	Nil
5,00,000	5,000	5,000	Nil
6,00,000	7,000	8,000	1,000
7,00,000	9,000	11,000	2,000
8,00,000	11,000	14,000	3,000
9,00,000	13,000	17,000	4,000
10,00,000	15,000	20,000	5,000
15,00,000	30,000	40,000	10,000
20,00,000	70,000	80,000	10,000

Comparative incidence of ordinary wealth-tax at selected levels of net wealth in the case of Hindu undivided families having at least one member with independent net wealth exceeding Rs. 1 lakh

Net wealth	Wealth-tax at the existing rates	Wealth-tax at the rates proposed in the Bill	Increase in tax liability
1	2	3	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,00,000	6,000	9,000	3,000
4,00,000	80,00	12,000	4,000
5,00,000	10,000	15,000	5,000
6,00,000	13,000	19,000	6,000
7,00,000	16,000	23,000	7,000
8,00,000	19,000	27,000	8,000
9,00,000	22,000	31,000	9,000
10,00,000	25,000	35,000	10,000
15,00,000	65,000	75,000	10,000
20,00,000	1,05,000	1,15,000	10,000

53. The new rate schedules will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years. The rates of additional wealth-tax on urban assets remain unchanged.

54. *Modification of some of the existing exemptions under the Wealth-tax Act.*—The Wealth-tax Act provides exemption from wealth-tax in respect of a number of assets. One of the exemptions is in respect of the value of *one* house or part of a house belonging to the taxpayer, the value so exempt being limited to Rs. 1 lakh. In addition, *one* building or one group of buildings owned by a cultivator of, or receiver of rent or revenue of, agricultural land is also exempted from wealth-tax without any monetary limit. This exemption is available only if the building or group of buildings is on or in the immediate vicinity of the agricultural land and is required by the cultivator, etc. by reason of his connection with the land, as dwelling house, store-house or outhouse. Agricultural land belonging to the taxpayer is also exempt from wealth-tax upto a value of Rs. 1,50,000. In cases where the taxpayer also owns a house situate in a place with a population exceeding ten thousand, the limit of the exemption in respect of the value of agricultural land is reduced by an amount equal to the difference between Rs. 1,50,000 and the value of the house property which is exempted from wealth-tax. Apart from the various immovable assets referred to above, a taxpayer is also entitle to exemption in respect of certain financial assets up to an aggregate value of Rs. 1,50,000.

55. The Bill seeks to rationalise these exemptions by making the following modifications in the existing provisions :—

(a) The separate exemption available in respect of one building or one group of buildings owned by a cultivator of, receiver of rent or revenue of, agricultural land and used as a *dwelling house* is being withdrawn. In the result, a taxpayer who owns farm house in addition to a house property will be able to claim exemption *only* in respect of *one* of these properties, up to a total value of Rs. 1 lakh.

(b) The separate exemption in respect of agricultural land is also being withdrawn and linked with the existing exemption in respect of specified financial assets. Under the proposed provision, a taxpayer will be able to claim a maximum deduction of up to Rs. 1,50,000 in the aggregate in respect of any one or more of the specified financial assets and agricultural land.

56. Under another provision in the Wealth-tax Act, the value of the right or interest of the assessee in any policy of insurance before the maturity of the policy is exempt from wealth-tax. Besides, the right of a person to receive an annuity is not regarded as the asset of the taxpayer for the purposes of wealth-tax if the terms and conditions of the annuity preclude the commutation thereof into a lump sum grant. The aforesaid exemptions have been largely used by tax-

payers for reducing the incidence of wealth-tax. With a view to circumventing tax avoidance through the device of single premium insurance policies or non-commutable annuity contracts, the Bill seeks to make two modifications in the existing provisions of the Wealth-tax Act in this regard. Under one of these amendments, the value of the taxpayer's right or interest in a policy of insurance will be exempt from tax only if the premia thereon are payable over a period of 10 years or more. In cases where the premia are payable over a period of less than 10 years, only a proportionate amount of the value of the taxpayer's right or interest in the policy of insurance will be exempt from wealth-tax. Under the second amendment, the value of taxpayer's right to receive an annuity *purchased by him, or purchased by another person in pursuance of a contract with the taxpayer,* will be regarded as his asset for the purposes of wealth-tax, irrespective of whether the annuity is commutable or not.

57. The amendments to the Wealth-tax Act take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 14]

VI—*Proposed amendments to the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act*

58. *Rates of surtax*—Under the provisions of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, surtax is leviable on so much of the chargeable profits of a company as exceeds the statutory deduction, at the rate or rates specified in the Third Schedule to that Act. The term "statutory deduction" is defined to mean an amount equal to 10 per cent, of the capital of the company as computed in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to that Act or an amount of Rs. 2,00,000, whichever is greater. At present, surtax is levied in two slabs on the amount by which the chargeable profits exceed the amount of the statutory deduction at the following rates :—

(i) On the amount of such excess up to 5 per cent. of the amount of capital as computed in accordance with the Second Schedule .	25%
(ii) On the balance of such excess . . .	30%

It is now proposed to increase the rate of surtax applicable to so much of the chargeable profits as exceeds 15 per cent of the amount of capital, from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent.

59. It is, however, proposed to provide that in the case of an Indian company in which the public are substantially interested and whose paid-up share capital (subscribed and paid for in cash) is not less than 25 per cent, of the amount of its capital (including reserves) as ascertained for the purpose of surtax, the aggregate amount of the liability of the company in respect of income-tax and surtax will be limited to 70 per cent. of its total income for the relevant year. Where such aggregate liability exceeds 70 per cent. of the total income of the company, the surtax payable by it will be reduced by the amount of such excess. This ceiling of 70 per cent. will not apply in the case of foreign companies or closely-held Indian companies.

60. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

[Clause 15]

VII—*Miscellaneous*

61. *Continuance of development rebate for a limited period in certain cases.*—Under notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue & Insurance) No. S.O. 2167 dated 28th May, 1971, issued under sub-section (5) of section 33 of the Income-tax Act, development rebate will not be allowed in respect of ships acquired or machinery or plant installed after May 31, 1974. It has been represented that due to several unforeseen factors, industry has not been able to obtain timely delivery of plant and machinery from foreign suppliers as also from indigenous manufacturers. Foreign manufacturers have not fulfilled their commitments because of a state of uncertainty prevailing in the international market. Indigenous machinery manufactures have not fulfilled their commitments because of non-availability of some of the critical imported parts and raw materials, power shortage, etc. Difficulties in the availability of shipping space is another factor which has further aggravated the situation. In view of those unforeseen factors, installation of machinery and plant has been delayed for reasons beyond the control of the taxpayers.

62. In view of these considerations, it is proposed to continue the tax concession by way of development rebate for a limited period in certain cases. The Bill accordingly seeks to provide that development rebate will be admissible in respect of ships acquired after the 31st May, 1974 but before the 1st June, 1975 if the taxpayer had either purchased the machinery or plant or had entered into a contract for the purchase of such machinery or plant from the manufacturer, owner or dealer thereof, before the 1st December, 1973. The taxpayer will have to furnish evidence to the satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer that the contract for the purchase of the ship, machinery or plant had been entered into or that the machinery and plant had been purchased before December 1, 1973. In view of the critical shortage of petroleum products, it is necessary to encourage a change over of industrial boilers, from oil-fired boilers to coil-fired boilers. It is accordingly proposed to provide development rebate will be admissible in all cases where coal-fired boilers are, or machinery or plant for converting oil-fired boilers into coal-fired boilers is, installed before 1st June, 1975.

[Clause 16]

CUSTOMS

The proposals include :—

(a) increase in the basic import duty on brandy, gin, whisky and other spirits from Rs. 60.00 per litre or 200 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher to Rs. 80.00 per litre or 270 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher. The additional revenue expected is Rs. 35 lakhs in a year.

(b) continuance upto 31-3-1975 of the provision for the levy of auxiliary duties of customs, similar to the provision in section 25 of the Finance Act, 1973. The effective rates are being maintained at the existing level except that the effective rate of 10 per cent., applicable to articles on which the effective rate of basic customs duty is 60 per cent. *ad valorem* or more but less than 100 per cent. *ad velorem*, is being raised to 15 per cent. All the existing exemptions in respect of auxiliary duties of customs are also being continued.

This measure is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 1600 lakhs per annum.

(c) Additional revenue amounting to Rs. 370 lakhs per annum is also expected from additional (countervailing) duties, consequent on the changes in Central excise duties.

Auxiliary duties of excise indicated in Part B of 'Union Excise Duties' will be attracted by way of additional (countervailing) duties on like imported articles with the exception of :

(i) ferrous and non-ferrous metals, which will continue to be exempted from the additional (countervailing) duty equal to the auxiliary duty of excise as hitherto; and

(ii) artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials, and articles thereof, which are also being exempted from the additional (countervailing) duty equal to the auxiliary duty of excise.

(d) Section 3 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 is being amended to empower the Central Government to discontinue or increase or decrease the preferential rate of duty by notification. This is only an enabling provision and has no immediate revenue effect.

2. There will thus be a net increase in customs revenue of Rs. 2005 lakhs per annum made up as under :—

	Rupees lakhs
Basic import duties :	(+) 35
Auxiliary duties :	(+)1600
Additional (countervailing) duties :	(+) 370
Total :	(+)2005

[Clauses 18 and 19]

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

General Notes

(1) Percentages indicated under the "Rate of duty" column are "*ad valorem*".

(2) Abbreviations :

B	=	Basic duty
AY	=	Auxiliary duties
E	=	Exempted from duty
NC	=	No Change
DR	=	Different Rates
T	=	Metric tonne
KL	=	Kilolitre
Qtl.	=	Quintal
Rs.	=	Rupees
d	=	denier
sq. m	=	square metre
Kg.	=	Kilogram
mm.	=	millimetre
NOS	=	Not Otherwise Specified
NES	=	Not Elsewhere Specified
gms.	=	grammes
H.P.	=	Horse Power
cc.	=	cubic capacity
N.F.	=	New French

(3) Indicators

*	=	Revenue measure
‡‡	=	Rationalisation with revenue significance
†	=	Rationalisation with little or no revenue significance

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty (Basic) Existing	Rate of duty (Basic) Proposed	Estimated additional revenue in one full year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Rs. lakhs)
		A—CHANGES PROPOSED BY BILL				
1.	‡‡ 1A	Confectionery, Chocolates, etc.—				120
		(1) Boiled sweets, toffees, caramels, etc.		Re. 1.00 per Kg.	10%	
		(4) Chocolates in the form of blocks, slabs, tablets, etc.		Re. 1.00 per Kg.	10%	
		Effective rates				
		(1) Boiled sweets, toffees, caramels, etc.		Rs. 0.30 per Kg.	10%	
		(4) Chocolates in the form of blocks, slabs, tablets, etc.		Rs. 0.80 per Kg.	10%	
		The existing specific rates have been changed to *ad valorem*, at a rate corresponding to the normal rate for food products.				
				[S. No. (i) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Finance Bill]		
2.	11A	All products derived from refining of crude petroleum, etc. N.O.S.—				350
	‡‡	(1) Mineral Turpentine oil		20% plus Rs. 100/-T	20% plus Rs. 400/-T	
		*(3) Waxes		20% plus Rs. 200/--T	20% plus Rs. 400/-T	
		The proposed increase relating to Mineral turpentine oil seeks to rationalise the duty so as to prevent its adulteration with Kerosene.				
				[Sl. No. (ii) of Part I of the Second Schedule]		
3.	*15AA	Organic Surface Active Agents		10%	15%	250
					[Sl. No. (iii) of Part I of the Second Schedule]	
4.	‡‡ 17	Paper, all sorts (including mill-boards, strawboards, etc.), etc.				1000
		(1) Cigarette tissue	Kg.	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 3.00	
		(2) Blotting, toilet, target, bank, bond, art paper, etc.	Kg.	Re. 1.00	Rs. 1.20	
		(3) Printing & Writing paper; packing & Wrapping paper; Straw-board & Pulp-board, etc.	Kg.	Rs. 0.50	Rs. 0.60	
		(4) All other kinds of paper and paper board, N.O.S.	Kg.	Re. 1.00	Rs. 1.20	

1. It is proposed to amend the tariff description of sub-item (2) of this Item to include waxed paper and polyethylene coated paper which were hitherto classifiable under sub-item (3).
2. The present concessional rate of 15 paise per Kg. continues in respect of commoner varieties of printing and writing paper of the grammage limit not exceeding 65 gms. per sq. m. The existing grammage limit of 75 gms. per sq. m. for purposes of exemption, is being reduced to 65 gms. per sq. m. to encourage further the production of such paper of lower gramm age for exercise books and text-books.
3. The slabs and rates of duty for mill-board and straw-board are proposed to be rationalised with suitable upward revision.
4. Hand-made paper, newsprint and paper of prescribed specifications intended for use in the printing of newspapers, etc. continue to be exempted.
5. Existing concessions for (i) smaller paper mills, (ii) new paperm ills and (iii) encouraging the use of non-conventional type of raw material, such as, baggasse etc. remain unchanged.

Effective rates on paper and paper boards

S. No.	Brief description	Effective basic duty	
		Pre-Budget	Post-Budget
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. per kg.)
(1)	All varieties of paper, other than board, of a substance of 40 gms. or more but not exceeding 45 gms. per sq. m. falling under sub-item (2) of Tariff Item No. 17.	0.45	0.60
(2)	Waxed paper, polythylene coated paper and board	Nil	1.20 (Set-off of duty paid on base paper/Board is allowed)
(3)	Printing and Writing paper—		
	(i) Unbleached, badami, cream laid and creamwove varieties but not including other coloured or tinted varieties.		
	(a) of a substance not exceeding 65 gms. per sq. m.	0.15	N.C.
	(b) of a substance exceeding 65 gms. but not exceeding 75 gms. per sq. m.	0.15	0.60
	(ii) others, falling under sub-item (3) of Tariff Item No. 17	0.45	0.60
(4)	Packing and wrapping paper	0.45	0.60
(5)	Mill board/Straw board cleared by any manufacturer for home consumption in any financial year (with effect from 1-4-74)—		
	(i) on the first 500 T	0.10	0.14
	(ii) on the next 500 T	0.14	0.20
	(iii) on the next 500 T on the next 500 T	0.22 0.31	0.30
	(iv) on quantity in excess of 2000 T	0.31	0.40
(6)	Corrugated board—		
	(i) If manufactured out of duty paid corrugated board	Nil	Nil
	(ii) if manufactured out of duty paid paper falling under sub-item (3) of Tariff Item No. 17	0.10	0.20
	(iii) if manufactured partly out of duty paid paper falling under sub-item (3) of Tariff Item No. 17 and partly out of duty paid corrugated board	0.10	0.20 (Duty chargeable on the resulting weight, after deduction of the weight of duty-paid corrugated board content).
(7)	Other paper boards falling under sub-item (3) of Tariff Item No. 17	0.45	0.60
(8)	Solid fibre board	0.40	0.50
(9)	Pressed jute felt sheets	0.45	0.55

[Sl. No. (iv) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty (Basic)		Estimated additional revenue in one full year
				Existing	Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
5.	*23A	Glass and glassware—				260
		(1) Sheet glass and plate glass		20%	25%	
		(4) Other glassware including tableware		20%	25%	

There is no change in the present effective rates of duty on laboratory glassware and glass shells, glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns.

[Sl. No. (v) of Part I of the Second Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
6.	*23B	Chinaware and porcelainware, all sorts—				105
		(1) Tableware		20%	25%	
		(2) Sanitaryware		25%	30%	
		(3) Glazed tiles		25%	30%	
		There is no change in the present tariff rate for sub-item (4) and the concessional rate of duty of 10% on electrical insulators made of porcelain, classifiable under this sub-item.				
					[Sl. No. (vi) of Part I of the Second Schedule]	
7.	*29A	Refrigerating and Air-conditioning—appliances and machinery, all sorts and parts thereof—				500
		(1) Refrigerators etc.		60%	75%	
		(2) Air-conditioners, etc.		60%	75%	
		(3) Parts of refrigerators, air-conditioners, etc. and refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and machinery		75%	100%	
		Effective rates				
		(a) Refrigerators, etc. Domestic Refrigerators—				
		(i) of a capacity not exceeding 100 litres		40%	N.C.	
		(ii) of a capacity exceeding 100 litres but not exceeding 165 litres		40%	50%	
		(iii) other Refrigerators		60%	75%	
		(b) Air-conditioners, etc. (i) Evaporative type of coolers		25%	40%	
		(ii) Others		60%	75%	
		(i) The present concessional rate available to air-conditioners for use in hospitals run by the Central or State Government, a local authority or a public charitable institution, remains unchanged.				
		(ii) The present concessional rates on parts of refrigerating and air-conditioning machinery (a) for cold storage plants, (b) for hospitals run by the Central or State Government, a local authority or a public charitable institution and factory establishments, remain unchanged.				
					[Sl. No. (vii) of Part I of the Second Schedule]	
8.	*31	Electric batteries and parts thereof—				260
		Dry batteries		20%	25%	
		The present effective rates of duty on storage batteries and parts of storage batteries will continue unchanged.				
					[Sl. No. (viii) of Part I of the Second Schedule]	
9.	*33D	Office machines and apparatus including typewriters, calculating machines, etc.		10%	15%	107
					[Sl. No. (ix) of Part I of the Second Schedule]	
10.	‡‡34	Motor vehicles				1625
		(1) Auto-cycles, motor-cycles, scooters, auto-rickshaws and any other three-wheeled motor vehicles		Rs. 250.00 each or 10% whichever is higher	10%	
		(2) Motor vehicles of not more than 16 H.P. by Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.) rating		Rs. 1500.00 each or 15% whichever is higher	25%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		(3) Motor cars of more than 16 H.P. by Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.) rating adapted to carry not more than 9 persons		Rs. 4000.00 each or 20% whichever is higher	40%	
		(4) Motor vehicles, N.O.S.		Rs. 3000.00 each or 15% whichever is higher	15%	
		Effective rates				
		Sub-item (1)				
		Auto-cycles, motor-cycles, etc.				
		(i) if the cubic capacity of the engine of such vehicle does not exceed 75 cc		Rs. 120.00 each or 10% whichever is lower	9%	
		(ii) Others		Rs. 210.00 each or 9% whichever is higher	9%	
		Sub-item (2)				
		Motor vehicles of not more than 16 H.P. by R.A.C. rating				
		(i) Motor vehicles with body		Rs. 1333.33 each or 13⅓ % whichever is higher	20%	
		(ii) Others (including chassis)		Rs. 1333.33 each or 13⅓ % whichever is higher	25%	
		Sub-item (4)				
		Motor vehicles, not otherwise specified				
		(i) motor vehicles hitherto assessed at tariff rate (such as extra heavy vehicles, dumpers, etc.)		Rs. 3000.00 each or 15% whichever is higher	12½%	
		(ii) Others (commercial vehicles)		Different specific rates or 15% whichever is lower	12½%	
		There is no change in the existing rates of duty on tractors (including agricultural tractors), and trailers.				
					[Sl. No. (x) of Part I of the Second Schedule]	
11.	*46	Metal containers not elsewhere specified		10%	15%	625
12.	*49	Rolling bearings		10%	15%	210
13.	*50	Welding electrodes all sorts		10%	15%	125
14.	*51	Coated abrasives and grinding wheels		10%	15%	75
					[Sl. No. (xi) of Part I of the Second Schedule]	
15.	*14FF	Tooth-paste (including dental cream)		—	10%	140
16.	*28A	Electrical stampings and laminations, all sorts		—	10%	420
17.	*37AA	Tape recorders (including Cassette recorders)		—	Rs. 250.00 each	20
18.	*37C	Photographic goods and apparatus				60
		(1) Photographic cameras		20%	N.C.	
		(2) Sensitised papers (including Diazotype papers) and sensitised paper boards		—	The duty for the time being leviable on the base paper or paper board as the case may be if not already paid, plus 10%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
19.	*51A	Cutting tools, namely : (i) files and rasps (ii) hacksaw blades (iii) twist-drills (iv) reamers (v) milling cutters	—		10%	120
20.	*66	Permanent magnets (i) Tariff Items Nos. 14FF, 28A, 37AA, 51A and 66 are for New levies. (ii) In the case of Item No. 37C, tariff description is proposed to be enlarged so as to include sensitised photographic papers/boards. (iii) For obviating assessment difficulties, it is proposed to fix tariff values for certain specified types of electrical stampings. (iv) Permanent magnets, other than cast-alloy magnets containing (a) cobalt or (b) nickle or (c) both, have been exempted. (v) Suitable relief has been provided to smaller manufacturers of tooth-paste and specified cutting tools. (vi) Tape recorders including Cassette recorders produced in small scale unit judged by the criterion of capital investment on plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 7.5 lakhs are being exempted. [Sl. Nos. (i) to (vi) of Part II of the Second Schedule]	—		50%	60

B—AUXILIARY DUTIES OF EXCISE

Estimated additional revenue in one full year .. .. (Rs. lakhs) 6238

Under Clause 22 of the Finance Bill, 1974, the provisions for levy of auxiliary duties of excise on all excisable goods mentioned in Central Excise Tariff Schedule at an amount equal to 20% of the value of the goods is being continued.

2. There is no change in the present level of auxiliary duties of excise on goods covered under Central Excise Tariff Item Nos. 16AA, 18D, 22A(2), 26, 26A, 26AA, 26B, 27 and 28. However, on account of changes in the basic duties of excise on steel ingots and iron or steel products (*vide* Sl. Nos. 14 and 15 of Part D), consequential accruals under auxiliary duties of excise have been taken into account under this head.

3. It is now proposed to levy for the first time auxiliary duties of excise on the following goods at the effective rates indicated against each of them through notifications.

S. No	Tariff Item No.	Brief description of goods	Rate of duty as Percentage of the basic effective duty
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1.	1D	Aerated Waters	50
2.	4-I	Unmanufactured tobacco	10
3.	4-II(2)	Cigarettes	10
4.	4-II(4)	Smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes	10
5.	14	Paints and varnishes	33⅓
6.	14C	Glycerine	50
7.	14D	Synthetic organic dye-stuffs	20
8.	14DD	Optical bleaching agents	20
9.	14F	Cosmetics & toilet preparations	50
10.	14H	Gases	20
11.	15A	Plastics, all sorts	20
12.	16A	Rubber products	20
13.	16B	Plywood	10
14.	23	Cement	10

4. All excisable goods other than those specified in paras 2 and 3 above have been totally exempted from the levy of auxiliary duties through notification.

C—ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS ON MINERAL PRODUCTS

S.No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty		Estimated additional revenue in one full year
				Existing	Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	8	Refined diesel oils and vaporising oil	KL at 150 Centigrade thermometer	Rs. 850.00	Rs. 2000.00	Nil.
2.	11A	All products as described in Item 11A of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.		Rs. 850.00	Rs. 2000.00	Nil.

It is proposed to increase the ceiling rates prescribed under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 so as to enable the mopping up of any over-recoveries in the hands of oil companies as a result of the operation of the pricing formula for fixation of product prices.

[Sl. Nos. (i) and (ii) of the Third Schedule]

S.No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty		Estimated Additional revenue in one full year
				Existing	Proposed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)

D—CHANGES PROPOSED BY NOTIFICATIONS

1.	†1D	Aerated Waters				10 B [5 AY]

The criterion for charging duty on aerated waters sold under a brand name or trade mark registered under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 is being revised to cover all aerated waters bearing on their containers or caps any brand name or trade mark or symbol etc. whether registered or not under the aforesaid Act.

Note:—Additional revenue under 'AY' has already been taken into account under Part B.

2.	‡‡2	Coffee				90
		(1) Coffee, cured	Qtl.	Rs. 100.00	N.C.	
		(2) Coffee commercially known as "Instant Coffee"		20%+duty on cured coffee used in its manufacture, if not already paid	N.C.	
		Effective rates				
		(1) Coffee of the varieties known as robusta, liberia, etc.	Qtl.	Rs. 66.00	Rs. 100.00	
		(2) Instant Coffee		17½% plus duty on cured coffee used in its manufacture, if not already paid	20% plus duty on cured coffee used in its manufacture, if not already paid.	
3.	‡‡4—I(8)	Unmanufactured tobacco—				40 B [4 AY]
		Stalks	Kg.	Rs. 0.50 [Rs. 0.10]	Rs. 0.50 [Rs. 0.10]	
		Effective rates	Kg.	[Rs. 0.40] [Rs. 0.10]	[Rs. 0.50] [Rs. 0.10]	

Note:— (i) Figures in double brackets in the Rates column indicate the rates of additional duty of excise in lieu of sales-tax.

(ii) Additional revenue under "AY" has already been taken into account under Part B.

4.	‡‡6	Motor Spirit	KL	Rs. 2000.00	N.C.	1243

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
							(Rs. lakhs)
		Effective rates					
		(1) Special boiling point spirits with nominal boiling point ranges					
		(a) 55-115°C—					
		(i) for use in the manufacture of rubber	KL	Rs. 425.00	Rs. 1921.55		
		(ii) for other uses	KL	Rs. 845.00	Rs. 1921.55		
		(b) 63-70°C—					
		(i) for use in the manufacture of solvent extracted V.N.E. oils, etc.	KL	Rs. 425.00	Rs. 1763.20		
		(ii) for other uses	KL	Rs. 845.00	Rs. 1763.20		
		(c) Other special boiling point spirits (other than Benzene, Benzol, Toluene and Toluol)					
		(i) 40–65°C, 50–110°C, 60–80°C, 60–120°C, 70–80°C, and 80–100°C	KL	Rs. 845.00	Rs. 1900.00		
		(ii) others	KL	Rs. 425.00	Rs. 1900.00		
		(2) Raw naphtha intended for use in the manufacture of methanol	KL	Rs. 25.00	Rs. 450.00		
		(3) Raw naphtha intended for use in the manufacture of petrochemical products	KL	Rs. 4.15	Rs. 25.00		
		(4) Benzol used with coke-oven gas as fuel for the manufacture or processing of steel	KL	E	Rs. 450.00		
		(5) Benzene, Benzol, Toluene and Toluol for certain specified industrial uses	KL	Rs. 150.00	Rs. 450.00		
		Increase in duty on special boiling point spirits is to prevent their misuse as adulterants with petrol. In the case of Raw naphtha and Benzene, Benzol, etc., the increase is to bring about economy in their consumption, particularly in the context of the present oil crisis. There is no increase in the duty on raw naphtha used as feed stock for fertiliser production.					
5.	‡‡11(1)	Asphalt and Bitumen	T	Rs. 100.00	N.C.	155	
		Effective rates					
		(i) Straight grade bitumen/asphalt					
		(a) packed in drums	T	Rs. 60.00	Rs. 75.00		
		(b) in bulk	T	Rs. 25.00	Rs. 30.00		
		(ii) Cut-back bitumen/asphalt (packed in drums)	T	Rs. 55.00	Rs. 75.00		
6.	*11B	Blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases		20%	N.C.	500	
		Effective rates					
		Blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases		15%	20%		
7.	‡‡15A	Artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials and articles thereof				80 [16	B AY]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		The provision for granting uniform discount on consumer price list of artificial synthetic resins and plastic materials for the purpose of assessment to duty is proposed to be withdrawn as a measure of rationalisation.				
		Note:— Additional revenue under "AY" has been taken into account under Part B.				
8.	‡‡18	Rayon and snythetic fibre and yarn	Kg.	Rs. 60.00	N.C.	1074
		Effective rates				
		(1) Staple fibre and tow- of non-cellulosic origin-polyester fibre—				
		(a) of not more than 2d	Kg.	Rs. 36.90	Rs. 40.00	
		(b) of more than 2d	Kg.	Rs. 31.90	Rs. 40.00	
		(2) Synthetic filament yarn-polyester filament yarn				
		of and above / below				
		30 d	Kg.	Rs. 41.90	Rs. 55.00	
		30 d / 75 d	Kg.	Rs. 36.90	Rs. 50.00	
		75 d / 100 d	Kg.	Rs. 26.90	Rs. 45.00	
		100 d but not above 750 d	Kg.	Rs. 21.90	Rs. 35.00	
		above 750 d	Kg.	Rs. 6.90	Rs. 15.00	
		(3) Yarn spun either wholly out of staple fibre of cellulosic origin or such staple fibre in admixture with cotton where cotton content is not more than 10%				
		New French counts				
		of and more than / less than				
		(i) 84 / —	Kg.	Rs. 1.50	Rs. 2.50	
		(ii) 69 / 84	Kg.	Rs. 1.50	Rs. 2.00	
		(iii) 51 / 69	Kg.	Rs. 1.25	Rs. 1.75	
		(iv) 40 / 51	Kg.	Rs. 1.10	Rs. 1.50	
		(v) 34 / 40	Kg.	Rs. 0.80	Rs. 1.00	
		(vi) 29 / 34	Kg.	Rs. 0.70	Rs. 0.90	
		(vii) 22 / 29	Kg.	Rs. 0.32	Rs. 0.40	
		(viii) 14 / 22	Kg	Rs. 0.20	N.C.	
		(ix) — / 14	Kg.	Rs. 0.10	N.C.	
		(4) Mineral fibres or yarn whether continuous or otherwise (other than glasswool, fibre and yarn), such as rockwool, slagwool and the like				
		(a) Slag Wool				
		(i) in loose form	Kg.	Rs. 0.20	N.C	
		(ii) in resin-bonded form	Kg.	Rs. 0.20	Rs. 0.90	
		(b) Others		Nil	N.C.	
9.	‡‡18A	Cotton twist, yarn and thread, all sorts, etc.				1419
		(1) of counts 29 or more	Kg.	Rs. 5.00	N.C.	
		(2) of counts less than 29	Kg.	Rs. 1.00	N.C.	
		(i) The present effective rates of duty on all types of cotton yarn (excluding cotton yarn of less than 22 NF counts—mostly used in medium-B and coarse fabrics) cleared in any form (other than in the form of straight-reeled hank) are proposed to be increased,				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Rs. lakhs)

(ii) The present exemption from duty on cotton yarn used in the manufacture of specified types of cotton fabrics assessed to duty under Item No. 19-I(1) is proposed to be withdrawn.

(iii) There is no change in the existing exemptions and concessional duty on cotton yarn cleared in straight-reeled hank which is mostly used by handloom sector.

Effective rates on cotton twist, yarn and thread

	(1) Cotton twist, yarn and thread (other than straight-reeled hank yarn and yarn used for weaving by composite mills) of and above counts	below counts				
(i)	84	—	Kg.	Rs. 1.50		Rs. 2.50
(ii)	69	84	Kg.	Rs. 1.50		Rs. 2.00
(iii)	51	69	Kg.	Rs. 1.25		Rs. 1.75
(iv)	40	51	Kg.	Rs. 1.10		Rs. 1.50
(v)	34	40	Kg.	Rs. 0.80		Rs. 1.00
(vi)	29	34	Kg.	Rs. 0.70		Rs. 0.90
(vii)	22	29	Kg.	Rs. 0.32		Rs. 0.40
(viii)	14	22	Kg.	Rs. 0.20		N.C.
(ix)	—	14	Kg.	Rs. 0.10		N.C.
	(2) Cotton twist, yarn and thread used for weaving cotton fabrics in composite mills fabrics in composite mills working under normal procedure					
	(i) of less than 22 counts		Kg.	Rs. 0.60		N.C.
	(ii) of and above 22 counts but less than 29 counts		Kg.	Rs. 0.60		Rs. 0.80
	(iii) of and above 29 counts but less than 34 counts		Kg.	Rs. 1.55		Rs. 2.00
	(3) Yarn used by composite mills working under special procedure for making—					
	(i) Super-fine fabrics		sq.m.	Rs. 0.20		Rs. 0.30
	(ii) Fine fabrics		sq.m.	Rs. 0.12		Rs. 0.20
	(iii) Medium-A-fabrics		sq.m.	6.60 paise		Rs. 0.10
	(iv) Medium-B-fabrics		sq.m.	4.40 paise		N.C.
	(v) Coarse fabrics		sq.m.	2.20 paise		N.C.
	(4) Cotton yarn intended to be used in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, such as coating, suting, etc. falling under sub-item 19-I(1)		sq.m.	Exempted		5 paise
	(5) Yarn contained in fents arising out of cotton fabrics produced by factories working under special procedure—					
	(i) Fents of superfine fabrics		Kg.	Rs. 2.00	(XX)	Rs. 4.00
	(ii) Fents of fine fabrics		Kg.	Rs. 0.80		Rs. 1.40
	(iii) Fents of Medium-A fabrics		Kg.	Rs. 0.45		Rs. 0.70
	(iv) Fents of ad valorem-assessed fabrics falling under sub-item 19-I(1)		Kg.	Exempted		Rs. 0.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
10.	‡‡18E	Yarn, all sorts, N.E.S.	Kg.	Rs. 60.00	N.C.	325
		Effective rates on yarn, all sorts N.E.S.				
		(1) Blended yarn containing any two or more of (a) staple fibre of cellulasic origin, (b) less than 50% of jute and (c) cotton				
		of and above counts / below counts				
		(i) 84 —	Kg.	Rs. 1.50	Rs. 2.50	
		(ii) 69 84	Kg.	Rs. 1.50	Rs. 2.00	
		(iii) 51 69	Kg.	Rs. 1.25	Rs. 1.75	
		(iv) 40 51	Kg.	Rs. 1.10	Rs. 1.50	
		(v) 34 40	Kg.	Rs. 0.80	Rs. 1.00	
		(vi) 29 34	Kg.	Rs. 0.70	Rs. 0.90	
		(vii) 22 29	Kg.	Rs. 0.32	Rs. 0.40	
		(viii) 14 22	Kg.	Rs. 0.20	N.C.	
		(ix) — 14	Kg.	Rs. 0.10	N.C.	
		(2) Blended yarn containing any two or more of (a) staple fibre of cellulosic origin, (b) less than 50% jute and (c) cotton, used by mills availing special procedure laid down in rule 96 (W) for making—				
		(i) Superfine fabrics	sq.m.	Rs. 0.20	Rs. 0.30	
		(ii) Fine fabrics	sq.m.	Rs. 0.12	Rs. 0.20	
		(iii) Medium-A-fabrics	sq.m.	6.60 paise	Rs. 0.10	
		(iv) Medium-B fabrics	sq.m.	4.40 paise	N.C.	
		(v) Coarse fabrics	sq.m.	2.20 paise	N.C.	
		(3) Blended yarn containing any two or more of (a) staple fibre of cellulosic, origin, (b) less than 50% of jute and (c) cotton, used in the manufacture of cotton fabrics assessed to ad valorem duty under Item No. 19-I(1)	sq.m.	Exempted	5 paise	
		(4) Blended yarn containing any two or more of (a) staple fibre of cellulosic origin (b) less than 50% jute and (c) cotton, contained in fents of cotton fabfrics produced by factories working under rule 96 (w)—				
		(i) in fents of superfine fabrics	K.g	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 4.00	
		(ii) in fents of fine fabrics	Kg.	Rs. 0:80	Rs. 1.40	
		(iii) in fents of Medium-A fabrics	Kg.	Rs. 0.45	Rs. 0.70	
		(iv) in fents of fabrics assessed to ad (valorem) duty under Itern No. 19-I(1)	Kg.	Exempted	Rs. 0.30	
		(5) Blended yarn containing partly staple fibre of noncellulosic origin and partly any other fibres (excluding wool)—				
		if non-cellulosic fibre content of it is—				
		(i) 60% or more	Kg.	Rs. 15.00	N.C.	
		(ii) More than 56% but less than 60%	Kg.	Rs. 12.00	Rs. 15.00	
		(iii) More than 50% but not more than 56%	Kg.	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 15.00	
		(iv) Containing 50%	Kg.	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 15.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		(v) Of and more than 40% but less than 50%	Kg.	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 12.00	
		(vi) Of and more than 25% but less than 40%	Kg.	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 12.00	
		(vii) Of and more than 20% but less than 25%	Kg.	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 10.00	
		(viii) More than 10% but less than 20%	Kg.	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 10.00	
		(ix) 10% or less	Kg.	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 7.50	
		Note:— Present rates of duty in respect of yarn covered by categories at (iii) to (ix) of S.No. (5) above are reduced by Rs. 2 per Kg. if the said yarn is of 34 NF counts or less.				
11.	*19	Cotton fabrics— There is no change either in Tariff description or in the ceiling rates of this Item.				786

2. The following changes have, however, been made under this Item.

(a) Increase proposed in duty by 9 paise per sq.m. in respect of super-fine and fine fabrics and by 5 paise per sq.m. in respect of medium-A fabrics when mercerised, etc. whether printed or not;

(b) Increase proposed in duty by 17 paise per sq. m. in respect of superfine and fine fabrics and by 12 paise per sq. m. in respect of medium-A fabrics when shrink-proofed, etc. whether printed or not;

(c) As a consequence, suitable changes are proposed in the rates of duty when mercerised/shrink-proofed etc. whether printed or not with or without power/steam by independent processors in respect of fabrics, mentioned in (a) and (b) above.

(d) Suitable increases have also been made in the rates of duty applicable to "fents" and "rags" of super-fine/fine/medium-A fabrics, other than grey/bleached/dyed.

3. There is, however, no change in the existing specific rates of duty on :

(i) grey/bleached/dyed/printed fabrics of any category

(ii) medium-B and coarse fabrics even if mercerised, etc./shrink-proofed, etc.

4. Controlled varieties of medium-B and coarse fabrics continue to be exempted from basic excise duty.

Effective rates on Cotton fabrics

I. Fabrics subjected to specific rates of duty			
(a) Super-fine			
(i) mercerised or/and water-Proofed etc. but not printed	sq. m.	42 paise	51 paise
(ii) mercerised or/and water-proofed etc. and printed	sq. m.	47 paise	56 paise
(iii) shrink-proofed etc. but not printed	sq. m.	57 paise	74 paise
(iv) shrink-proofed etc. and printed	sq. m.	62 paise	79 paise
(b) Fine			
(i) mercerised or/and water-proofed, etc. but not printed	sq. m.	41 paise	50 paise
(ii) mercerised or/and water-proofed, etc. and printed	sq. m.	46 paise	55 paise
(iii) shrink-proofed etc. but not printed	sq. m.	56 paise	73 paise
(iv) shrink-proofed etc. and printed	sq. m.	61 paise	78 paise
(c) Medium-A			
(i) mercerised or/and water-proofed etc. but not printed	sq. m.	20 paise	25 paise
(ii) mercerised or/and water-proofed etc. and printed	sq. m.	22.5 paise	27.5 paise
(iii) shrink-proofed, etc. but not printed	sq. m.	35 paise	47 paise
(iv) shrink-proofed etc. and printed	sq. m.	37.5 paise	49.5 paise

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		II. Fents				
		(i) fents of super-fine fabrics other than grey/bleached/dyed	Kg.	Rs. 4.00	Rs. 5.20	
		(ii) fents of fine fabrics other than grey/bleached/dyed	Kg.	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 2.60	
		(iii) fents of medium-A fabrics other than grey/bleached/dyed	Kg.	Rs. 0.50	Rs. 0.65	
		III. Rags				
		(i) rags of super-fine fabrics other than grey/bleached dyed	Kg.	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 2.60	
		(ii) rags of fine fabrics other than grey/bleached/dyed	Kg.	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.30	
		(iii) rags of medium-A fabrics other than grey/bleached/dyed	Kg.	Rs. 0.25	Rs. 0.35	
		IV. Special procedure (compounded levy) rates for units processing without the aid of power/steam—		(Rs. per month per machine installed)		
		(i) Stentering machine		Rs. 3000.00	Rs. 4500.00	
		(ii) Mercerising machine with 2 rollers		Rs. 2000.00	Rs. 5000.00	
12.	23D	Mosaic tiles				(—) 35
		It is proposed to exempt this item wholly from excise levy.				
13.	††25	Iron in any crude form (pig iron, etc.)	T	Rs. 50.00	N.C.	160
		Effective rates	T	Rs. 40.00	Rs. 50.00	
		Pig iron etc. used in the manufacture of steel continues to be exempted				
14.	††26	Steel ingots				150 B [112 AY]
		The present exemption in basic duty to the extent of Rs. 50 T on steel ingots produced with the aid of electric furnaces out of old iron or steel melting scrap etc. has been withdrawn, thus making such ingots pay the full rate of Rs. 100 T. These ingots will in addition pay auxiliary duty of 75% of the higher effective basic excise duty.				
		Note : Additional revenue under AY has been taken into account under Part B.				
15.	††26AA	Iron or steel products.				410 B [308 AY]
		Consquent on the withdrawal of partial exemption on ingots produced with the aid of electric furnace out of old iron or steel melting scrap etc., the products made out of ingots from electric furnace units will pay correspondingly higher effective duties. As in the case of ingots, the products will also pay auxiliary duty at appropriate rates of the higher effective basic duty.				
		(ii) It is proposed to withdraw the present exemption from product duty on iron or steel products like bars, rods, structurals, etc. manufactured out of duty paid ingots cut or broken (but not rolled) into pieces resembling the shape of semi-finised steel.				
		Note : Additional revenue under AY has been taken into account under Part B.				
16.	††33A	Wireless Receiving sets				80
		The present lower effective rate of duty of 10% on broadcast television receiver sets is proposed to be withdrawn, thus making them pay the tariff rate of 20%.				
		2. Wireless receiving sets manufactured in industrial units with capital investment on plant and machinery not more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs and whose price at the point of sale to the consumer does not exceed Rs. 165 per set is presently exempted from excise levy. It is proposed to enlarge the scope of this exemption to sets whose price at the point of sale to the consumer does not exceed Rs. 225 per set.				
		3. There is no change in the existing rates of duty applicable to other sets whether produced by organised sector or small scale sector.				
17.	†37	Cinematograph films—		Existing	Proposed	
				of a width of 30 mm. or higher	of a width of 30 mm. or higher	
				below 30 mm. in width	below 30 mm. width	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		II. Exposed—				
		(1) news-reels and shorts not exceeding 500 metres	Re. 1.00 (per metre)	Rs. 0.50	N.C.	N.C.
		(2) feature films, advertisement shorts and films N.O.S.	Rs. 2.00 (per metre)	Re. 1.00	N.C.	N.C.

Documentary films falling under sub-item II (1) above are proposed to be completely exempted subject to appropriate certification by the Film Censor Board. It is also proposed to afford relief in excise duty to low-budget films made in colour by suitable readjustment of slabs and the effective rates thereto. The proposals do not have much of revenue significance.

Effective rates on films exposed

	Films of width: Less than 30 mm.	Films of width: 30 mm. or more, does not exceed 4000 metres in length	Films of width: 30 mm. or more, exceeds 4000 metres in length	Films of width: less than 30 mm.	Films of width: 30 mm. or more, does not exceed 4000 metres in length	Films of width: 30 mm. or more, exceeds 4000 metres in length
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
			(paise per metre)			
I. Films made in colour						
(1) Cleared for home consumption within 12 months from the date of certification by the Central Board of Film Censors						
(i) First 8 prints	10	15	20	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Next 4 prints	15	20	30	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Next 8 prints	15	20	30	10	15	20
(iv) Next 15 prints	25	35	50	20	25	40
(v) Next 15 prints	40	50	70	35	50	75
(vi) Next 10 prints	60	75	100	60	90	125
(vii) On the balance	85	100	150	85	150	200
(2) Cleared for home consumption after 12 months from the date of certification by the Central Board of Film Censors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
II. Films made in Black & White						
(1) Cleared for home consumption within 12 months from the date of certification by the Central Board of Film Censors						

	Films of width: less than 30 mm.	Films of width: 30 mm. or more, does not exceed 4000 metres in lentgh	Films of width: 30 mm. or more, exceeds 4000 metres in length	Films of width: less than 30 mm.	Films of width: 30 mm. or more, does not exceed 4000 metres in length	Films of width: 30 mm. or more, exceeds 4000 metres in length
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
			(paise per metre)			
(i) First 12 prints	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Next 8 prints	10	15	25	10	15	20
(iii) Next 15 prints	15	25	40	15	25	40
(iv) Next 15 prints	25	40	60	25	40	60
(v) Next 25 prints	40	60	85	40	60	85
(vi) On the balance	60	80	100	60	80	100
(2) Cleared for home consumption after 12 months from the date of certification by the Central Board of Film Censors.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

18.	*37A	Gramaphone records		15%	N.C.	40
		E.F. (Extended Play) records				
		Effective rate		Exempted	10%	

ABSTRACT—CENTRAL EXCISES

S.No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Additional Revenue		
			Basic	Auxiliary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
			(Rs. lakhs)		
		I. EXISTING ITEMS			
1.	1A	Confectionery	120	..	120
2.	1D	Aerated Waters	10	355	365
3.	2	Coffee	90	—	90
4.	4-I	Unmanufactured tobacco	40	809	849
5.	4-II(2)	Cigarettes	..	1720	1720
6.	4-II(4)	Smoking mixtures	..	8	8
7.	6	Motor spirit	1243	—	1243
8.	11	Asphalt and Bitumen	155	..	155
9.	11A	Petroleum products, N.O.S.	350	—	350
10.	11B	Blended/compounded lub. oils	500	—	50
11.	14	Paints and varnishes	—	373	373
12.	14C	Glycerine	—	30	30
13.	14D	Synthetic organic dye-stuffs	—	240	240
14.	14DD	Optical bleaching agents	—	19	19
15.	14F	Cosmetics	—	410	410
16.	14H	Gases	—	105	105
17.	15A	Plastics	80	776	856
18.	15AA	Surface active agents	250	—	250
19.	16A	Rubber products	—	280	280
20.	16B	Plywood	—	53	53
21.	17	Paper	1000	—	1000
22.	18	Rayon and synthetic fibre and yarn	1074	—	1074
23.	18A	Cotton yarn	1419	—	1419
24.	18E	Yarn, N.E.S.	325	—	325
25.	19	Cotton fabrics	786	—	786
26.	23	Cement	—	640	640
27.	23A	Glassware	260	—	260
28.	23B	Chinaware	105	—	105
29.	23D	Mosaic tiles	(—) 35	—	(—)35
30.	25	Iron in crude form	160	—	160
31.	26	Steel ingots	150	112	262
32.	26AA	Iron and steel products	410	308	718
33.	29A	Refrigerators and air-conditioners	500	—	500
34.	31	Electric batteries	260	—	260
35.	33A	W.R. sets (including T.V. sets)	80	—	80
36.	33D	Office machines	107	—	107
37.	34	Motor vehicles	1625	—	1625
38.	37	Exposed films	—	—	—
39.	37A	Gramaphone records	40	—	40
40.	46	Metal containers	625	—	625
41.	49	Rolling bearings	210	—	210
42.	50	Welding electrodes	125	—	125
43.	51	Coated abrasives	75	—	75
		Total of I.	12139	6238	18377

1	2	3	4	5	6
		II. NEW LEVIES			
1.	14FF	Tooth paste	140	—	140
2.	28A	Electrical stampings and laminations	420	—	420
3.	37AA	Tape recorders	20	—	20
4.	37C	Photographic paper	60	—	60
5.	51A	Specified cutting tools	120	—	120
6.	66	Permanent magnets	60	—	60
		Total of II.	820	—	820
		Grand total of I & II.	12959	6238	19197

ABSTRACT

(Rs. in Crores)

	Centre	States	Total
(i) Basic duties	103.67	25.92	129.59
(ii) Auxiliary duties	62.38	—	62.38
Total	166.05	25.92	191.97

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE PROPOSED REVISION OF POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE TARIFFS

INTRODUCTORY

The maxima of the tariffs leviable for certain categories of postal articles are prescribed by the First Schedule in the Indian Post Office Act, 1898. Within the maxima so prescribed in respect of such articles and in respect of other postal articles not included in the Schedule and other services, the Central Government have the power to fix the rates by notification in the Official Gazette by amending the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933. (*vide* Section 7 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898).

2. Similarly, for the telecommunication services, the Central Government have the power to fix or alter the rates at which the services shall be rendered by making rules under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. Such rules are required to be laid as soon as may be after they are made before each House of Parliament. (*Vide* Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885)

3. The proposals for the revision of tariffs in the following pages relating to the postal articles at items 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Section I require an amendment to the First Schedule of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 and these have been included in the Finance Bill. These changes as also the revision of tariffs for other postal articles and services and for the telecommunication services would be made by amending the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 and the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 where necessary. The latter would, as required in the relevant Act, be laid as soon as may be after they are made before each Hosue of Parliament.

Government of India

Ministry of Communications

Posts and Telegraphs Board

Memorandum showing the proposed revision of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Tariffs (1974)

SECTION—I

POSTAL (Inland)

Sl. No.	Item	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
1.	Letters	Upto 15 grams	20 Paise	Upto 15 grams	25 Paise
		Per 15 grams thereafter	15 P.	Per 15 grams thereafter	15 P.
2.	Letter Cards		15 P.		20 P.
3.	Post Cards	Single	10 P.	Single	15 P.
		Reply paid	20 P.	Reply paid	30 P.
4.	Parcels	Per 400 grams	Re. 1/-	Per 500 grams	Rs. 1.50
5.	Book Packets containing Periodicals registered with the Registrar of Newspapers of India	Upto 100 grams	10 P.	Upto 100 grams	15 P.
		Per 50 grams thereafter	5 P.	Per 50 grams thereafter	10 P.
6.	*Registration Fee		Re. 1/-		Rs. 1.25
7.	Value Payable articles—Posting Fee	Value not exceeding Rs. 10/-	10 P.	Value not exceeding Rs. 10/-	20 P.
		Exceeding Rs. 10/-	25 P.	Exceeding Rs. 10/-	50 P.
8.	Business Reply Permit:—				
	(i) Fee		Rs. 100/-p.a.	(i) Fee	Rs. 200/-p.a.
	(ii) Handling charges		—	(ii) Handling charges	10 P. per article delivered.

Section I — Estimated additional revenue in a year .. .. Rs. 25.76 crores.

*The proposed tariff will apply to registered articles in the foreign post also.

SECTION—II

TELEGRAPHS (Inland)

Sl.No.	Item	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff	
		Ordinary	Express	Ordinary	Express
1.	Non-Press Telegrams	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	First 8 words	1.20	2.40	1.50	3.00
	Each additional word	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.30
2.	Multiple Telegrams Copying Fee	50 Paise for every group of 50 chargeable words or part thereof.		Rs.1/- for every group of 50 chargeable words or part thereof.	

Section II — Estimated additional revenue in a year .. .. Rs. 2.08 crores.

SECTION III

TELEPHONES

Sl.No.	Item	Existing Tariff	Proposed Tariff
1.	Rental for Direct Exchange lines within the local area.		
	(A) Measured Rate Systems		
	(i) Exchange systems of 10,000 lines capacity and above.	Rs. 100.00 per quarter.	(i) Exchange systems of 10,000 lines capacity and above. Rs. 125.00 per quarter.
	(ii) Exchange systems of less than 10,000 lines capacity.	Rs. 80.00 per quarter.	(ii) Exchange systems of less than 10,000 lines capacity. Rs. 100.00 per quarter.

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE PROPOSED REVISION OF POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE TARIFFS

Sl.No.	Item	Excisting Tariff		Proposed Tariff		
		Annual	Monthly		Annual	Monthly
	(B) Flat Rate Systems	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	(i) Exchanges of 100 lines and above capacity providing 24 hrs. service.	400.00	35.00	(i) Exchanges of 100 lines and above capacity providing 24 hrs. service.	500.00	45.00
	(ii) Exchanges of less than 100 lines capacity providing 24 hrs. service.	340.00	30.00	(ii) Exchanges of less than 100 lines capacity providing 24 hrs. service.	400.00	35.00
	(iii) Exchanges providing restricted hours of service:–			(iii) Exchanges providing restricted hours of service:–		
	(a) Manual exchanges of capacity of over 20 lines.	250.00	23.00	(a) Manual exchanges of capacity of over 20 lines.	300.00	27.00
	(b) Manual exchanges of capacity of 20 lines or less.	180.00	17.00	(b) Manual exchanges of capacity of 20 lines or less.	200.00	20.00
2.	Measured Rate Systems Call charges.	First 250 calls per quarter.	No charge.	First 300 calls per quarter	No charge	
		Thereafter.	20 P. per call.	Thereafter	25 P. per call.	
3.	Extra charges for Telephone connections extending beyond the local area:—					
	(i) Measured Rate Systems		Rs. 30/- per km. per qr.	(i) Measured Rate Systems.	Rs. 40/- per km. per qr.	
	(ii) Flat Rate Systems		Rs. 120/- p.a. or Rs. 12/- p.m. per km.	(ii) Flat Rate Systems.	Rs. 160/- p.a. or Rs. 16/- p.m. per km.	
4.	Extensions to Departmental exchange connections and PBX Connections					
	(a) Internal extension without inter-communication facility and internal PBX comection		Rs. 100/- p.a.	(a) Internal extension without inter-communication facility and internal PBX connection.	Rs. 150/- p.a.	
	(b) Internal extension with inter-communication facility.		Rs. 150/- p.a.	(b) Internal extension with inter-communication facility.	Rs. 200/- p.a.	
	(c) external extension and external PBX connection lying outside the subscribers premises :—					
	(i) Not exceeding one km. radial distance.		Rs. 250/- p.a.	(i) Not exceeding one km. radial distance.	Rs. 350/- p.a.	
	(ii) Exceeding 1 km. radial distance.		Rs. 250/- p.a. for the first km. plus Rs. 75/-p.a. for each addl. km. or part thereof.	(ii) Exceeding 1 km. radial distance	Rs. 350/- p.a. for the first km. plus Rs. 150/- p.a. for each addl. km. or part thereof.	
	(iii) External extension and external PBX connection which lie entirely within the subscriber's premises and no portion of which crosses a public road.		Rs. 200/- p.a. for the first km. and Rs. 50/- p.a. for each addl. km. or part thereof.	(iii) External extension and external PBX connection which lie entirely within the subscriber's premises and no portion of which crosses a public road.	Rs. 300/- p.a. for the first km. and Rs. 100/- per annum for each additional km. or part thereof.	
d.	Private Branch Exchanges :— Rental for each equipped termination on the Switch Board:					
	(a) Automatic.		Rs. 75/- p.a.	(a) Automatic.	Rs. 150/- p.a.	
	(b) Manual.		Rs. 50/- p.a.	(b) Manual.	Rs. 100/- p.a.	

MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE PROPOSED REVISION OF POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE TARIFFS

Sl.No.	Item	Existing Tariff		Proposed Tariff
6.	Private Wires and non-Exchange lines:—			
	(i) Internal private wires.	Rs. 150/- p.a.	(i) Internal private wires.	Rs. 200/- p.a.
	(ii) External private wires without relay set:—			
	(a) Not exceeding 1 Km. chargeable distance.	Rs. 250/- p.a.	(a) Not exceeding 1 Km. chargeable distance.	Rs. 300/- p.a.
	(b) Exceeding 1 km.	Rs. 75/-p.a. for each additional km. or part thereof.	(b) Exceeding 1 km.	Rs. 150/- p.a. for each additional km. or part thereof.
	(iii) External private wires with relay set:			
	(a) Not execeding 1 km. chargeable distance.	Rs. 300/- p.a.	(a) Not exceeding 1 Km. chargeable distance.	Rs. 300/- p.a.
	(b) Exceeding 1 km.	Rs. 75/-p.a. for each additional km. or part thereof.	(b) Exceeding 1 km.	Rs. 150/- p.a. for each additional km. or part thereof.
	(iv) External private wires which lie entirely within the subscriber's premises and no portion of which crosses a public road:—			
	(a) Not exceeding 1 km. (without relay set)	Rs. 200/- p.a.	(a) Not exceeding 1 km. (without relay set)	Rs. 250/- p.a.
	(b) Not exceeding 1 km. (with relay set)	Rs. 250/- p.a.	(b) Not exceeding 1 km. (with relay set)	Rs. 300/-p.a.
	(c) ecxceeding 1 km. (with or without relay set)	Rs. 50/-p.a. for each additional km. or part thereof.	(c) exceeding 1 km. (with or without relay set)	Rs. 100/- p.a. for each additional km. or part thereof.
	(v) Non-exchange lines			
	(a) Not exceeding 1 km. radial distance.	Rs. 250/- p.a.	(a) Not exceeding 1 Km. radial distance.	Rs. 300/- p.a.
	(b) exceeding 1 km. radial distance.	Rs. 75/-p.a. for each additional km. or part thereof.	(b) Exceeding 1 km. radial distance.	Rs. 150/- p.a. for each additional km. or part thereof.
	(vi) Non-exchange lines which lie entirely within the subscriber's premises and no portion of which crosses a public road:—			
	(a) Not exceeding 1 km. radial distance.	Rs.200/ p.a.	(a) Not exceediffg 1 km. radial distance.	Rs. 250/ p.a.
	(b) Exeeeding 1 km. radial distance.	Rs. 50/ p.a. for each additional km. or part thereof.	(b) exceeding 1 km. radial distance	Rs. 100/ p.a. for each additional km. or part thereof.

7. Trunk Call charges and STD Tariffs:–

(a) Trunk Call Charges

Distance in Km.		Charges for an ordinary call of Unit duration.	Distance in Km.		Charges for an ordinary call of Unit duration.
Above	Upto	Rs. P.	Above	Upto	Rs. P.
0	20	0.50	0	20	0.25
20	50	1.00	20	50	1.00
50	100	2.00	50	100	2.00
100	200	3.00	100	200	4.00
200	500	5.00	200	500	7.00
500	900	8.00	500	1000	11.00
900	1300	12.00	Above	1000	15.00
Above	1300	16.00			

(b) Subscriber's Trunk Dialled(STD) Tariffs.

Radial distance between exchanges in kms.		Periodicity of STD pulses in seconds per pulse.			Radial distance between exchanges in kms.		Periodicity of STD pulses in seconds per pulse.		
		Week Days					Week Days		
Above	Upto	Day	Night 7 PM to 8 AM	Sundays & three National Holidays	Above	Upto	Day	Night 7 PM to 8 AM	Sundays & three National Holidays
0	20	72	72	72	0	20	—	—	—
20	50	36	72	72	20	50	36	72	72
50	100	18	36	36	50	100	18	36	36
100	200	12	24	24	100	200	12	24	24
200	500	6	12	12	200	500	6	12	12
500	900	4	8	8	500	1000	4	8	8
Above	900	2	4	4	Above	1000	2	4	4

(c) Fixed Time Call & Subscription Fixed Time Call. Available for both ordinary and urgent calls. Additional surcharge equal to 50% of Trunk Call charge for an ordinary call of unit duration is levied in addition to the total Trunk Call charge. This facility will not be available for ordinary calls.

Section III—Estimated additional revenue in a year . . . Rs. 29.24 Crores.

SECTION IV

TELEPHONES

S.No.	Item	Existing Tariff			Proposed Tariff			
8.	Own Your Telephone Scheme	Capacity of Exchange System				Capacity of Exchange System		
		10,000 lines and above	1,000 lines and above but below 10,000 lines	300 lines and above but below 1,000 lines	Below 300 lines	10,000 lines and above	1,000 and above but below 10,000 lines	Below 1,000 lines
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(a) Initial payment	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,000	5,000	4,000	3,000
	(b) Initial period during which a reduction in rental is admissible	20 years	20 years	15 years	10 years	20 years	20 years	20 years
	(c) Rebate in rental							
	(i) On rentals paid annually	Rs. 144	Rs. 120	Rs. 128	Rs. 96	Rs. 240	Rs. 192	Rs. 144
	(ii) On rentals paid quarterly	Rs. 36	Rs. 30	Rs. 32	Rs. 24	Rs. 60	Rs. 48	Rs. 36
	(iii) On rentals paid monthly	—	—	Rs. 10	Rs. 8	—	—	Rs. 12

Section IV—Not a revenue item. Hence no additional revenue.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL REVENUE IN A YEAR

Section I	Postal Tariffs	Rs. 25.76 crores
Section II	Telegraph Tariffs	Rs. 2.08 crores
Section III	Telephone Tariffs	Rs. 29.24 crores
	Total	Rs. 57.08 crores

THE FINANCE ACT, 1974

No. 20 OF 1974

[11th May, 1974]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1974-75.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Tewenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1974.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 17 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1974.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

2. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased:—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union;

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph C of that Part applies, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and a special surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(c) in the cases to which Paragraphs E and F of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) in the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds five thousand rupees, then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first five thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of five thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agriculture income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount by which income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax chargeable in respect of the total income :

Provided that in cases where Sub-Paragraph I of the said Paragraph A applies,—

(A) where the aggregate income referred to in sub-clause (i) exceeds fifteen thousand rupees but does not exceed fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty rupees, the provisions of that Sub-Paragraph relating to surcharge on income-tax shall, for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax under sub-clause (ii), apply subject to the modifications that such surcharge shall be calculated at the rate arrived at by dividing the amount of surcharge on income-tax calculated in respect of the aggregate income by the amount of income-tax (excluding surcharge) calculated in respect of the aggregate income and that the provisions of the proviso at the end of that Sub-Paragraph shall not apply;

(B) where the aggregate income referred to in sub-clause (i) exceeds fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty rupees, the provisions of that Sub-paragraph relating to surcharge on income-tax shall, for the purposes of determining the amount of income-tax under sub-clause (ii), apply subject to the modifications that such surcharge shall be calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent and that the provisions of the proviso at the end of that Sub-Paragraph shall not apply.

(3) Where in the case of a company, other than the the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), the total income includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated—

(i) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business; and

(ii) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(4) In cases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section as the case may be.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(6) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (7), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule :

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent., "advance tax" shall be computed at that rate.

(7) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or ,if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds six thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first six thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as followes :—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of six thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income ;

(iii) the amount by which income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determinated in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax or "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(8) For the purposes of this section and the First Scheduled,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year comencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act;

(c) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income;

(d) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(e) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(f) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(g) all other words and expressions used in this section or in section 16 or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 10

3. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in clause (10),—

(i) after the words "revised Pension Rules of the Central Government", the words, brackets and figures "or, as the case may be, the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1972;

(ii) for the words "or under any similar scheme of a State Government or a local authority", the following shall be substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted, namely :—

"or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the civil services of the Union or holders of posts connected with defence or of civil posts under the Union (such members or holders being persons not governed by the said Rules) or to the members of the all-India services or to the members of the civil services of a State or holders of civil posts under a State or to the employees of a local authority";

(b) for clause (10) as so amended, the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975, namely :—

'(10) (i) any death-*cum*-retirement grautity received under the revised Pension Rules of the Central Government or, as the case may be, the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the civil services of the Union or holders of posts connected with defence or of civil posts under the Union (such members or holders being persons not governed by the said Rules) or to the members of the all-India services or to the members of the civil services of a State or holders of civil post under a State or to the employees of a local authority or any payment of retiring gratuity received under the Pension Code or Regulations applicable to the members of the defence services;

(ii) any gratuity received under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (39 of 1972), to the extent it does not exceed an amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 4 of that Act;

(iii) any other gratuity received by an employee on his retirement or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement or on termination of his employment, or any gratuity received by his widow, children or dependants on his death, to the extent it does not, in either case, exceed one-half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediatly preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, subject to a maximum of thirty thousand rupees or twenty months' salary so calculated whichever is less :

Provided that where any gratuity referred to in this clause are received by an employee from more than one employer in the same previous year, the aggregate amount exempt from income-tax under this clause shall not exceed thirty thousand rupees :

Provided further that where any such gratuity or gratuities was or were received in any one or more earlier previous years also and the whole or any part of the amount of such gratuity or gratuities was not included in the total income of the assessee of such previous year or years, the amount exempt from income-tax under this clause shall not exceed thirty thousand rupees as reduced by the amount or, as the case may be, the aggregate amount not included in the total income of any such previous year or years.

Explanation.—In this clause, "salary" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (h) of rule 2 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule;

(c) in clause (10A), sub-clause (i), for the words "or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the Defence Services or to the employees of a State Government, a local authority", the following shall be substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted, namely :—

"or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the civil services of the Union or holders of posts connected with defence or of civil posts under the Union (such members or holders being persons not governed by the said Rules) or to the members of the all-India services or to the members of the defence services or to the members of the civil services of a State or holders of civil posts under a State or to the employees of a local authority";

(d) after clause (23A), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1974, namely:—

'(23B) any income of an institution constituted as a public charitable trust or registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, (21 of 1860), or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India, and existing solely for the development of khadi or village industries or both, and not for purposes of profit, to the extent such income is attributable to the business of production, sale, or marketing, of khadi or products of village industries :

Provided that—

(i) the institution applies its income, or accumulates it for application, solely for the development of khadi or village industries or both; and

(ii) the institution, is for the time being, approved for the purpose of this clause by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission:

Provided further that the Commission shall not, at any one time, grant such approval for more than three assessment years beginning with the assessment year next following the financial year in which it is granted.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(*i*) "Khadi and Village Industries Commission" means the Khadi and Village Industries Commission established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (61 of 1956);

(*ii*) "khadi" and "village industries" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act:

Amendment of section 16

4. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(*a*) for clause (*i*), the following clause shall be be substituted, namely:—

"(*i*) in respect of expenditure incidental to the employment of the assessee, a sum calculated on the basis provided hereunder, namely:—

(a) where the salary derived from such employment does not exceed Rs. 10,000	20 per cent. of such salary;
(b) where the salary derived from such employment exceeds Rs. 10,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which such salary exceeds Rs. 10,000 *or* Rs. 3,500, whichever is less:

Provided that—

(*i*) where the assessee is in receipt of a conveyance allowance from his employer; or

(*ii*) where any motor car, motor cycle, scooter or other moped is provided to the assessee by his employer for use by the assessee, otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties; or

(*iii*) where one or more motor cars are owned or hired by the employer of the assessee and the assessee is allowed the use of such motor car or all or any of such motor cars, otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties,

the deduction under this clause shall not exceed one thousand rupees;"

Amendment of section 36

5. In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*viii*) of sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(*a*) for the portion beginnig with the words "an amount not exceeding—" and ending with the words

"ten per cent.,", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"an amount not exceeding—

(a) in the case of Financial Corporation or a Joint Financial Corporation established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 (63 of 1951), or an institution deemed under section 46 of that Act to be a Financial Corporation established by the State Government for the State within the meaning of that Act, forty per cent,

(b) in the case of any other financial corporation,—

(i) where the paid-up share capital of the corporation does not exceed three crores of rupees, ten per cent,";

(ii) where the paid-up share capital of the corporation exceeds three crores of rupees, ten per cent.,";

(*b*) the *Explanation* shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 74A

6. In section 74A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(a) in sub-section (1), for the words "except against income, if any, from the same source", the words "against income, if any, from any other source under that head or against income under any other head" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

'(3) Where for any assessment year, in the case of an assessee, being the owner of horses maintained by him for running in horse races (such horses being hereafter in this sub-section referred to as race horses), the net result of the computation in respect of the source specified in clause (c) of sub-section (2) is a loss, then, so much of the amount of such loss as does not exceed the amount of loss incurred by the assessee in the activity of owing and maintaining race horses shall, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, be carried forward to the following assessment year and—

(a) it shall be set off against the income, if any, from the source specified in clause (c) of sub-section (2) assessable for that assessment year :

Provided that the activity of owning and maintaining race horses is carried on by him in the previous year relevant for that assessment year; and

(b) if the loss cannot be wholly so set off, the amount of loss not so set off shall be carried forward 'to the following assessment year and so on ; so, however, that no portion of the loss shall be carried forward' for more than four assessment years immediately suceeding the assessment year for which the loss was first computed.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section—

(a) "amount of loss incurred by the assessee in the activity of owning and maintaining race horses" means—

(i) in a case where the assessee has no income by way of stake money, the amount of expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) laid out or expended by him wholly and exclusively for the purposes of maintaining the race horses;

(ii) in a case where the assessee has income by way of stake money, the amount by which such income falls short of the amount of expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) laid out or expended by the assessee wholly and exclusively for the purposes of maintaining race horses;

(b) "horse race" means a horse race upon which wagering or betting may be lawfully made;

(c) "income by way of stake money" means the gross amount of prize money received on a race horse or race horses by the owner thereof on account of the horse or horses or any one or more of the horses winning or being placed second or in any lower position in horse races.'.

Amendment of section 80 MM

7. In section 80MM of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(a) in sub-section (1), the words and brackets "or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India" shall be omitted;

(b) sub-section (2A) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 80N

8. In section 80N of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) the words and brackets "or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975;

(b) for the words "is included in the gross total income of the assessee, there shall be allowed a deduction of the whole of such income", the words "included in the gross total income of the assessee is received in conver-

tible foreign exchange in India, or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India, or having been converted into convertible foreign exchange outside India, is brought into India, by or on behalf of the assessee in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange, there shall be allowed a deduction of the whole of the income so received in, or brought into, India," shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969;

(c) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted, at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969, namely :—

'*Explanation*.—For the purposes of this section,—

(i) "convertible foreign exchange" means foreign exchange which is for the time being treated by the Reserve Bank of India as convertible foreign exchange for the purposes of the law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange;

(ii) any income used by the assessee outside India in the manner permitted by the Reserve Bank of India shall be deemed to have been brought into India in accordance with the law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange, on the date on which such permission is given.'.

Amendment of section 80O

9. In section 80O of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words "there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction of the whole of such income", the words "and such income is received in covertible foreign exchange in India, or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India, or having been converted into convertible foreign exchange outside India, is brought into India, by or on behalf of the assessee in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange, there shall be allowed, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, a deduction of the whole of the income so received in, or brought into, India" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972;

(ii) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely :—

"*Explanation*.—The provisions of the *Explanation* to section 80N shall apply for purposes of this section as they apply for the purposes of that section.";

(b) in sub-section (1) as so amended, for the brackets, figure and words "(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being an Indian company or a person (other than a company) who is resident in India,", the words "Where the gross total income of an assessee, being an Indian company," shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975;

(c) sub-section (2) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975.

Amendment of section 139

10. In section 139 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(a) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

'(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no person need furnish under that sub-section a return of his income or the income of any other person in respect of whose total income he is assessable under this Act, if his income or, as the case may be, the income of such other person during the previous year consisted only of income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or of income chargeable under that head and also income of the nature referred to in any one or more of clauses (i) to (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 80L and the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

(a) where he or such other person was employed during the previous year by a company, he or such other person was at no time during the previous year a director of the company or a beneficial owner of shares in the company (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend whether with or without a right to participate in profits) carrying not less than twenty per cent, of the voting power;

(b) his salary or the salary of such other person, exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment, does not exceed eighteen thousand rupees;

(c) the amount of income of the nature referred to in clauses (i) to (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 80L, if any does not, in the aggregate exceed three thousand rupees; and

(d) the tax deduction at source under section 192 from the income chargeable under the head "Salaries" has been deducted from that income.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "salary" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (1) of section 17;

(b) in sub-section (3), after the word and figures "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 209

11. In the Income-tax Act, section 209 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof and—

(a) in sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, for the words "The amount of advance tax payable by an assessee in the financial year shall be computed as follows:—", the words, brackets and figures "The amount of advance tax payable by an assessee in the financial year shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) and (3), be computed as follows:—" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"(2) Where the Finance Act of the relevant year provides that, in the case of any class of assessees, net agricultural income (as defined in that Act) shall be taken into account for the purposes of computing advance tax, then, the net agricultural income to be taken into account in the case of any assessee falling in that class, shall be—

(a) in cases where the Income-tax Officer makes an order under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) of section 210,—

(i) if the total income of the latest previous year in respect of which the assessee has been assessed by way of regular assessment forms the basis of computation of advance tax payable by him, the net agricultural income which has been taken into account for the purposes of charging income-tax for the assessment year relevant to that previous year; or

(ii) if the total income of the previous year on the basis of which tax has been paid by the assessee under section 140A forms the basis of computation of advance tax, the net agricultural income as returned by the assessee in the return of income for the assessment year relevant to that previous year;

(b) in cases where an estimate is sent by the assessee under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (3A) of section 212, the net agricultural income, as estimated by him, of the period which would be the previous year for the immediately following assessment year.

(3) Where the Finance Act of the relevant year specifies any separate rate or rates for the purposes of computing advance tax in the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax in his case, then, the Income-tax Officer shall, for making an order under section 210 in the case of any such Hindu undivided family, compute (subject to the provisions of section 164) the advance tax at such rate or rates—

(a) in a case where the total income of the latest previous year in respect of which the Hindu undivided family has been assessed by way of regular assessment forms the basis of computation of advance tax, if the total income of any member of the family for the assessment year relevant to such latest previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax in his case;

(b) in a case where the total income of the previous year on the basis of which tax has been paid by the Hindu undivided family under section 140A forms the basis of computation of advance tax, if the total income of any member of the family for the assessment year relevant to such previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax in his case."

Amendment of Fourth Schedule

12. In the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, in Part A,—

(a) in sub-rule (3) of rule 5, after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(c) the fund may also consist of any amount transferred from the individual account of an employee in any recognised provident fund maintained by his former employer and the interest in respect thereof.";

(b) in rule 8, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(i) in clause (ii), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end;

(ii) after clause (ii), the following clause and *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iii) if, on the cessation of his employment, the employee obtains employment with any other employer, to the extent the accmulated balance due and becoming payable to him is transferred to his individual account in any recognised provident fund maintained by such other employer.

Explanation.—Where the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee participating in a recognised provident fund maintained by his employer includes any amount transferred from his individual account in any other recognised provident fund or funds maintained by his former employer or employers, then, in computing the period of continuous service for the purposes of clause (i) or clause (ii) the period or periods for which such employee rendered continuous service under his former employer or employers aforesaid shall be included.".

Consequential amendments to certain sections

13. (1) The following amendment (being an amendment of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act, namely :—

In section 155, after sub-section (10), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"(11) Where in the assessment for any year, the deduction under section 80N in respect of any income, being the whole or any part of income by way of dividends as is referred to in that section, has not been allowed on the ground that such income has not been received in convertible foreign exchange in India, or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India, or having been converted into convertible foreign exchange outside India, has not been brought into India, by or on behalf of the assessee in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange and subsequently such income or part thereof is received in, or brought into, India in the manner aforesaid, the Income-tax Officer shall amend the order of assessment so as to allow deduction under section 80N in respect of such income or part thereof as is so received in, or brought into, India and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned from the date on which such income is so received in, or brought into, India.

(12) Where in the assessment for any year, the deduction under section 80O in respect of any income, being the whole or any part of income by way of royalty, commission, fees or any similar payment as is referred to in that section, has not been allowed on the ground that such income has not been received in convertible foreign exchange in India, or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India, or having been converted into convertible foreign exchange outside India, has not been brought into India, by or on behalf of the assessee in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange and subsequently such income or part thereof is received in, or brought into, India in the manner aforesaid, the Income-tax Officer shall amend the order of assessment so as to allow deduction under section 80O in respect of such income or part thereof as is so received in, or brought into, India and the provisions of section 154 shall so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned from the date on which such income is so received in, or brought into, India.".

(2) The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975, namely :—

(i) in sub-section (2) of section 75, for the words, brackets and figures "or sub-section (1) of section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter, "sub-section (1) of section 74 or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be substituted;

(ii) in clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 77, after the word and figures "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be inserted;

(iii) in section 80, after the word and figures "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be inserted;

(iv) in sub-section (3) of section 80A, the words, figures and letters "or section 80MM or section 80N 80O" or section shall be omitted ;

(v) in clause (iv) of sub-section (2) of section 141A, after the word and figures "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be inserted;

(vi) in sub-clause (iv) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 143, after the word and figures, "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be inserted ;

(vii) in sub-section (4) of section 155, after the word and figures "section 74", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be inserted;

(viii) in section 157, for the words, brackets and figures "or sub-section (1) of section 74", at both the places where they occur, the words, brackets, figures and letter " sub-section (1) of section 74 or sub-section (3) of section 74A" shall be substituted.

Wealth-tax

Amendment of Act 27 of 1957

14. In the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(1) in clause (e) of section 2,—

(a) in item (ii) of sub-clause (2), for the words "any annuity", the words and brackets "any annuity (not being an annuity purchased by the assessee or purchased by any other person in pursuance of a contract with the assessee)" shall be substituted;

(b) in the proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "items (i) to (iii)", the word, brackets and figure "Item (1)" and for the words, brackets and figures "items (i) to (v)" the words, brackets and figures "items (i) to (iii)" shall be substituted :

(2) in section 5,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for clause (iva), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(iva) agricultural land belonging to the assessee;";

(ii) in clause (ivb), in the proviso, for the words "as dwelling house, store house or outhouse", the words "as store house or for keeping livestock" shall be substituted;

(iii) in clause (vi), the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that in the case of a policy of insurance the premium or other payment whereon is payable during a period of less than ten years, the amount that shall not be included in the net wealth of the assessee under this clause shall be a sum that bears to the value of the right or interest of the assessee in the policy the same proportion as the number of years during which the premium or other payment on the policy is payable bears to ten;";

(b) in sub-section (1A), for the word, brackets and figures "clauses (xv),", the word, brackets, figures and letter "clauses (iva), (xv)," shall be substituted;

(3) in the Schedule, in Paragraph A of Part I, for items (1) and (1A), the following items shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family to which item (1A) of this Paragraph applies—

		Rate of tax
(*a*)	where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	1 per cent. of the net wealth;
(*b*)	where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 5,000 *plus* 3 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(*c*)	where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 20,000 *plus* 4 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000;
(*d*)	where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000	Rs. 40,000 *plus* 8 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this item,—

(i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed the following limit, namely :—

(A) Rs. 1,00,000, in the case of an individual;

(B) Rs. 2,00,000, in the case of a Hindu undivided family;

(ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 10 per cent, of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds the limit specified in sub-clause (A) or, as the case may be, sub-clause (B) of clause (i) of this proviso.

(1A) In the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000—

		Rate of tax
(*a*)	where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	3 per cent. of the net wealth;
(*b*)	where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 15,000 *plus* 4 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(*c*)	where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 35,000 *plus* 8 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this item,—

(i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000;

(ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 10 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.".

Surtax

Amendment of Act 7 of 1964

15. In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, in the Third Schedule, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(a) for the figures and words "30 per cent", the figures and words "40 per cent." shall be substituted;

(b) the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that where in the case of an Indian company or a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India—

(i) which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act, and

(ii) whose paid-up share capital (subscribed and paid for in cash) as on the last day of the previous year, is not less than twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the capital as computed under the Second Schedule to this Act,

the aggregate of—

(a) the amount of income-tax payable by the company in respect of its total income of the previous year under the provisions of the Income-tax Act after making allowance for any relief, rebate or deduction in respect of income-tax to which the company is entitled under the provisions of the said Act or the annual Finance Act; and

(b) the amount of surtax computed in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Schedule.

exceeds the amount calculated at seventy per cent. of the total income of the company, the amount of such excess shall be deducted from the amount of surtax referred to in clause (b) above and the balance shall be the amount of the surtax payable by the company.".

Miscellaneous

Continuance of development rebate in certain cases

16. The notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) No. S. O. 2167, dated the 28th day of May, 1971, issued under sub-section (5) of section 33 of the Income-tax Act shall not apply in respect of—

(a) any ship acquired after the 31st day of May, 1974 but before the 1st day of June, 1975 by any assessee, if the assessee furnishes evidence to the satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer that he had, before the 1st day of December, 1973, entered into a contract for the purchase of such ship with the builder or owner thereof;

(b) any machinery or plant, being coal-fired equipment, or any machinery or plant for converting oil-fired equipment into coal-fired equipment, installed by any assessee after the 31st day of May, 1974 but before the 1st day of June, 1977.

Explanation.—In this clause, "equipment" means a boiler, furnace, kiln, oven or the like ;

(c) any machinery or plant [not being machinery or plant referred to in clause (b)] installed by any assessee after the 31st day of May, 1974 but before the 1st day of June, 1975, if the assessee furnishes evidence to the satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer that before the 1st day of December, 1973 he had purchased such machinery or plant or had entered into a contract for the purchase of such machinery or plant with the manufacturer or owner of, or a dealer in such machinery or plant, or had, where such machinery or plant has been manufactured in an undertaking owned by the assessee, taken steps for the manufacture of such machinery or plant, and accordingly the provisions of the Income-tax Act shall have effect, in relation to such ship, machinery or plant, subject to the conditions specified in clauses (a), (b) and (c).

Amendment of sections 80N and 80O of the Income-tax Act as they stood during certain periods.

17. The provisions of section 80N of the Income-tax Act, as they stood immediately before the 1st day of April, 1969, and the provisions of section 80O of that Act, as they stood from time to time before the 1st day of April, 1972, shall have and shall be deemed to have had effect subject to the modification that the deduction under the said provisions shall be allowed only with reference to the income referred to therein which is received in convertible foreign exchange in India, or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India, or having been converted into convertible foreign exchange outside India brought into India, by or on behalf of the assessee in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(i) "convertible foreign exchange" means foreign exchange which is for the time being treated by the Reserve Bank of India as convertible foreign exchange for the purposes of the

law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange;

(ii) any income used by the assessee outside India in the manner permitted by the Reserve Bank of India shall be deemed to have been brought into India in accordance with the law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange, on the date on which such permission is given.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Amendment of Act, 32 of 1934

18. In the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act),—

(a) in section 3, after sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where the Central Government is satisfied that in the interests of trade including promotion of exports, it is necessary to take immediate action for discontinuing the preferential rate, or increasing the preferential rate to a rate not exceeding the standard rate, or decreasing the preferential rate, in respect of an article specified in the First Schedule, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct an amendment of the said schedule to be made so as to provide for such discontinuance of, or increase or decrease, as the case may be, in the preferential rate.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (4) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be laid before each House of Parliament.".

(b) in the First Schedule, in Item No. 22(4), for the entry in the fourth column against sub-item (a), the entry "Rs. 80.00 per litre or 270 per cent, *ad valorem,* whichever is higher." shall be substituted.

Auxiliary duties of customs

19. (1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act).

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March 1975 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under the section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1949

20. In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1974", the figures "1975" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944

21. The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

Auxiliary duties of excise

22. (1) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of excise an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall, cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1975, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, (10 of 1897) shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The auxiliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The auxiliary duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be levied for the purposes of the Union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(5) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in rela-

tion to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

Amendment of Act 27 of 1958

23. The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Mineral Products Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Discontinuance of salt duty

24. For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1974, no duty under the Central Excises Act or the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

Amendment of Act 6 of 1898

25. In the First Schedule to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898,—

(a) for the sub-headings *"Letters"*, *"Letter-cards"* and *"Post cards"* and the entries under those sub-headings, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Letters

For a weight not exceeding fifteen grams	25 Paise
or every fifteen grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding fifteen grams	15 Paise

Letter-cards

For a letter-Card	20 Paise

Post Cards

Single	15 Paise
Reply	30 Paise";

"Parcels

(b) for the sub-heading "Parcels" and the entries thereunder, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

For a weight not exceeding five hundred grams	One rupee and fifty paise
For every five hundred grams, or fraction thereof, exceeding five hundred grams	One rupee and fifty paise".

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGES ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil.*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceed Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;

Rate of income-tax

(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000; but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph

shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	10 per cent;
(*b*) in any other case	15 per cent;

Provided that the amount of surcharge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

(i) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs. 15,000, if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned) ; and

(ii) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 exceeds Rs. 5,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	*Nil*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 850 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,500 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 5,500 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 14,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 28,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 43,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 59,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder:—

(a) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified;

(b) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(c) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a) or, as the case may be, caluse (b).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

	Rate of income-tax
On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(2) Where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—	
(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent;
(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60 per cent.;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income;

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964.	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent ;

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194. 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction, at the following rates :—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
I. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.	*Nil;*

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and cross-word puzzles	30 per cent.	3 per cent.
(*iii*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.	*Nil;*
(*iv*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	21 per cent.	2 per cent.;
(b) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 3 per cent. of the amount of the income, *or* Income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income. whichever is higher;	
(*ii*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.	1.5 per cent.
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1 per cent.;
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	22 per cent.	1 per cent.;
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	24.5 per cent.	1.25 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.:
(*iv*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	2.2 per cent;.
(*v*) on any other income	70 per cent.	3.5 per cent.

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) *of section* 80*E and computing "advance tax".*

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent.) shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000	*Nil.;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 480 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,230 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,230 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,730 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 5,730 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 15,730 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 27,730 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 exceeds Rs. 6,000,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 6,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000 but oesd not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 6,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,600 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 3,100 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 5,100 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 7,600 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs, 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	Rs. 19,600 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rate of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,000

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	5 per cent. f the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 750 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;

(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 10,000 *plus* 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,350 *plus* 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.	Rs. 8,850 *plus* 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956),—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	45 per cent of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	55 per cent. of the total income:
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—	
(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—	
(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	55 per cent.;
(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60 per cent;
(*ii*) in any other case	65 per cent. of the total income.

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—	
(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or	
(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,	
and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government.	50 per cent.
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2 (8) (e)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (3) and (4) thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA" shall be omitted.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—(1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (7) of section 2 of this Act, the loss so computed shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year first mentioned or the period aforesaid.

(2) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (1) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(3) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (1) shall entitle any person other than the person incurring the loss to have it set off under that sub-rule.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules shall be set off under sub-rule (1).

Rule 10.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be nil.

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 21)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(i) in Item No. 1A, for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (1) and (4), the entry "Ten per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 11A, for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (1) and (3), the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem plus* four hundred rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 15AA, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted;

(iv) in Item No. 17,—

(a) in sub-item (2), after the words "cartridge paper,", the words "waxed paper, polyethylene coated paper," shall be inserted;

(b) for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) and (4) the entries "Three rupees per kilogram.", "One rupee and twenty paise per kilogram.", "Sixty paise per kilogram." and "One rupee and twenty paise per kilogram." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(v) in Item No. 23A, for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (1) and (4), the entry "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(vi) in Item No. 23B, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) and (3), the entries "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*", Thirty per cent *ad valorem.*" and "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*" respectively, be substituted:

(vii) in Item No. 31, for the entry in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) and (3), the entries "Seventy-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" "Seventy-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "One hundred per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(viii) in Item No. 31, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(ix) in Item No. 33D, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(x) in Item No. 34, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) and (4), the entries "Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Twenty-five per cent *ad valorem.*", "Forty per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(xi) in each of the Items Nos. 46, 49, 50 and 51, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(*i*) after Item No. 14F, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

"14FF	TOOTH-PASTE (INCLUDING DENTAL CREAM)	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*";

(*ii*) after Item No. 28, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

"28A	ELECTRICAL STAMPINGS AND LAMINATIONS, ALL SORTS.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*";

(*iii*) after Item No. 37A, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

"37	TAPE RECORDERS (INCLUDING CASSETTE RECORDERS).	Rupees two hundred and fifty each."

(1)	(2)	(3)

(*iv*) for Item No. 37C, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

"37C	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND GOODS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY :—	
	(1) Photographic cameras.	Twenty per cent. *ad valoram*
	(2) Sensitised papers (including Diazotype papers) and sensitised paper boards.	The duty for the time being leviable on the base paper or paper board, as, the case may be, if not already paid *plus* ten per cent *ad valorem.*"

(*v*) after Item No. 51, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—

"51A	CUTTING TOOLS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY :—	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*";
	(1) Files and rasps	
	(2) Hacksaw blades	
	(3) Twist drills	
	(4) Reamers	
	(5) Milling cutters.	

(*vi*) the following Item shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

6..	PERMANENT MAGNETS. *Explanation.*—The expression "permanent magnet" shall include any piece of hard steel, special alloy or other material, recognisable by its composition and shape, as being intended to become permanent magnet after magnetising.	Fifty per cent. *ad valorem.*"

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 23)

In the Table annexed to sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Mineral Products Act,—

(i) for the entry in the second column against Item 3, the entry "Two thousand rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted;

(ii) for the entry in the second column against Item 7, the entry) "Two thousand rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted.

K. K. SUNDARAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of India

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1974-75

का

बजट

BUDGET
OF THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR
1974-75

(जैसा संसद् के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया गया)
(As laid before Parliament)

यशवन्तराव चव्हाण,
वित्त मंत्री
Y. B. CHAVAN,
Minister of Finance

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 1974
New Delhi, the 28th February, 1974

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विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actual Receipts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
क. कर राजस्व	A. TAX REVENUE :				
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर	(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure:				
020. निगम कर	020. Corporation Tax . . .	5,57,86,27	6,08,00,00	6,27,00,00	6,61,00,00
021. निगम कर से भिन्न आय संबंधी कर	021. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax. . . .	1,37,55,11	1,34,73,06	1,41,36,00	2,17,74,00
028. आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	028. Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure. . . .	3,77,48	...	...	...
जोड़ आय और व्यय पर कर	Total – Taxes on Income and Expenditure. . . .	6,99,18,86	7,42,73,06	7,68,36,00	8,78,74,00
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी संबंधी लेन देनों पर कर	(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions:				
029. भू—राजस्व	029. Land Revenue . . .	27,95	36,38	26,72	27,04
030. स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण शुल्क	030. Stamps and Registration Fees.	9,57,57	10,09,58	11,48,23	11,62,70
031. सम्पदा शुल्क	031. Estate Duty . . .	2,58,43	45,95	(–)1,24,00	37,00
032. धन कर	032 Taxes on Wealth. . . .	35,94,01	43,00,00	40,00,00	40,00,00
033. दान कर	033. Gift Tax	4,02,45	3,50,00	4,50,00	4,00,00
035. कृषि भूमि से भिन्न अचल सम्पत्ति पर कर	035. Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land.	...	3	...	...
जोड़—सम्पत्ति और पूंजी संबंधी लेन देनों पर कर	Total– Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions. . . .	52,40,41	57,41,94	55,00,95	56,26,74
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services :				
037. सीमाशुल्क	037. Customs	8,56,63,90	9,74,20,00	9,74,20,00	9,36,05,00
038. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	038. Union Excise Duties. . .	23,24,25,22	27,03,26,41	26,33,84,00	30,18,99,00
039. राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क	039. State Excise . . .	6,62,82	7,47,29	8,94,84	10,39,36
040. बिक्री कर	040. Sales Tax	36,61,81	38,24,38	43,93,62	46,97,70
041. गाड़ियों पर कर	041. Taxes on Vehicles . . .	3,22,05	3,62,12	3,53,51	3,93,67
042. माल और यात्रियों पर कर	042. Taxes on Goods and Passengers	25,90,72	11,10,97	10,33,50	11,93,50
043. बिजली पर कर और शुल्क	043. Taxes and Duties on Electricity .	32,12	30,52	38,50	38,75

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actual Receipts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
045. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	045. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	4,62,63	10,74,80	10,56,68	9,22,45
जोड़—वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	Total—Taxes on Commodities and Services	32,58,21,27	37,48,96,49	36,85,74,65	40,37,89,43
जोड़—कर राजस्व	TOTAL—TAX REVENUE	40,09,80,54	45,49,11,49	45,09,11,60	49,72,90,17
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व :	B—NON-TAX REVENUE :				
(क) मुद्रा, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल :	(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint :				
046. मुद्रा, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल	046. Currency, Coinage and Mint.	29,56,66	24,56,71	31,38,02	36,20,43
(ब) ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ :	(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits:				
049. ब्याज प्राप्तियां राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	049. Interest Receipts: Interest from State and Union Territory Governments	3,81,75,50	3,85,00,00	3,82,00,00	4,07,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज	Interest from Railways	1,43,53,05	1,55,96,39	1,55,22,97	1,69,20,97
डाक और तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs	11,89,42	14,43,20	17,30,06	16,35,54
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts	1,76,25,91	2,15,65,22	2,31,34,93	2,69,59,55
जोड़—ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Total-Interest Receipts	7,13,43,88	7,71,04,81	7,85,87,96	8,62,16,06
050. लाभांश और लाभ	050. Dividends and Profits	1,64,04,96	1,84,26,79	1,83,09,31	1,90,92,30
जोड़—ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	Total-Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	8,77,48,84	9,55,31,60	9,68,97,27	10,53,08,36
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue				
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services:				
051. लोक सेवा आयोग	051. Public Service Commission	41,46	43,54	43,73	46,74
055. पुलिस	055. Police	2,22,72	2,37,44	10,09,62	6,96,26
056. जेल	056. Jails	3,39	5,72	6,24	6,17
057. पूर्ति और निपटान	057. Supplies and Disposals	8,78,25	7,93,11	8,34,13	8,69,64
058. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	058. Stationery and Printing	95,18	1,00,88	1,45,37	1,51,33
059. लोक निर्माण कार्य	059. Public Works	...	2,89,19	3,70,10	3,72,64
065. अन्य प्रशासनिक कार्य	065. Other Administrative Services	7,20,34	5,26,84	8,02,12	7,99,27
066. पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा निवृति लाभों के सम्बन्ध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	066. Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & other Retirement benefits	2,01,41	1,96,87	2,09,16	2,11,27

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actual Receipts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
067. सहायता सामग्री और उपकरण	067. Aid Materials and Equipments .	...	8,40,00	11,20,00	11,62,00
068. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	068. Miscellaneous General Services .	38,34,92	4,89,59	21,37,07	4,22,95
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services:				
069. रक्षा सेवाएं--स्थल सेना	069. Defence Services–Army . .	66,92,01	68,02,00	78,27,77	84,86,81
070. रक्षा सेवाएं--नौ सेना	070. Defence Services–Navy . .	3,96,41	1,80,00	3,00,00	3,40,00
071. रक्षा सेवाएं--वायु सेना	071. Defence Services–Air Force .	9,61,45	6,75,00	7,49,00	7,50,00
071. रक्षा सेवाएं—पेंशन प्राप्तियां	072. Defence Services–Pension receipts	3,00,79	2,24,00	4,20,00	4,39,48
जोड़--रक्षा सेवाएं	Total-Defence Services: . .	83,50,66	78,81,00	92,96,77	1,00,16,29
जोड़--सामान्य सेवाएं	Total-General Services . .	1,43,48,33	1,14,04,18	1,59,74,31	1,47,54,56
(ii) सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social and Community Services				
077 शिक्षा	077. Education	3,25,10	3,40,98	2,93,82	1,99,76
078 कला और संस्कृति	078. Art and Culture . . .	...	28,69	32,97	34,45
080 चिकित्सा	080. Medical	1,43,29	1,31,28	1,52,84	1,57,55
081 परिवार नियोजन और जल पूर्ति	081. Family Planning . . .	9,24,53	3,80,63	4,93,15	14,41,29
082. लोक-स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल पूर्ति	082. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	1,00,96	97,09	94,59	99,81
083. आवास	083. Housing	8,12,94	5,43,33	6,79,42	7,30,26
084. नगर विकास	084. Urban Development . . .	...	...	3	3
085. सूचना और प्रचार	085. Information and Publicity . .	1,91,48	1,88,62	2,08,60	3,08,98
086. प्रसारण	086. Broadcasting	20,10,60	24,80,80	2 3,92,60	24,54,24
087. श्रम और नियोजन	087. Labour and Employment . .	21,59	49,05	38,37	39,67
088. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	088. Social Security and Welfare .	...	1,13,36	3,29,48	1,10,63
095. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	095. Other Social and Community Services	5,64,19	5,40,27	6,74,62	6,49,83
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	Total-Social and Community Services	50,94,68	48,94,10	53,90,49	62,26,50
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services:				
098. सहकारिता	098. Co-operation	28,46	3,52	3,48	3,48
104. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	104. Other General Economic Services	61,90,51	18,21,00	25,72,87	31,88,06
105. कृषि	105. Agriculture	1,51,58	2,05,97	1,69,35	1,74,41

विवरण— I —भारत के समेकित निधि–राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
106. लघु सिंचाई, भू—संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	106. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	...	3,00	18,90	19,90
109. खाद्य और पोषाहार	109. Food and Nutrition	...	3,00	5,03	5,03
110. पशुपालन	110. Animal Husbandry	44,93	52,62	36,69	38,09
111. डेरी विकास	111. Dairy Development	1,16,79	3,69	1,00,00	20,93,00
112. मत्स्य उद्योग	112. Fisheries	45,44	80,95	35,53	43,20
113. वन	113. Forest	3,93,06	4,05,89	4,25,86	4,29,53
114. सामुदायिक विकास	114. Community Development	4,46	1,96	2,26	2,26
120. उद्योग	120. Industries	21,65,51	22,20,10	21,70,47	26,40,95
121. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	121. Village and Small Industries	19,12	42,53	35,13	39,16
128. खान और खनिज पदार्थ	128. Mines and Minerals	2,93	1,03,90	99,04	1,06,10
131. जल और बिजली विकास सेवाएं	131. Water and Power Development Services	7,83	23,63	40,34	42,90
132. बहुप्रयोजनीय नदी परियोजनाएं	132. Multipurpose River Projects	10,00	1,39	98	98
133. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकास और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	133. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	4,02	3,45	2,78	2,78
134. बिजली परियोजनाएं	134. Power Projects	5,31,59	16,64,43	23,49,39	32,17,33
135. पत्तन, प्रकाशस्तम्भ और नौवहन	135. Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping	2,62,28	2,42,80	5,94,99	5,71,08
136. सिविल विमानन	136. Civil Aviation	1,70,69	2,04,59	3,34,23	3,09,08
137. सड़कें और पुल	137. Roads and Bridges	...	2,25	2,75	2,75
138. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवायें	138. Road and Water Transport Services	8,80,93	94,57	1,07,56	1,09,24
144. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	144. Other Transport and Communication Services	7,00,13	9,91,86	12,41,81	11,03,49
रेलवे—	Railways–				
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों से आय	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget	11,62,77,18	12,64,55,49	11,70,32,88	14,35,38,35
डाक और तार	Posts & Telegraphs:				
155. डाक प्राप्तियां	155. Postal Receipts	1,18,50,73	1,26,20,25	1,21,04,43	1,46,79,85
156. दूर संचार प्राप्तियां	156. Telecommunication Receipts	2,02,45,85	2,35,79,75	2,26,95,57	2,83,01,15
जोड़—डाक और तार	Total—Posts & Telegraphs	3,20,96,58	3,62,00,00	3,48,00,00	4,29,81,00
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total – Economic Services	16,01,04,02	17,08,32,59	16,21,82,32	20,06,62,15
जोड़—कर भिन्न राजस्व	TOTAL – NON-TAX REVENUE.	27,02,52,53	28,51,19,18	28,35,82,41	33,05,72,00
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां आगे ले जायी गयीं (देखिये पृष्ठ 13)	TOTAL – REVENUE RECEIPTS carried over (see page 13).	67,12,33,07	74,00,30,67	73,44,94,01	82,78,62,17
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Deficit)	14,29,27	...	...	...
जोड़	TOTAL	67,26,62,34	74,00,30,67	73,44,94,01	82,78,62 17

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT 1 – CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA – REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	A. GENERAL SERVICES :				
(क) राज्य के अंग	(a) Organs of State :				
211. संसद	211. Parliament . . .	3,74,40	4,35,37	4,39,04	4,67,27
212. राष्ट्रपति /उप राष्ट्रपति। संघ क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक	212. President/Vice-President/Administrators of Union Territories. .	81,15	62,51	64,37	65,92
213. मंत्रि परिषद्	213. Council of Ministers. .	84,29	1,08,06	1,07,20	1,14,01
214. न्याय प्रशासन	214. Administration of Justice. .	1.30,95	1,53,29	1,49,15	1,96,33
215. चुनाव	215. Elections..	5,29,57	4,43,77	4,05,31	3,68,62
216. लेखा परीक्षा	216. Audit.	30,13,13	38,30,67	39,53,77	44,78,12
जोड़—राज्य के अंग	Total–Organs of State: . . .	42,13,49	50,33,67	51,18,84	56,90,27
(ख) राजस्व सेवाएं	(b) Fiscal Services:				
220. आय और व्यय पर करों की वसूली	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure . . .	22,53,84	23,58,12	28,44,57	31,00,35
229. भू—राजस्व	229. Land Revenue. . . .	21,24	19,70	19,82	23,45
230. स्टाम्प और पंजी—करण	230. Stamps and Registration. .	6,14,44	5,59,50	5,30,83	6,22,32
231. सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दान कर की वसूली	231. Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax. .	90,42	1,02,88	1,10,53	1,15,79
237. सीमा शुल्क	237. Customs. . . .	12,85,40	13,39,86	12,45,02	18,00,52
238. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties. .	13,59,50	18,30,54	18,67,13	23,06,90
239. राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क	239. State Excise. . . .	9,47	11,28	11,28	13,58
240. बिक्री कर	240. Sales Tax.	51,83	56,98	57,08	76,56
241. गाड़ियों पर कर	241. Taxes on Vehicles. . . .	12,65	12,56	13,08	15,02
245. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	245. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services. .	40,56	56,10	46,22	66,51
246. मुद्रा, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल	246. Currency, Coinage and Mint. .	20,29,65	20,19,11	19,43,89	30,70,18
247. अन्य राजस्व सेवाएं	247. Other Fiscal Services. .	1,25,61	1,67,05	1,85,56	2,12,67
जोड़—राजस्व सेवाएं	Total–Fiscal Services. . . .	78,94,61	85,33,68	88,75,02	1,14,23,85
(ग) ब्याज की अदायगी और ऋण सेवा	(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt :				
249. ब्याज अदायगियां	249. Interest Payments . . .	7,76,37,54	8,34,84,60	8,97,47,63	9,75,13,02
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(d) Administrative Services :				
251. लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission .	1,15,24	1,21,83	1,20,82	1,33,95
252. सचिवालय–सामान्य सेवाएं	252. Secretariat-General Services .	31,70,45	30,22,46	32,59,62	34,45,9

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि राजस्व खाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

			वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
253. जिला प्रशासन	253.	District Administration	3,65,12	2,32,97	2,50,75	2,73,13
254. खजाना और लेखा प्रशासन	254.	Treasury and Accounts Administration	1,63,07	34,03	34,36	38,80
255. पुलिस	255.	Police	1,30,90,54	1,22,69,30	1,26,12,26	1,56,04,94
256. जेल	256.	Jails	40,57	29,82	39,16	35,27
257. पूर्ति और निपटान	257.	Supplies and Disposals	5,05,36	6,58,57	6,82,62	7,50,69
258. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	258.	Stationery and Printing	6,79,18	5,71,22	2,46,91	4,02,91
259. लोक निर्माण कार्य	259.	Public Works	5,54,94	11,15,77	11,26,47	4,11,40
260. आग से बचाव और नियंत्रण	260.	Fire Protection and Control	11,98	20,36	19,06	21,07
261. विदेशी मामले	261.	External Affairs	24,14,49	30,11,66	29,22,36	32,93,60
265. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	265.	Other Adminstrative Servces	12,55,02	22,66,76	22,22,43	1,44,97,00
योग–प्रशासनिक सेवाएं		Total—Administrative Services	2,23,65,96	2,33,54,75	2,35,36,82	3,89,08,68
(ङ) पेंशन और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं		(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services :				
266. पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्त लाभ	266.	Pensions and other Retirement benefits	18,77,84	17,67,36	16,98,61	19,88,44
267. सहायता सामग्री और उपकरण	267.	Aid Materials and Equipments	...	...	...	...
268. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268.	Miscellaneous General Services	17,56	14,05,91	10,91,67	11,20,38
योग--पेंशन और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं		Total—Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	18,95,40	31,73,27	27,90,28	31,08,82
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं		(f) Defence Services :				
269. रक्षा सेवाएं--स्थल सेना	269.	Defence Services—Army	10,92,07,05	10,05,00,00	11.41,73,47	12,11,15,62
270. रक्षा सेवाएं--नौसेना	270.	Defence Services-Navy	69,48,66	87,35,40	99,08,43	1,09,30,81
271. रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	271.	Defence Services—Air Force	3,04,80,00	3,30,87,50	3,40,81,16	3,82,91,47
272. रक्षा सेवाएं--पेंशन	272.	Defence Services—Pensions	56,51,28	60,40,10	62,47,10	76,51,10
जोड़--रक्षा सेवाएं		Total—Defence Services	15,22,86,99	14,83,63,00	16,44,10,16	17,79,89,00
जोड़--सामान्य सेवाएं		TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	26,62,93,99	27,19,42,97	29,44,78,75	33,46,33,64
ख. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं		B. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :				
276. सचिवालय-सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	276.	Secretariat-Social and Community Services	2,98,55	4,16,55	4,11,53	4,65,93
277. शिक्षा	277.	Education	1,17,17,26	1,13,45,45	1,09,33,95	1,38,25,61
278. कला और संस्कृति	278.	Art and Culture	3,73,74	6,74,08	7,06,45	10,49,75
279. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	279.	Scientific Services and Research	74,53,63	81,36,78	78,52,68	1,11,73,91
280. चिकित्सा	280.	Medical	23,56,84	25,37,97	24,12,18	27,60,25
281. परिवार नियोजन	281.	Family Planning	5,95,93	6,12,60	4,57,76	5,82,38
282. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जलपूर्ति	282.	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	6,37,20	8,54,81	7.81,43	8,92,98
283. आवास	283.	Housing	7,70,41	9,17,47	7,03,84	6,69,91
284. नगर विकास	284.	Urban Development	18,12	63,29	57,31	2,31,11
285. सूचना और प्रचार	285.	Information and Publicity	8,58,69	10,05,05	9,70,92	11,40,97
286. प्रसारण	286.	Broadcasting	14,89,45	15,87,30	16,34,82	18,24,13

विवरण--I भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In th ousands of Rupees)

			बास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursment 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
287. श्रम और रोजगार	287.	Labour and Employment	15,05,26	21,49,02	20,59,11	24,19,54
288. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288.	Social Security and Welfare	8,45,19	1,27,72,79	33,58,86	79.81,57
289. प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के संबंध में सहायता	289.	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	39	1,01	99	1,04
295. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	295.	Other Social and Community Services	26,27	1,03,05	95,66	62,01
योग--सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं		TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	2,89,46,93	4,31,77,22	3,24,37,49	4,50,81,09
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं		C. ECONOMIC SERVICES :				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं		(a) General Economic Services :				
296. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	296.	Secretariat-Economic Services	7,79,73	9,99,87	10,54,55	11,82,17
297. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात प्रोत्साहन	297.	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	77,97,03	77,62,36	77,08,09	87,24,38
298. सहकारिता	298.	Co-operation	4,20,29	1,98,62	5,21,47	5,53,28
304. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	304.	Other General Economic Services	1,26,98,52	1,83,31,44	33,56,68	32,61,70
योग--सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं		Total—General Economic Services	2,16,95,57	2,72,92,29	1,26,40,79	1,37,21,53
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं		(b) Agriculture and Allied Services :				
305. कृषि	305.	Agriculture	52,56,21	55,01,76	44,96,60	60,99,53
306. लघु सिंचाई	306.	Minor Irrigation	...	7,30,83	3,43,98	3,80,10
307. भूमि और जल संरक्षण	307.	Soil and Water Conservation	...	1,90,90	99,09	3,15,62
308. क्षेत्र विकास	308.	Area Development	...	2,00,46	1,90,21	1,86,13
309. खाद्य और पोषाहार	309.	Food and Nutrition	1,16,21,00	1,36,34,77	2,56,76,08	1,06,25,46
310. पशु पालन	310.	Animal Husbandry	6,04,36	5,45,19	5,04,94	7,03,46
311. डेरी विकास	311.	Dairy Development	1,26,72	2,73,58	3,96,31	24,58,27
312. मत्स्य उद्योग	312.	Fisheries	1,48,97	3,05,38	3,56,05	6,31,14
313. वन	313.	Forest	6,61,38	6,55,58	5,53,29	7,23,76
314. सामुदायिक विकास	314.	Community Development	1,78,39	1,99,49	1,65,95	1,07,65
जोड़--कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं		Total—Agriculture and Allied Services	1,85,97,03	2,22,37,94	3,27,82,50	2,22,31,12
(ग) उद्योग और खनिज		(c) Industry and Minerals :				
320. उद्योग	320.	Industries	62,05,54	43,76,69	49,62,12	58,83,97
321. ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	321.	Village and Small Industries	98,90	24,60,53	21,69,76	27,68,52
328. खान और खनिज	328.	Mines nad Minerals	28,83,42	33,16,85	29,54,96	33,41,09
जोड़--उद्योग और खनिज		Total—Industry and Minerals	91,87,86	1,01,54,07	1,00,86,84	1,19,93,58

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि--राजस्व खाता-भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-REVENUE ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENTS

हजार रुपयों में

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
(घ) जल और बिजली विकास					
331. जल और बिजली विकास सेवाएं	331. Water and Power Development Services	5,20,23	7,23,46	6,56,88	7,83,68
333. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	333. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects .	59,51	46,55	50,59	1,57,23
334. बिजली परियोजनाएं	334. Power Projects . . .	13,69,13	28,38,52	22,07,50	42,89,93
जोड़--जल और बिजली विकास	Total—Water and Power Development . . .	19,48,87	36,08,53	29,14,97	52,30,84
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार	(e) Transport and Communications :				
335. पत्तन, प्रकाशस्तम्भ और नौवहन	335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	8,93,87	16,07,97	18,23,66	14,17,48
336. सिविल विमानन	336. Civil Aviation	11,17,61	11,38,23	12,28,41	11,18,05
337. सड़कें और पुल	337. Roads and Bridges . . .	29,16,62	31,40,33	31,43,03	33,36,54
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338. Roads and Water Transport Services	1,44,35	4,29,70	3,74,78	2,42,03
339. पर्यटन	339. Tourism	2,94,55	3,05,59	3,33,68	3,04,35
344. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	344. Other Transport and Communication Services	5,34,08	6,68,23	6,78,51	7,59,98
जोड़-परिवहन और संचार	Total—Transport and Communications	59,01,08	72,90,05	75,82,07	71,78,43
(च) रेल	(f) Railways :				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेल व्यय	Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget	11,62,77,18	12,64,55,49	11,70,32,88	14,35,38,35
(छ) डाक और तार	(g) Posts & Telegraphs :				
355. डाक सेवाएं	355. Postal Services	1,81,82,61	1,34,08,72	1,52,53,24	1,63,47,10
356. दूर संचार सेवाएं	356. Telecommunication Services .	87,62,81	1,58,92,67	1,62,72,33	1,82,99,28
357. सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	357. Dividends to General Revenues .	14,39,40	17,69,57	21,58,43	18,50,36
358. डाक तार के अधिशेष से विनियोजन	358. Appropriations from Posts & Telegraphs Surplus . . .	37,11,77	51,29,04	11,16,00	64,84,26
जोड़--डाक और तार	Total—Posts and Telegraphs .	3,20,96,59	3,62,00,00	3,48,00,00	4,29,81,00
जोड़--आर्थिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ECONOMIC SERVICES	20,57,04,18	23,32,38,37	21,78,40,05	24,68,74,85
घ. सहायक अनुदान और अंशदान	D. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS :				
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments	9,26,36,41	8,40,93,40	9,65,68,25	10,11,35,58
361. संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	361. Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	20,49,93	28,26,21	29,93,16	35,19,47
362. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्सों की अदायगी	362. Payment of States' Share of Union Excise Duties . . .	5,66,73,55	6,15,60,08	6,30,69,69	6,72,40,00

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

			वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursment 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
363. स्थानीय निकायों और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मुआवजा और समनुदेशन	363.	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions . . .	18,66,19	16,76,52	16,72,01	17,62,65
364. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	364.	Technical and Economic Co-operation with other Countries .	1,27,77,30	53,18,21	45,74,05	43,16,46
जोड़--सहायक अनुदान और अंशदान		TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID & CONTRIBUTIONS .	16,60,03,38	15,54,74,42	16,88,77,16	17,79,74,16
जमा--पूंजी खाते से वापस की गयी रकम		Add—Amount written back from Capital	57,13,86	60,54,96	60,40,21	...
जोड़--भुगतान राजस्व खाता		TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS—REVENUE ACCOUNT .	67,26,62,34	70,98,87,94	71,96,73,66	80,45,63,74
भुगतान से राजस्व की अधिकता (अधिशेष)		Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus) . .	...	3,01,42,73	1,48,20,35	2,32,98,43
जोड़ :		TOTAL	67,26,62,34	74,00,30,67	73,44,94,01	82,78,62,17

विवरण I-भारत की समेकित निधि--पूंजीगत खाता-प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actual Receipts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
सरकारी ऋण	A. PUBLIC DEBT :				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार के आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans	8,78,46,80	8,80,00,00	11,25,43,00	7,00,00,00
राजकोष हुण्डियां	Treasury Bills	71,16,83,00	1,00,87,36,00	58,94,16,00	66,24,90,00
अन्य मदें	Other items	11	4,41,00	8,18,99	4,90,00
जोड़--केन्द्रीय सरकार के आन्तरिक ऋण	Total—Internal Debt of the Central Government . . .	79,95,29,91	1,09,71,77,00	70,27,77,99	73,29,80,00
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt	5,10,26,58	6,61,80,20	7,12,24,01	8,49,78,81
जोड़--सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	85,05,56,49	1,16,33,57,20	77,40,02,00	81,79,58,81
ख. ऋणों और अग्रिमों की वापसी अदायगी	B. REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES :				
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments	6,76,26,84	8,47,93,00	8,98,00,00	5,18,00,00
संघीय क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments .	1,55,45	2,07,00	2,00,00	2,00,00
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments .	87,00,02	35,03,00	2,20,40,00	2,10,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances .	3,90,30,54	2,59,97,00	2,64,60,00	3,50,00,00
जोड़--केन्द्रीय सरकार से ऋण और अग्रिम	Total Loans and Advances by the Central Government .	11,55,12,85	11,45,00,00	13,85,00,00	10,80,00,00
ग. पी० एल० 480 और अन्य कोष, 1974 के समझौते के अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से अनुदान ।	C. Grants from U.S.A. under the Agreement on PL 480 and other Funds, 1974 . . .	..	..	16,64,00,00	..
घ. विविध पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां	D. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	..	..	..	3,40,00,00
जोड़--राजस्व प्राप्तियां पृष्ठ 7 से आगे लायी गयीं	Total—Revenue Receipts—(brought forward from page 7) .	67,12,33,07	74,00,30,67	73,44,94,01	82,78,62,17
जोड़--भारत की समेकित निधि--प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	1,63,73,02,41	2,01,78,87,87	1,81,33,96,01	1,78,78,20,98

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि--पूंजीगत खाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

			वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursments 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा		A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES :				
430. इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस	430.	India Security Press . . .	21,52	78,76	78,69	71,74
446. मुद्रा, सिक्का-ढलाई और टक्साल	446.	Currency, Coinage and Mint .	5,75,69	13,10,78	9,37,23	9,88,64
459. लोक निर्माण	459.	Public Works . . .	7,03	17,53,57	14,57,18	17,37,17
468. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	468.	Miscellaneous General Services .	(—)59,27	(—)1,51,82	(—)3,51,82	(—)3,45,34
469. रक्षा सेवाएं	469.	Defence Services . .	2,12,86,50	1,95,18,00	2,01,99,85	2,35,27,29
जोड़--सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा		TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES .	2,18,31,47	2,25,09,29	2,23,21,13	2,59,79,50
ख. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा		B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :				
477. शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	477.	Education, Art and Culture .	75,65	2,54,53	2,03,26	2,17,04
479. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	479.	Scientific Services and Research .	..	11,60,30	14,92,05	29,79,07
480. चिकित्सा	480.	Medical	2,43,76	80,93	(—)1,34,18	1,30,19
481. परिवार नियोजन	481.	Family Planning . . .	..	40,00	..	10,00
482. लोक स्वास्थ्य सफाई और जल पूर्ति	482.	Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply	(—)11,76	39,13	35,70	32,81
483. आवास	483.	Housing	23,38,10	10,95,35	12,05,73	14,87,53
484. नगरीय विकास	484.	Urban Development . . .	11,45,91	1,11,31	(—)4,50	87,00
485. सूचना और प्रसार	485.	Information and Publicity . .	..	80	7,63	18,44
486. प्रसारण	486.	Broadcasting	5,23,56	9,51,15	8,70,35	12,39,12
488. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	488.	Social Security and Welfare .	5,80,40	5,99,58	4,89,03	1,87,07
495. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	495.	Other Social and Community Services	..	16,82	13,55	8,50
जोड़--सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा		TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES . .	48,95,62	43,49,90	41,78,62	63,96,77
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत गत लेखा		C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES :				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा		(a) Capital Account of General Economic Services :				
497. विदेश व्यापार	497.	Foreign Trade	5,04	28,30	39,18	1,77,75
498. सहकारिता	498.	Co-operation	12,84,42	14,09,05	8,59,49	9,74,50
500. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	500.	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions . .	..	11,50,32	12,75,08	56,44,23

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि--पूंजीगत खाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENT

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursement 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Estimate 1974-75
501. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	501. Investments in International Financial Institutions . . .	7,00,47	7,35,00	11,45,46	9,29,17
जोड़--सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of General Economic Services . .	19,89,93	33,22,67	33,19,21	77,25,65
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	(b) Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services :				
505. कृषि	505. Agriculture . . .	12,54,48	(—)2,22,21	38,94,96	11,80,55
506. लघु सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	506. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development .	..	20,00	15,30	61,25
509. खाद्य और पोषाहार	509. Food and Nutrition . . .	(—)27,11,64	(—)5,03,78	24,15	3,47,89
510. पशुपालन	510. Animal Husbandry . . .	..	24,40	13,24	1,36,36
511. डेरी विकास	511. Dairy Development . . .	16,67	23,79	35,00	75,00
512. मत्स्य उद्योग	512. Fisheries	16,20	83,87	21,80	1,18,20
513. वन	513. Forests	33	17,21	11,86	1,22,23
जोड़--कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services .	(—)14,23,96	(—)5,56,72	40,16,31	20,41,48
(ग) उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजीगत लेखा	(c) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals :				
520. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	520. Industrial Research and Development	6,08	27,24	6,50	1,58
521. ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग	521. Village and Small Industries .	52,99	2,54,80	2,41,67	3,58,81
522. मशीनरी तथा इंजीनियरी उद्योग	522. Machinery and Engineering Industries	20,10,52	9,94,70	10,01,70	10,52,01
523. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक उद्योग इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स	523. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	92,52,65	1,19,76,56	1,32,70,03	1,38,95,00
524. हवाई जहाज तथा जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	524. Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries	15,91,21	12,32,50	12,55,00	3,35,00
525. दूरसंचार तथा उद्योग	525. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	..	1,93,20	2,00,00	2,81,44
526. उपभोक्ता उद्योग .	526. Consumer Industries . .	31,20,92	11,73,50	10,18,11	29,50,00
527. परमाणु उर्जा विकास	527. Atomic Energy Development .	31.40,06	15,36,67	26,79,60	34,01,52
528. खनन और धातुकर्मक उद्योग	528. Mining and Metallurgical Industries	74,95,19	81,49,64	78,28,63	1,19,01,34
529. अन्य उद्योग	529. Other Industries . .	19,93	57,18	76,63	64,49
530. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	530. Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions . . .	29,41,67	1,00,00		46,00
जोड़--उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of Industry and Minerals . .	2,96,31,22	2,56,95,99	2,75,77,87	3,42,87,19

विवरण I-भारत की समेकित निधि-पूंजीगत खाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT-DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
(घ) जल और बिजली विकास पर पूंजीगत लेखा	(d) Capital Account of Water and Power Development :				
531. जल और बिजली विकास सेवाएं	531. Water and Power Development Services	9,28,04	76,49	72,98	1,34,52
533. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	533. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects .	11,12,23	9,34,62	9,79,88	10,89,13
534. बिजली परियोजनाएं	534. Power Projects . . .	55,29,37	76,98,41	64,18,33	78,04,54
जोड़--जल और बिजली विकास पर पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of Water and Power Development .	75,69,64	87,09,52	74,71,19	90,28,19
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार का पूंजीगत लेखा	(e) Capital Account of Transport and Communications :				
535. पत्तन, प्रकाशस्तम्भ और नौवहन	535. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	9,18,87	7,33,69	11,03,17	23,59,34
536. सिविल विमानन	536. Civil Aviation	18,44,48	19,92,36	13,99,40	14,82,28
537. सड़क और पुल	537. Roads and Bridges . . .	97,97,26	87,63,65	78,66,82	72,16,79
538. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	538. Road and Water Transport Services	64,39	66,31	1,56,32	9,73,00
544. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	544. Other Transport and Communication Services	2,81,33	4,21,27	4,55,50	5,87,20
जोड़--परिवहन और संचार का पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of Transport and Communications .	1,29,06,33	1,12,77,28	1,09,81,21	1,26,18,61
(च) रेलों का पूंजीगत लेखा (जैसा कि रेलवे बजट में दिखाया गया है)	(f) Capital Account of Railways (as shown in the Railway Budget) .	2,09,32,14	1,72,00,00	1,66,80,00	2,27,00,00
(छ) डाक-तार का पूंजीगत लेखा	(g) Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs :				
555. डाक सेवाएं	555. Postal Services		5,85,99	3,30,09	4,96,66
556. दूर संचार सेवाएं (बेतार-सहित)	556. Telecommunication Services (including Wireless) . .		5,14,01	25,69,91	10,39,34
जोड़-डाक-तार का पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs . . .	49,22,41	11,00,00	29,00,00	15,36,00
जोड़--आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES.	7,65,27,71	6,67,48,74	7,29,45,79	8,99,37,12
घटाइये--राजस्व में वापस डाली गई रकम	Deduct—Write Back to Revenue.	(—)57,13,86	(—)60,36,05	(—)60,17,17	..
जोड़--राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT . .	9,75,40,94	8,75,71,88	9,34,28,37	12,23,13,39

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजीगत खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

			वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
लोक ऋण		PUBLIC DEBT :				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	601.	Internal Debt of the Central Government :				
बाजार ऋण		Market Loans	2,91,44,81	5,53,59,00	5,53,59,00	2,01,64,00
राजकोष हुण्डियां		Treasury Bills	58,40,82,50	1,00,00,00,00	54,40,00,00	65,00,00,00
अन्य मदें		Other Items . . .	57,26	4,78,04	2,92,59	13,89,11
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण		Total—Internal Debt of the Central Government . . .	61,32,84,57	1,05,58,37,04	59,96,51,59	67,15,53,11
602. विदेशी ऋण	602.	External Debt	2,17,49,93	2,62,18,96	20,06,40,87	2,97,32,31
जोड़—लोक ऋण		TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	63,50,34,50	1,08,20,56,00	80,02,92,46	70,12,85,42
ऋणें और अग्रिम		LOANS AND ADVANCES :				
क. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण		A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE :				
677. शिक्षा, कला तथा संस्कृति	677.	Education, Art and Culture .		1,05,62	52,34	2,15,57
679. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	679.	Scientific Services and Research .		85,38	25,28	2,83,82
681. परिवार नियोजन	681.	Family Planning . . .		2,00	10,00	10,00
682. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई तथा जल पूर्ति	682.	Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply		9,00,00	8,00,00	8,65,00
683. आवास	683.	Housing		3,51,00	73,72	2,19,26
684. नगर विकास	684.	Urban Development . . .		20,00	..	..
685. सूचना और प्रचार	685.	Information and Publicity . .		1,50	..	1,50
688. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	688.	Social Security and Welfare .		1,00,90	88,58	76,83
695. अन्य सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं	695.	Other Social and Community Services		1,61,12	1,65,80	1,80,01
जोड़:—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण		TOTAL—LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		17,27,52	12,15,72	18,51,99
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण		B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES :				
698. सहकारी समितियां	698.	Co-operative Societies .		22,56,16	18,28,94	11,54,03
705. कृषि	705.	Agriculture . . .		4,44,64	2,72,87	2,71,90
706. लघु सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण तथा क्षेत्र विकास	706.	Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development .		40	20	34
709. आहार तथा पोषाहार	709.	Food and Nutrition . . .		67,32	33,40	4,89,50
710. पशु पालन	710.	Animal Husbandry . . .		6,65	3,30	3,15
711. डेरी विकास	711.	Dairy Development . . .		58,95	58,75	90,50
712. मत्स्य उद्योग	712.	Fisheries		5,25	5,18	10,25
714. सामुदायिक विकास	714.	Community Development . .		95	90	1,20

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजीगत खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENT

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
715. कृषि संबंधी वित्तीय संस्थाएं	715. Agricultural Financial Institutions		30,00,00	30,00,00	40,00,00
720. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	720. Industrial Research and Development		10,50	1,50	1,50
721. ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग	721. Village and Small Industries .		9,24,10	9,14,17	50,18,20
722. मशीन तथा इंजीनियरी उद्योग	722. Machinery and Engineering Industries		55,01,75	46,91,54	38,53,58
723. पैट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक उद्योग	723. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries . . .		26,26,20	21,41,01	93,11,98
724. हवाई जहाज तथा जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	724. Aircrafts and Ship-building Industries		4,62,50	4,35,00	25,70,00
725. दूर संचार तथा इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स उद्योग	725. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries		9,15,00	8,75,00	9,10,00
726. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	726. Consumer Industries. . .		10,88,41	14,71,91	14,04,98
728. खनन तथा धातुकर्मक उद्योग	728. Mining and Metallurgical Industries		1,97,23,32	1,89,12,12	2,80,79,10
730. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं	730. Industrial Financial Institutions .		7,80,73	38,93	15,41,49
731. जल तथा बिजली विकास सेवाएं	731. Water and Power Development Services		30,00	27,00	50,00
734. बिजली परियोजनाएं	734. Power Projects . . .		30,51,45	24,42,11	37,80,00
735. पत्तनें, प्रकाश स्तम्भ तथा नौवहन	735. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping .		97,23,52	1,04,87,52	1,30,57,00
736. सिविल विमानन	736, Civil Aviation		2,64,00	44,00	1,37,50
738. सड़क तथा जल परिवहन	738. Road and Inland Water Transport		3,08,67	9,42,51	5,42,60
744. अन्य परिवहन तथा संचार सेवाएं	744. Other Transport and Communication Services . . .		3,55,00	2,88,50	3,42,00
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	TOTAL—LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES		5,16,05,47	4,89,16,36	7,66,20,80
ग. अन्य ऋण	C. OTHER LOANS :				
760. राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governments	19,48,62,21	13,28,38,16	15,75,99,93	10,23,00,94
761. संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	761. Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments . .	13,09,22	13,63,01	15,37,85	17,37,28

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजीगत खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursement 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
765. विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	765. Advances to Foreign Governments	1,15,18,09	55,51,00	2,98,08,00	2,36,76,00
766. सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ऋण	766. Loans to Government Servants .	32,05,56	33,41,05	36,60,55	56,85,23
767. विविध ऋण	767. Miscellaneous Loans . .	6,56,34,55	8,91,39	1,22,61,28	1,15,18,95
जोड़—अन्य ऋण	TOTAL—OTHER LOANS . .	27,65,29,63	14,39,84,61	20,48,67,61	14,49,18,40
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये गये ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	27,65,29,63	19,73,17,60	25,49,99,69	22,33,91,19
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटान	768. Inter State Settlement . .	32,76	..	..	36,94
769. आकस्मिकता निधि में विनियोग	769. Appropriations to the Contingency Fund	(—)70,00,00	..	..	..
जोड़—पूंजीगत खाते के भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS CAPITAL ACCOUNT . . .	1,00,21,37,83	1,36,69,45,48	1,14,87,20,52	1,04,70,26,94
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि से भुगतान	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA DISBURSEMENTS	1,67,48,00,17	2,07,68,33,42	1,86,83,94,18	1,85,15,90,68

विवरण I A भारत की समेकित निधी पर प्रभावित भुगतान

STATEMENT IA—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-75	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
राजस्व से किया गया भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS MET FROM REVENUE :			
211. संसद	211. Parliament	1,94	1,94	1,94
212. राष्ट्रपति/उप-राष्ट्रपति संघीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन	212. President/Vice-President/Administrators of Union Territories	50,69	52,79	53,29
214. न्याय	214. Administration of Justice	1,23,99	1,17,13	1,34,19
216. लेखा परीक्षा	216. Audit	64,50,	70,28	70,50
220. आय और व्यय पर करों की वसूली	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2,06	1,24	1,28
237. सीमा-शुल्क	237. Customs	44	42	43
238. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties	70	80	86
249. ब्याज अदायगियां	249. Interest Payments	8,34,84,60	8,97,47,63	9,75,13,02
251. लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission	1,21,83	1,20,82	1,33,95
252. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	252. Secretariat-General Services	5	40	41
258. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	258. Stationery and Printing	1,03	1,02	4
259. लोक निर्माण कार्य	259. Public Works	11	11	11
266. पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	266. Pensions and other retirement benefits	8,66	8,26	12,60
268. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268. Miscellaneous General Services	4,34	3,73	2,96
269. रक्षा सेवाएं—स्थल सेना	269. Defence Services—Army	9,00	14,00	9,00
270. रक्षा सेवाएं—नौसेना	270. Defence Services—Navy	40	40	40
271. रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	271. Defence Services—Air Force	1,50	2,50	1,50
272. रक्षा सेवाएं—पेंशन	272. Defence Services—Pensions	10	10	10
277. शिक्षा	277. Education	1	1	1
283. आवास	283. Housing	38,25	38,24	42,33
286. प्रसारण	286. Broadcasting	..	2,98	..
287. श्रम और रोजगार	287. Labour and Employment	5	63	5
288 सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288. Social Security and Welfare	1,22	72	72
311. डेरी विकास	311. Dairy Development	1,00	30	1,00
320. उद्योग	320. Industries	1	1	1
321. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	321. Village and Small Industries	25,00	22,14	40,00
328. खान और खनिज	328. Mines and Minerals	15	79	18
335. पत्तन, प्रकाश स्तम्भ और नौवहन	335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	5	6	6
337. सड़कें और पुल	337. Roads and Bridges	10	10	10
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338. Road and Water Transport Services	20	20	20
346. भारतीय रेल-वाणिज्यिक लाइनें	346. Indian Railways—Commercial Lines	93,95	..	..

विवरण *I A* भारत की समकित निधी पर 'प्रभावित' भुगतान

STATEMENT I A—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
355. डाक सेवाएं	355. Postal Services . . .	50	50	50
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments	1,45,72,66	1,48,24,29	5,06,41,33
362. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्सों की अदायगी	362. Payment of States share of Union Excise Duties . . .	6,15,60,08	6,30,69,69	6,72,40,00
जोड़--राजस्व से किया भुगतान	Total—Disbursements met from Revenue	16,01,69,20	16,81,04,23	21,59,03,07
राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी भुगतान	CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT:			
459. लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	459. Capital Outlay on Public Works .	14,09	18,70	14,41
469. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	469. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	30,00	30,00	30,00
477. शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	477. Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture	2,50	2,50	2,50
483. आवास पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	483. Capital Outlay on Housing .	17,91	20,58	18,60
484. नगरीय विकास पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	484. Capital outlay on Urban Development.	2,64,00	2,05,50	2,54,00
488. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	488. Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	..	20	..
505. कृषि पर पूंजी परिव्यय	505. Capital Outlay on Agriculture .	10	45	3,64
509. खाद्य और पोषाहार पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	509. Capital Outlay on Food and Nutrition	3,00	3,00	3,00
531. जल और बिजली विकास सेवाओं पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	531. Capital Outlay on Water and Power Development Services .	4,75	..	..
533. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	533. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation Drainage and Food Control Projects	40	1,00,56	3,50,00
535. पत्तनों, प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और नौवहन पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	535. Capital Outlay on Ports Lighthouses and Shipping . .	5,00	5,00	4,00
536. सिविल विमानन पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	536. Capital Oultay on Civil Aviation .	3,50	3,70	6,00
537. सड़कों और पुलों पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	537. Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	2,00	2,17	2,00
544. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाओं पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	544. Capital Outlay on Other Transport and Communication Services	20	20	20

विवरण I A भारत की समेकित निधी पर 'प्रभावित' भुगतान

STATEMENT I A—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In housands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
546. भारतीय रेल पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय-वाणिज्यिक लाइनें	546. Capital Outlay on Indian Railways—Commercial Lines . .	6,30	..	..
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government	1,05,58,37,04	59,96,51,59	67,15,53,11
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt	2,62,18,96	20,06,40,87	2,97,32,31
	682. Loans tor Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . .	..	..	1,00
760. राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governments	13,28,38,16	15,75,99,93	10,23,00,94
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटान	768. Inter State Settlement . .	..	..	36,94
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर किया जाने वाला पूंजी भुगतान	TOTAL—CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT . . .	1,21,52,47,91	95,82,84,95	80,43,11,65
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि पर प्रभारित भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA . . .	1,37,54,16,61	1,12,63,89,18	1,02,02,14,72

विवरण II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि प्राप्तियां और भुगतान

STATEMENT II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA - RECEIPTS AND DISBURSMENT

(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां/भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS				
800. आकस्मिकता निधि	800. Contingency Fund	(—)69,98,82	..	1,12,63	..
भुगतान	DISBURSMENTS				
800. आकस्मिकता निधि	800. Contingency Fund	1,12,55	..	8	..

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.				
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings	10,77,16,19	9,46,60,00	11,51,00,00	11,62,00,00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां :	(b) Provident Funds :				
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds . .	2,31,81,96	2,39,73,12	2,41,11,91	2,69,17,00
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds . .	4,34,20	4,00,00	4,00,00	4,50,00
जोड़--भविष्य निधियां	Total—Provident Funds . . .	2,36,16,16	2,43,73,12	2,45,11,91	2,73,67,00
(ग) अन्य लेखे :	(c) Other Accounts :				
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	6,61,48	6,27,36	7,27,88	7,98,11
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund	9,78,21	22,10,23	15,47,25	19,83,76
(iii) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other items	62,52,06	95,81,05	40,26,25	61,31,42
जोड़--अन्य लेखें	Total—Other Accounts . . .	78,91,75	1,24,18,64	63,01,38	89,13,29
जोड़--अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC. . . .	13,92,24,10	13,14,51,76	14,59,13,29	15,24,80,29
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS :				
(क) ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां :	(a) Reserve Funds bearing interest :				
(i) मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधियां--रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Reserve Funds—Railways	1,20,52,93	1,25,63,75	1,25,85,83	1,26,22,49
(ii) रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(ii) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund .	1,66	8,76,22	99,73,03	91,51,15
(iii) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund .	18,96,57	25,22,78	22,81,11	24,53,66
(iv) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway Pension Fund . . .	27,10,30	22,36,45	24,53,99	23,56,40
(v) रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	8,23,46
(vi) डाक व तार—राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(vi) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund	42,79	5,29,04	41,00	1,84,26
(vii) डाक व तार-पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	(vii) P & T—Captial Reserve Fund .	..	..	15,98,99	68,01,69
(viii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधि	(viii) Other Reserve Funds . .	4,12,41	2,10,37	5,15,17	7,44,79
जोड़--ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds bearing interest	1,71,16,66	1,89,38,61	2,94,49,12	3,51,37,90

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actual Disbursement 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimtae 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Revised Estimate 1974-75
(ख) गैर ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest :				
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Cetral Road Fund . . .	6,65,68	7,00,00	4 30,00	6,00,00
(ii) डाक व तार--पूंजीगत प्रारक्षित निधि	(ii) P & T—Capital Reserve Fund	42,73,41	51,67,26	..	..
(iii) विपणन विकास निधि	(iii) Marketing Development Fund .	62,38,59	66,77,00	66,77,00	71,87,00
(iv) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iv) Mines Welfare Funds . .	6,31,11	7,45,00	7,65,53	7,83,64
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund .	1,94,61	1,91,18	1,90,85	1,90,85
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds . .	(—)2,13,71,41	4,10,20	6,86,36	10,94,05
जोड़--गैर ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds not bearing interest	(—)93,68,01	1,38,90,64	87,49,74	98,55,54
जोड़--प्रारक्षित निधियां	TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS . .	77,48,65	3,28,29,25	3,81,98,86	4,49,93,44
(ग) जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:				
(क) ब्याज जमा रकमें :	(a) Deposits bearing interest:				
(i) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा निधि	(i) National Defence Fund . .	19,31,10	6,00,00	4,65,00	4,00,00
(ii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund	60,27,41	86,78,99	88,24,39	98,96,68
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits . . .	7,05	5,90	18,00	15,00
जोड़--ब्याज जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits bearing interest	79,65,56	92,84,89	93,08,39	1,03,11,68
(ख) गैर ब्याज जमा रकमें :	(b) Deposits not bearing interest:				
(i) असैनिक जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits . . .	9,11,35,49	9,23,45,87	9,21,15,29	8,84,12,21
(ii) स्थानिक निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds .	63,17	65,83	65,18	68,68
(iii) भारत-अमरीका करार 1974 के अन्तर्गत लेखे	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974	..	..	24,29,40,00	14,40,00
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits . . .	2,02,48,89	1,68,75,31	2,06,60,19	1,86,42,11
जोड़--गैर ब्याज जमा रकमें :	Total—Deposits not bearing interest:	11,14,47,55	10,92,87,01	35,57,80,66	10,85,63,00
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances				
असैनिक अग्रिम	Civil Advances . . .	5,96,68,25	5,91,79,25	5,80,37,60	5,75,90,06
जोड़--जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.	17,90,81,36	17,77,51,15	42,31,26,65	17,64,64,74

विवरण III--भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता--प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA-RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actual Disbursements 1972–73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75
(घ) उचन्त और विविध	D.—SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:				
उचन्त लेखे (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	..	..	..	59,11,99
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	74,05,17	..	..	25,10,00
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	28,49,09	..	..	22,28,20
नकद शेष निवेश लेखा (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net)	..	10	7,20,71	18,61
रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें	Deposits with Reserve Bank	..			
असैनिक	Civil	14,19,02,13	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways	(—)1,31,81,22	(—)1,26,25,17	(—)1,30,94,46	(—)1,66,42,29
डाक व तार	Posts & Telegraphs	3,54,92,96	2,56,33,50	1,73,74,36	2,00,85,47
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	(—)16,42,13,87	(—)15,69,27,68	(—)17,06,57,71	(—)19,18,17,97
अन्य देशों की सरकारों के पास लेखे	Accounts with Governments of other countries	5,22	92,55	1,46,07	1,46,64
विविध सरकारी लेखा	Miscellaneous Government Account	2,58,81,32	3,39	2,73	10
अन्य उचन्त और विविध लेखे	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts	26,57,55	3,12,49	90,45	90,25
जोड़--उचन्त और विविध	TOTAL—SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS	3,87,98,35	(—)14,35,10,82	(—)16,54,17,85	(—)17,74,69,00
(ङ) प्रेषणाएं	E. REMITTANCES:				
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders	6,93,27,96	7,20,00,00	7,00,00,00	7,50,00,00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषणाएं	(ii) Other Remittances	3,54,72,25	2,93,27,89	3,39,00,00	3,54,00,00
जोड़--प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES	10,48,00,21	10,13,27,89	10,39,00,00	11,04,00,00
जोड़---सार्वजनिक लेखा-प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS	46,96,52,67	29,98,49,23	54,57,20,95	30,68,69,47
कुल जोड़- (I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL—(I+II+III)	2,09,99,56,26	2,31,77,37,10	2,35,92,29,59	2,09,46,90,45
नकद शेष	CASH BALANCE	60,41,07	55,10,00	1,46,47,04	50,49,65
जोड़	TOTAL	2,10,59,97,33	2,32,32,47,10	2,37,38,76,63	2,09,97,40,10
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.				
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings	7,04,13,21	6,21,25,00	8,00,65,00	8,01,65,00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) Provident Funds :				
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	1,39,09,58	1,28,70,16	1,47,32,99	1,55,47,00
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	87,92	..	..	..
जोड़--भविष्य निधियां	Total—Provident Funds	1,39,97,50	1,28,70,16	1,47,32,99	1,55,47,00

विवरण III--भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता--भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972–73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75
(ग) अन्य लेखे	(c) Other Accounts:				
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	3,10,99	3,50,00	3,90,00	4,30,00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन-एवं जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family Pensio-cum-Life Assurance Fund	..	1,57,50	2,50	4,00
(iii) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other items	85,12,88	84,56,81	7,01,30,53	79,47,82
जोड़--अन्य लेखे	Total—Other Accounts . . .	88,23,87	89,64,31	7,05,23,03	83,81,82
जोड़-अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC . . .	9,32,34,58	8,39,59,47	16,53,21,02	10,40,93,82
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS :				
(क) ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing interest:				
(i) मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधियां-रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Reserve Funds—Railways	1,13,60,06	1,37,54,00	1,30,19,00	1,15,00,00
(ii) रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(ii) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	3,71,05	8,76,22	99,74,80	91,51,15
(iii) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund .	21,48,93	25,22,78	24,77,11	24,53,66
(iv) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway pension Fund . .	10,45,58	12,45,31	12,82,70	14,41.93
(v) रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति सुरक्षा और यात्री	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	..	..	..	2,63.60
(vi) सुविधा निधि					
(vii) डाक व तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(vi) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund . . .	..	..	..	..
(viii) डाक व तार -पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	(vii) P & T—Capital Reserve Fund	..	..	17,14,11	48,85,76
(ix) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(viii) Other Reserve Funds . .	1,92,36	55,42	56,79	2,21,00
जोड़-ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds bearing Interest	1,51,17,97	1,84,53,73	2,85,24,51	2,99,17,10
(ख) गैर-ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Fund not bearing interest :				
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund . .	6,63,55	7,81,84	4,96,43	6,77,25
(ii) डाक व तार - पूंजीगत प्रारक्षित निधि	(ii) Posts and Telegraphs Capital Reserve Fund . . .	36,14,79	25,44,72	..	..
(iii) विपणन विकास निधि	(iii) Marketing Development Fund	62,23,06	66,77,00	66,77,00	71,87,00
(iv) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iv) Mines Welfare Funds . .	5,15,45	6,25,33	5,61,29	6,55,47
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Sefety Works Fund .	..	5,00,00	3,00,00	5,00,00
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds . .	30,72,80	63,63	2,41,90	4,21,25
जोड़-गैर ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds not bearing interest	1,40,89,65	1,11,92,52	82,76,62	94,40,97
जोड़-प्रारक्षित निधियां	TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS . .	2,92,07,62	2,96,46,25	3,68,01,13	3,93,58,07

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972–73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75
(ग) जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:				
(क) ब्याज जमा रकमें	(a) Deposits bearing interest :				
(i) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा निधि	(i) National Defence Fund . .	3,16,30	5,00,00	7,00,00	3,00,00
(ii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund	37,84,41	86,78,99	96,33,40	1,04,95,46
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits . . .	(—)41	1,80	16,00	12,80
जोड़—ब्याज जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits bearing interest . .	41,00,30	91,80,79	1,03,49,40	1,08,08,26
(ख) गैर-ब्याज जमा रकमें	(b) Deposits not bearing interest: .				
(i) असैनिक जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits . . .	8,58,19,99	8,23,47,79	8,59,73,34	8,23,03,09
(ii) स्थानिक निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds .	72,73	56,96	67,46	65,33
(iii) भारत-अमरीका करार 1974 के अन्तर्गत लेखे	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974	..	..	16,88,00,00	57,52,00
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits . . .	1,72,22,68	1,52,45,61	1,61,63,16	1,92,55,71
जोड़-गैर ब्याज जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits not bearing interest .	10,31,15,40	9,76,50,36	27,10,03,96	10,73,76,13
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances:				
असैनिक अग्रिम	Civil Advances . . .	5,51,00,12	5,94,80,54	5,86,50,74	5,77,46,75
जोड़-जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	16,23,15,82	16,63,11,69	34,00,04,10	17,59,31,14
(घ) उचन्त और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:				
उचन्त लेखे (निवल)	Suspense Account (Net) . . .	1,64,13,46	38,96,18	45,94,77	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net) . . .	..	3,83,53	93,50,00	..
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net) . .	..	1,52,76	38,04,52	..
नकद शेष	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net)	1,49,32	..	..	..
निवेश लेखा (निवल)					
रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें	Deposits with Reserve Bank				
असैनिक	Civil	14,20,47,21	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways	(—)1,31,81,22	(—)1,26,25,17	(—)1,30,94,46	(—)1,66,42,29
डाक और तार	Posts and Telegraphs . . .	3,55,38,34	2,56,33,50	1,73,74,36	2,00,85,47
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	(—)16,42,13,87	(—)15,69,27,68	(—)17,06,57,71	(—)19,18,17,97
अन्य देशों की सरकारों के पास. लेखे	Accounts with Governments of other countries	1,55,81	1,21,28	2,14,80	2,22,42
विविध सरकारी लेखा	Miscellaneous Government Account .	21,61,74	3,38	72,81	4,00
अन्य उचन्त और विविध लेखे	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts	24,55,04	5,25,67	1,01,10	99,88
जोड़-उचन्त और विविध	TOTAL—SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS	2,15,25,83	(—)13,88,36,55	(—)14,82,39,81	(—)18,80,48,49

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972–73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75
(ङ) प्रेषणाएं	E. REMITANCES				
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders . . .	6,98,29,37	7,20,00,00	7,00,00,00	7,50,00,00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषणाएं	(ii) Other Remittances . . .	4,03,24,35	2,78,08,41	3,65,46,28	3,67,79,67
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES . .	11,01,53,72	9,98,08,41	10,65,46,28	11,17,79,67
जोड़—सार्वजनिक खाते के भुगतान	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	41,64,37,57	24,08,89,27	50,04,32,72	24,31,14,21
कुल जोड़ (I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL—(I+II+III) . .	2,09,13,50,29	2,31,77,22,69	2,36,88,26,98	2,09,47,04,89
नकद शेष	CASH BALANCE . . .	1,46,47,04	55,24,41	50,49,65	50,35,21
जोड़	TOTAL	2,10,59,97,33	2,32,32,47,10	2,37,38,76,63	2,09,97,40,10

KEY TO THE BUDGET DOCUMENTS 1974-75

Budget Statement

Under article 112 of the Constitution a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This annual financial statement titled *Budget of the Central Government* is the main Budget document and is commonly referred to as the Budget Statement. The Budget Statement shows the receipts and payments of Government under the three parts in which Government accounts are kept: (i) Consolidated Fund. (ii) Contingency Fund, (iii) Public Account.

2. All revenues realised by Government, loans raised and also receipts by way or repayments of loans granted by Government form the *Consolidated Fund.* All expenditure of Government is incurred from the Consolidated Fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

3. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The *Contingency Fund* is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and the withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund. The corpus of the Fund authorised by the Parliament at present is Rs. 30 crores.

4. Besides the normal receipts and expenditure of Government which relate to the Consolidated Fund, certain other transactions enter Government account —in respect of which Government acts more as a banker, for example, transactions relating to Provident Funds, Small Savings Collections, other deposits etc. The moneys thus received are kept in the *Public Account* and the connected disbursements are also made therefrom. Generally speaking, Public Account funds do not belong to Government and have to be paid back some time or the other to the persons and authorities who deposited them. Parliamentary authorisation for payments from the Public Account is, therefore, not required. In a few cases a part of the revenue of Government is set apart in separate funds for expenditure on specific objects like coal mines labour welfare, replacement of depreciated assets of commercial undertakings etc. These amounts are withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund with the approval of Parliament and kept in the Public Account for spending on the specific objects. The actual expenditure on the specific objects is, however, again submitted for vote of Parliament even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to the funds.

5. Under the Constitution, certain items of expenditure like emoluments of the President, salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, interest on and repayment of loans raised by Government and payments made to satisfy decrees of courts etc. are *charged* on the Consolidated Fund. The Budget Statement shows the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund separately.

6. Under the Constitution, Budget has to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. Government Budget, therefore, comprises (i) Revenue Budget and (ii) Capital Budget.

7. *Revenue Budget* consists of the revenue receipts of Government (tax revenues and other revenues) and the expenditure met from these revenues. Tax revenues comprise proceeds of taxes and other duties levied by the Union. The estimates of revenue receipts shown in the Budget statement take into account the effect of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill. Other receipts of Government mainly consist of interest and dividend on investments made by Government, fees, and other receipts for services rendered by Government. Revenue expenditure is for the normal running of Government Departments and various services, interest charges on debt incurred by Government etc. While, broadly, expenditure which does not result in creation of assets is treated as revenue expenditure, all grants given to State Governments and other parties are treated as revenue expenditure.

8. *Capital Budget* consists of capital receipts and payments. The main items of capital receipts are loans raised by Government from public which are called *Market Loans,* borrowings by Government from Reserve Bank and other parties through sale of Treasury Bills (which are repayable after 91 days, but renewable) loans received from foreign Governments and bodies and repayment of loans granted by Central Government to State Governments and other parties. Capital payments consist of capital expenditure on acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as also investments in shares etc. and loans and advances granted by Central Government to State Governments, Government companies, corporations and other parties. Capital Budget also incorporates transactions in the Public Account.

9. The document *Budget at a Glance* shows in brief the revenue receipts and disbursements and capital receipts and disbursements along with broad details of tax revenues and other revenues, revenue expenditure, capital receipts and capital disbursements.

10. A detailed explanation of the estimates included in the Budget is given in the document *Explanatory*

Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government. This document is divided into two Sections. Section I explains in detail the estimates of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure under the various heads shown in the Budget Statement. Similarly, Section II explains in detail the transactions under capital budget. This Section also includes statements showing the particulars of *debt liabilities of the Central Government* by way of market loans, foreign loans, small savings and other debt and also the assets created by way of capital outlay on departmental undertakings, investments in Government companies, corporations and loans advanced to State Governments and other parties etc. The receipts and expenditure of the Central Government over the past ten years are analysed in a number of annexures. There is also an Annexure showing the *gurantees given by the Central Government.*

11. The details of drawals and repayments of foreign loans are contained in the Annexure on External Assistance appended to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget. A more detailed account of the external assistance received during a year and the projects financed therefrom is given in the document titled *External Assistance* which is brought out separately by the Ministry of Finance every year.

Finance Bill

12. The proposals of Government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through the *Finance Bill.*

13. The taxes include (i) direct taxes such as Corporation Tax, Income Tax, Estate Duty, and (ii) indirect taxes such as Customs and Union Excise duties. Tax on income payable by companies is known as Corporation Tax and is levied and collected by the Government of India. Taxes on other income (excluding agricultural income) are levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the Union and the States in accordance with the formula prescribed after taking into account the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Estate Duty in respect of property including agricultural land is also levied and collected by the Government of India but distributed among the States. Customs duties are levied on imports and exports of specified commodities. Union Excise duties are levied on the production and clearance of specified commodities. A part of the net proceeds of the Union Excise duties is paid to the State Governments in accordance with the principles of distribution formulated by Parliament. Besides, additional duties of exercise are levied on sugar, tobacco and cotton, woollen, rayon or artificial silk fabrics in lieu of States' sales tax and the entire net proceeds are distributed among the States.

14. To facilitate an easy understanding of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill, the provisions of the Bill are explained in the document titled *Memorandum explaining the provisions in the Finance Bill.*

Demands for Grants

15. The estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund included in the Budget Statement and are required to be voted by the Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of Demands for Grants (cf. article 113 of the Constitution). Where a Ministry/Department is in charge of number of distinct services a separate Demand for each of the major services is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a service, that is, provisions on account of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, grants to States and Union Territories and also loans and advances relating to the service. In regard to Union Territories without Legislature, a separate Demand is presented for each of the Union Territories. Where the provision for a service is entirely for expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund. for example, interest charges, a separate *Appropriation,* as distinct from a Demand, is presented for that expenditure and it is not required to be voted by Parliament. Where, however, expenditure on a service includes both 'voted' and 'charged' items of expenditure, the latter are also included in the Demand presented for that service but the 'voted' and' 'charged' provisions are shown separately in that Demand. The total 'voted' and 'charged' provisions included in the various Demands are summarised in the document titled *Summary of Demands for Grants.*

16. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures certain classes of receipts, like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Budget Statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts, Annexure III of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget reconciles the gross amounts of expenditure shown in the various Demands for Grants, the recoveries which are taken in reduction of the expenditure and the net amounts of expenditure shown in the Budget Statement.

17. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Budget Statement. On the top of each Demand the totals of 'voted' and 'charged' expenditure as also the 'revenue' and 'capital' expenditure included in the Demand are indicated separately and the grand total of the amount of expenditure for which Demand is presented is also given. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different heads. The major programmes and organisations, the budget provision for which is Rs. 10 lakhs or above, are exhibited distinctly. The break up of the expenditure on each programme/organisation between 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' is also given. The aggregate amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown in a foot-note. The Demands for Grants incorporate *Notes on Demands* which give, in brief, the objectives of the Ministry/Department. Wherever possible, the targets and achievements in regard to major programmes are

also given in these notes. Besides, the notes briefly explain the reasons for the variations between the originals budget and the revised budget for the current year's requirements and the requirements for the next year included in the various Demands.

18. The Demands for Grants are followed by the *Detailed Demands for Grants* laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha some time after the presentation of the Budget, but, before the discussion on Demands for Grants commences. These Detailed Demands for Grants show further details of the provisions included in the Demands for Grants. The break up of the estimates relating to each programme/organisation is given under a number of detailed sub-heads which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure incurred on that programme like salaries, wages, travel expenses, material and equipment, grants-in-aid, etc. At the end of these Detailed Demands are shown the details of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. A more detailed note on the physical and financial aspects of major programmes and schemes is included in the *Notes on important projects and schemes* appended to these Detailed Demands for Grants. These notes besides explaining the scope and objectives of the programmes and schemes also give their estimated cost, the target dates for completion, the progress achieved so far and the purposes for which provisions are asked for in the revised estimates and budget estimates. These also include performance-cum-programme statements relating to public sector undertakings.

Accounting classification

19. The accounts of Government are kept in the form prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under article 150 of the Constitution. The estimates of receipts and disbursements in the Budget Statement and of expenditures in the Demands for Grants are shown according to this accounting classification. As the functions and programmes of Governments have increased manifold since Independence, the Comptroller and Auditor General has reviewed the existing classification and prescribed with effect from 1st April, 1974 a revised accounting classification. The new classification which is in terms of functions and programmes of Government has been followed in the Budget Statement and Demands for Grants for 1974-75. The new classification besides providing management with more purposeful accounting information for monitoring programme will also help Parliament and the public in a meaningful appreciation of allocation of resources and purposes of Government expenditures.

Resources transferred to States

20. The State Governments are paid grants and loans for various Plan and non-Plan schemes. Besides, sizeable amounts of tax revenues collected by the Central Government in the form of Income Tax, Union Excise Duties and Estate Duty are also transferred to the State Governments. Some of the States also get grants to cover the gap in their revenue resources, as recommended by the Finance Commission. The total *resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments* are indicated in a statement incorporated in the document Budget at a Glance. Section I and II of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget give further details of these transfers by way of share of taxes, grant-in-aid and loans. The share of Union Excise Duties and bulk of the grants and loans are paid by the Ministry of Finance and are included in the Demand "Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments" presented on its behalf. The grants and loans paid by other Ministries are provided for in the Demands of respective Ministries. The notes on the Demand "Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments" also give details of the resources transferred.

Plan Outlay

21. Plan expenditure forms a sizeable proportion of the total expenditure of the Central Government. The Demands for Grants of the various Ministries show the Plan expenditure under each head separately from the non-Plan expenditure. The total provisions relating to the Central Sector Plan, Union Territory Plan and Central Assistance for State Plans along with the distribution of the outlay on Central Sector Plan by sectors are given in the document Budget at a Glance. The document *Plan Budget* gives the total Plan provisions for each of the Ministries arranged under the various heads of development and high-lights the budget provisions for some of the more important plan programmes and schemes. A description of important schemes included in the Plan along with the objectives, targets and achievements is included in the *notes on important projects and schemes* appended to the Detailed Demands for Grants. Details of the Plan outlays both at the Centre and the States arrange under the various heads of development and the scheme for financing the Plan outlays are contained in the document *Annual Plan* brought out by the Planning Commission separately.

Public Sector Undertakings

22. A large part of the Plan expenditure incurred by the Central Government is through *Public Sector Undertakings*. These Undertakings are financed by Government either through investment in share capital or through loans. Annexure VI to the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget shows the capital and loan advanced to the Public Sector Undertakings in the current and the budget year. Annexure VII to the Memorandum gives at one place the investment in and profits of Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings. *The notes on important projects and schemes* appended to the Detailed Demands for Grants contain performance-cum-programme statements relating to the various Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministries concerned giving, among other things, the physical achievements, results of operations, particulars of inventory, that is, raw materials, and other stocks held, sources of funds and their applications and the return on capital. They also give particulars of the installed capacity, the produc-

tion level attained, the cost of the project and other relevant data. A detailed report on the working of Public Sector Undertakins during the preceding financial year is given in the document titled *Annual Report on the Working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government* 1972-73 brought out separately by the Ministry of Finance. A report on the working of the undertakings under the control of the various administrative Ministries is also given in the *Annual Reports* 1973-74 of the various Ministries circulated to Members of Parliament separately. The annual reports along with the audited accounts of each of the Government companies are also separately laid before Parliament. Besides, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the working of the various Public Sector Undertakings are also laid before Parliament.

23. The *Railways* and *Posts and Telegraphs* are the principal departmentally run Commercial Undertakings of Government. The financial relationship between the Central Government and the Railways is governed by the recommendations made from time to time by the Railway Convention Committee of Parliament, and that between the Central Government and Posts and Telegraphs Department is governed by a similar convention mutually agreed upon. The two Departments pay the Central Government dividend on the capital invested in them. The Budget of the Railways and the Demands for Grants relating to Railway expenditure are presented to Parliament separately in advance of the General Budget. However, the total of the receipts and expenditure of the Railways are incorportated in the Budget Statement of Government of India. The Demands for Grants of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are presented along with other Demands of the Central Government. The financial results of the working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are summarised in Statement V of Section I of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget. Details of the receipts and expenditure of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are given in the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Ministry of Communication. Proposals for increase in Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Tariffs, if any, are explained in a separate Memorandum.

24. The receipts and expenditure of the Defence shown in the Budget Statement are explained in greater detail in the document Defence Services Estimates presented along with the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

25. The details of grants given to bodies other than State Governments are given in the Statements of Grants-in-aid paid to non-Government bodies appended to Detailed Demands for Grants of the various Ministries.

26. A descriptive account of the activities of a Ministry/Department during the current year is given in the document *Annual Report* 1973-74 on the working of the Ministry which is brought out separately and circulated to Members of Parliament at the time of discussion on the Demands for Grants.

Performance Budgets

27. To make the budget serve as a useful tool of management and also to enable better appreciation of the functioning of the various Ministries and Departments in Parliament and elsewhere, the scheme of Performance Budgeting is being introduced in the various Ministries and Departments on a gradual basis. The Ministries and Departments in which Performance Budgeting has been introduced bring out a document titled *Performance Budget* which is circulated to Members of Parliament separately. The Performance Budget presents the Budget of the Ministry/Department or the organisation in terms of functions, programmes and activities. The financial requirement for each programme or activity is supported by a narrative explanation which, among other things, gives the physical targets, achievements, work load data, summary of staff employed for the purpose, unit cost and norms or standards of performance wherever these have been evolved.

Economic Survey

28. The Budget of the Central Government is not merely a statement of receipts and expenditures. Since Independence, with the launching of Five Year Plans, it has also become a significant statement of governmental policy and a major instrument for the expression of the Government's programmes. The Budget reflects and shapes and is in turn shaped by the country's economic life. A background of the economic trends in the country during the current year enables a better appreciation of the mobilisation of resources and their allocation reflected in the Budget for the next year. The document Economic Survey 1973-74 circulated to Members of Parliament some days before the presentation of Budget provides this background. The Economic Survey analyses the trends in agricultural and industrial production, money supply, prices, imports and exports and other relevant economic factors having a bearing on the Budget.

29. The Budget of the Government has an impact on the economy as a whole. For a better appreciation of the impact of governmental receipts and spendings on the other sectors of the economy, it is necessary to group them in terms of economic magnitudes, for example, how much is set aside for capital formation, how much spent directly by the Government and how much is transferred by Government to other sectors of economy by way of grants, loans etc. This analysis is contained in the document *Economic and Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget* which is brought out by the Ministry of Finance separately.

Appropriation Bills

30. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of the amounts so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund is sought through the *Appropriation Bill*. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without the enactment of such a law by Parliament.

31. Normally, the process of detailed consideration of the Demands for Grants is completed only by the first week of May. To enable Government to carry on its normal activities from 1st April till such time as the Appropriation Bill is enacted, a *vote on account* is obtained from Parliament through an *Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill.* This, however, does not authorise Government to incur any expenditure on *new service* such as formation of a new company, undertaking a new scheme or *new instrument of service* like substantial expansion or extension of an existing activity. Monetary limits to determine which items would be in the nature of new service or new instrument of service are laid down from time to time taking into account the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. A list of items of new service or new instrument of service for which provisions are made in the Budget is appended to the Demands for Grants. If occasion arises to incur expenditure on a new service or new instrument of service before obtaining the approval of Parliament, an advance is taken from the Contingency Fund, which is recouped to the Fund after Parliament enacts the main Appropriation Bill.

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आयोजना बजट

PLAN BUDGET
1974-75

विषय सूची

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आयोजना बजट
PLAN BUDGET
1974-75
प्रस्तावना
INTRODUCTION

1974-75 में, केन्द्रीय आयोजना पर 2,629 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसमें से 2,055 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था विभिन्न अनुदानों की मांगों के अंतर्गत की गई है तथा 574 करोड़ रुपये की पूर्ति बजट संबंधी अतिरिक्त साधनों से की जाएगी।

1974-75 के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में राज्य और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्र की आयोजनाओं के परिव्यय के संबंध में सहायता देने के लिये 911 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

1973-74 में आयोजनाओं के लिये की गई कुल व्यवस्था की तुलना में 1974-75 के लिये की गई व्यवस्था नीचे दी गई है —

	बजट अनुमान 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75
		(करोड़ रुपयों में)
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना—		
(क) अनुदानों की मांगों में की गई व्यवस्था . .	1,924	2,055
(ख) बजट संबंधी अतिरिक्त साधनों से पूरी की गयी व्यवस्था . .	518	574
	2,442	2,629
2. राज्य और सघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजनाओं के परिव्यय के संबंध में सहायता देने के लिये व्यवस्था	920	911

1974-75 के बजट में क्षेत्रों के अनुसार शामिल की गयी केन्द्रीय आयोजना के परिव्यय का सारांश विवरण I के दिया गया है जिसका मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार ब्यौरा विवरण III में दिया गया है। मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना के परिव्यय के लिये बजट संबंधी समर्थन का सारांश विवरण II में दिया गया है। इन मंत्रालयों/विभागों के कार्यों और कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार इस परिव्यय का वितरण विवरण IV में दिया गया है।

राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजनाओं के परिव्यय के संबंध में सहायता के लिये की गई 911 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था का स्थूल ब्यौरा विवरण II में दिया गया है तथा प्रत्येक संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र, जैसे दिल्ली आदि जिनके अलग से विधान-मंडल नहीं है उनके कार्यों के अनुसार, रकम का ब्यौरा विवरण IV में दिया गया है।

The outlay in 1974-75 on Central Plan is envisaged at Rs. 2,629 crores, comprising Rs. 2,055 crores provided in the various Demands for Grants and Rs. 574 crores to be met from extra budgetary resources.

The Central Government's Budget also provides Rs. 911 crores for assistance towords outlay on State and Union Territory Plans for 1974-75.

The totle provisions for Plan in 1974-75 compare with those of 1973-74 as follows.

	Budget 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
	(In crores of Rupees)	
1. Central Plan		
(a) Provision in the Demands for Grants . . .	1,924	2,055
(b) Met from extra budgetary resources . . .	518	574
Total	2,442	2,629
2. Provision for assistance towards outlay on State and Union Territory Plans .	920	911

Statement I gives a summary of the Central Plan outlay included in the Budget for 1974-75 by Sectors, which a further break up by Ministries/Departments is given in Statement III. Statement II gives a summary of the budgetary support for the Central Plan outlay by the Ministry/Departments The distribution of this outlay by functions and programmes of these Ministries/Departments is given in Statement IV.

Statement V gives the broad particulars of the provision of Rs. 911 crores provided for assistance towards outlay on State and Union Territory Plans. Statement VI shows the outlay for each of the Union Territories without legislature like Delhi, etc. by functions.

विवरण—I

STATEMENT I

केन्द्रीय आयोजना को बजट से समर्थन

BUDGETARY SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN BY SECTORS

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

क्षेत्र Sector	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1974-75
सामाय सेवाएं GENERAL SERVICES	9	10	8
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	442	390	352
आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES	1,473	1,256	1,695
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं (i) GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	192	36	36
कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं (ii) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	217	192	216@
उद्योग और खनिज (iii) INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	520	499	731
जल और विद्युत विकास (iv) WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	136	109	97*
परिवहन और संचार (v) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	408	420	615
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	1,924	1,656	2,005

@सामान्य आर्थिक सेवा के क्षेत्रों में कृषि संबंधी सहकारिताओं के 30 करोड़ रुपये शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Besides, Rs. 30 crores for Agricultural cooperatives are included in the Sector General Economic Services.

*राज्यीय आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के भाग के रूप में दिए गए "ग्रामीण विद्युत निगम" के लिये 40 करोड़ रुपये शामिल नहीं हैं।

* Excludes Rs. 40 crores for "Rural Electrification Corporation" provided as part of Central assistance for State Plan Schemes.

विवरण II

STATEMENT II

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना को बजट से समर्थन

BUDGETARY SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN BY MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं० S. No.	मंत्रालय/विभाग Ministry/Department	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1973-74	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1974-75
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	कृषि Agriculture	227.45	195.72	206.35
2.	वाणिज्य Commerce	4.09	3.58	7.19
3.	संचार (डाक और तार को छोड़ कर) Communications (excluding P & T)	4.09	3.91	6.66
4.	डाक और तार Posts and Telegraphs	11.00	29.00	15.36
5.	शिक्षा Education	83.22	73.70	55.78
6.	समाज कल्याण Social Welfare	22.88	20.61	17.73
7.	वित्त Finance	321.94	128.37	100.71
8.	स्वास्थ्य Health	32.00	29.27	32.15
9.	परिवार नियोजन Family Planning	54.85	53.69	54.13
10.	भारी उद्योग Heavy Industry	18.81	16.09	17.82
11.	गृह Home Affairs	12.73	18.28	17.27
12.	औद्योगिक विकास Industrial Development	57.69	49.49	73.83
13.	सूचना और प्रासरण Information and Broadcasting	11.92	10.47	15.55
14.	सिंचाई और विद्युत Irrigation and Power	105.46	80.26	61.11

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विवरण II (जारी)
STATEMENT II (*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15.	श्रम Labour	2.21	1.80	1.81
16.	पैट्रोलियम Petroleum	..	..	5.00
17.	रसायन Chemicals	134.00	143.58	202.50
18.	योजना Planning	1.25	1.19	3.95
19.	नौवहन और परिवहन Shipping and Transport	207.91	211.43	252.94
20.	इस्पात Steel	178.83	143.43	162.45
21.	खान Mines	90.65	100.08	183.47
22.	पूर्ति Supply	0.04	0.05	0.25
23.	पुनर्वास Rehabilitation	14.61	12.40	14.45
24.	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन Tourism and Civil Aviation	27.76	23.78	28.31
25.	निर्माण और आवास Works and Housing	44.82	37.59	34.78
26.	परमाणु ऊर्जा Atomic Energy	56.36	72.20	95.55
27.	संस्कृति Culture	2.42	1.97	4.29
28.	इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स Electronics	..	..	6.94
29.	विज्ञान और प्रोद्यौगिकी Science and Technology	11.84	11.99	18.61
30.	अन्तरिक्ष Space	11.00	15.33	15.99
31.	रेल Railways	172.00	166.80	341.94*
	Grand Total	1,923.83	1,656.06	2,054.87

इसमें रेलवे निधियों को ऋण की व्यवस्था शामिल है।
*Includes provision for loans to Railway funds.

विवरण III

STATEMENT III

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजनागत का क्षेत्रीय परिव्यय

SECTORAL OUTLAY OF CENTRAL PLAN BY MINISTRIES/ DEPARTMENTS

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

(In crores of Rupees)

क्षेत्र मंत्रालय/विभाग Sectors Ministries/Departments	मांग संख्या Demand No.	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1974-75
1	2	3	4	5
सामान्य सेवाएं GENERAL SERVICES :	मुद्रा, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल 34. Currency Coinage and Mint	6.48	6.31	4.45
वित्त मंत्रालय (i) *Ministry of Finance*	जनगणना 49. Census	0.61	0.55	0.28
गृह मंत्रालय (*ii*) *Ministry of Home Affairs*	पूर्ति और निपटान 82. Supplies and Disposals . .	0.04	0.05	0.25
पूर्ति विभाग (iii) *Department of Supply*	लोक निर्माण कार्य 89. Public Works . . .	1.23	1.69	2.43
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय (iv) *Ministry of Works and Housing*	लेखन सामग्री और छपाई 92. Stationery and Printing . .	1.09	1.16	0.46
	जोड़—निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Works and Housing . . .	2.32	2.85	2.89
	जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	9.45	9.76	7.87
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	शिक्षा विभाग . 24. Department of Education .	0.09	0.07	0.05
शिक्षा विभाग (i) *Department of Education*	शिक्षा 25. Education	81.89	72.66	55.02
	लोकनिर्माण कार्य 89. Public Works . . .	0.78	0.14	0.07
	आवासन और नगर विकास 91. Housing and Urban Development . . .	..	0.03	0.05
	लेखन सामग्री और छपाई 92. Stationery & Printing . .	0.46	0.80	0.59
	जोड़—शिक्षा विभाग Total—Department of Education	83.22	73.70	55.78

विवरण III (जारी)

STATEMENT III—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(i)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं (जारी) SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (*contd.*)				
समाज कल्याण विभाग (ii) *Department of Social Welfare*	समाज कल्याण विभाग 26. Department of Social Welfare	22.88	20.61	17.73
वित्त मंत्रालय (iii) *Ministry of Finance*	राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण 37. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments.	26.62	88.41	..
	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय 38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . .	100.38	2.32	40.00
	Total—Ministry of Finance .	127.00	90.73	40.00
स्वास्थ्य विभाग (iv) *Department of Health*	चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य 41. Medical and Public Health .	30.75	28.35	31.63
	लोक निर्माण कार्य 89. Public Works . . .	1.25	0.63	0.18
	आवासन और नगर विकास 91. Housing and Urban Development . . .	..	0.29	0.34
	जोड़—स्वास्थ्य विभाग Total—Department of Health	32.00	29.27	32.15
परिवार नियोजन विभाग (v) *Department of Family Planning*	परिवार नियोजन 42. Family Planning . . .	54.85	53.69	54.13
गृह मंत्रालय (vi) *Ministry of Home Affairs*	पुलिस 48. Police . . .	..	..	2.00
	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय 50. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	12.12	17.73	14.99
	जोड़—गृह मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Home Affairs .	12.12	17.73	16.99
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय (vii) *Ministry of Information and Broadcasting*	सूचना और प्रसारण 61. Information and Broadcasting	1.57	1.25	1.78
सूचना और प्रचार *Information and Publicity*	लोक निर्माण कार्य 89. Public Works . . .	0.15	0.07	0.08
	आवासन और नगर विकास 91. Housing and Urban Development . . .	..	0.04	0.04
	जोड़—सूचना और प्रचार Total—Information and Publicity	1.72	1.36	1.90

विवरण III (जारी)

STATEMENT III—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES (*Contd.*)				
प्रसारण *Broadcasting*	प्रसारण 62. Broadcasting . . .	10.20	9.11	13.65
	जोड़—सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Information and Broadcasting .	11.92	10.47	15.55
श्रम मंत्रालय (viii) *Ministry of Labour*	श्रम और नियोजन 67. Labour and Employment .	2.21	1.65	1.78
	लोक निर्माण कार्य 89. Public Works . . .	..	0.12	0.01
	आवासन और नगर विकास 91. Housing and Urban Development . . .	..	0.03	0.02
	जोड़—श्रम मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Labour . .	2.21	1.80	1.81
पुनर्वास विभाग (*ix*) *Department of Rehabilitation*	पुनर्वास विभाग 83. Department of Rehabilitation	14.60	12.33	14.00
	लोक निर्माण-कार्य 89. Public Works . . .	..	..	0.02
	आवासन और नगर विकास 91. Housing and Urban Development . . .	0.01	0.07	0.43
	जोड़—पुनर्वास विभाग Total—Department of Rehabilitation	14.61	12.40	14.45
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (x) *Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation*	ऋतु विज्ञान 85. Meteorology . . .	2.45	2.24	2.60
	लोक निर्माण कार्य 89. Public Works . . .	..	0.29	0.11
	जोड़—पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . .	2.45	2.53	2.71
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय (xi) *Ministry of Works and Housing*	मल निकासी और जल-पूर्ति 90. Sewerage and Water Supply .	16.47	16.27	0.73
	आवासन और नगर विकास 91. Housing and Urban Development	26.03	18.47	31.16
	जोड़—निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Works and Housing	42.50	34.74	31.89

विवरण III (जारी)

STATEMENT III—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं—(जारी) SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES—(*Contd.*)				
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (xii) *Department of Atomic Energy*	परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान विकास और औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं 94. Atomic Energy Research Development and Industrial Projects	10.89	13.45	25.87
संस्कृति विभाग (xiii) *Department of Culture*	संस्कृति विभाग 96. Deptt. of Culture . .	2.10	1.72	3.14
	पुरातत्व विज्ञान 97. Archaeology . . .	0.32	0.25	1.15
	जोड़- - संस्कृति विभाग Total—Department of Culture .	2.42	1.97	4.29
इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग (xiv) *Department of Electronics* :	इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग 98. Department of Electronics .	..	..	4.54
विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग (xv) *Department of Science and Technology*	विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग 99. Department of Science & Technology	1.15	1.02	4.18
	भारतीय सर्वेक्षण 100. Survey of India . . .	3.18	1.85	2.42
	विज्ञान और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को अनुदान 101. Grants to C.S.I.R. . .	7.51	8.91	11.79
	लोक निर्माण कार्य 89. Public Works . . .	..	0.16	0.15
	आवासन और नगर विकास 91. Housing and Urban Development . . .	..	0.05	0.07
	जोड़- -विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग Total—Department of Science & Technology	11.84	11.99	18.61
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग (*xvi*) *Department of Space*	अन्तरिक्ष विभाग 102. Department of Space . .	11.00	15.33	15.99
	जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES .	441.91	390.41	352.49

विवरण III --(जारी)
STATEMENT III—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
आर्थिक सेवाएं **ECONOMIC SERVICES :**				
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं : GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES:				
कृषि मंत्रालय (सहकारिता विभाग) (*i*) *Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Cooperation)*	सहकारिता विभाग 10. Department of Co-operation .	40.57	34.03	30.25
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय (*ii*) *Ministry of Commerce*	विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात प्रोत्साहन 12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	0.22	0.34	1.72
वित्त मंत्रालय (*iii*) *Ministry of Finance*	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय 38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . .	150.00	..	..
योजना मंत्रालय (*iv*) *Ministry of Planning*	अंक संकलन 72. Statistics	1.10	1.03	3.16
	योजना आयोग 73. Planning Commission . .	0.15	0.16	0.79
	जोड़—योजना मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Planning .	1.25	1.19	3.95
	जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं TOTAL—GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES . . .	192.04	35.56	35.92
कृषि सेवाएं और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं : **AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES :**				
कृषि मंत्रालय : *Ministry of Agriculture :*	कृषि विभाग 1. Department of Agriculture	0.08	0.10	0.14
कृषि विभाग (*i*) *Department of Agriculture*	कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा का विकास 2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education .	0.01	0.01	0.01
	कृषि 3. Agriculture	60.31	48.60	80.35
	मछलीपालन 4. Fisheries	3.65	2.80	8.47
	पशुपालन और डेरी विकास 5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . .	2.46	2.08	10.59
	वन 6. Forest	6.87	5.69	10.13

विवरण III (जारी)

STATEMENT III—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
आर्थिक सेवाएं (जारी) **ECONOMIC SERVICES—(*Contd.*)**				
	भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की अदायगियां			
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES—(*Contd.*)	7. Payments to ICAR . .	24.58	18.45	22.00
	लोक निर्माण कार्य			
	89. Public Works . . .	0.21	0.09	0.18
	आवास और नगर विकास			
	91. Housing and Urban Development . . .	..	0.09	0.02
	जोड़—कृषि विभाग			
	Total—Department of Agriculture	98.17	77.91	131.89
खाद्य विभाग	खाद्य विभाग			
(*ii*) *Department of Food*	8. Department of Food . .	11.37	6.43	14.91
सामुदायिक विकास विभाग	सामुदायिक विकास विभाग			
(iii) *Department of Community Development*	9. Department of Community Development . .	77.34	77.35	29.30
	जोड़—कृषि मंत्रालय			
	TOTAL—MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	186.88	161.69	176.10
वित्त मंत्रालय	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय			
Ministry of Finance	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . .	30.00	30.00	40.00
	जोड़—कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं			
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES . .	216.88	191.69	216.10
उद्योग और खनिजें :				
INDUSTRY AND MINERALS :				
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय			
(*i*) *Ministry of Commerce*	11. Ministry of Commerce . .	0.16	0.11	0.13
	विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात प्रोत्साहन			
	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production . . .	3.71	3.13	5.34
	जोड़—वाणिज्य मंत्रालय			
	Total—Ministry of Commerce	3.87	3.24	5.47

विवरण III (जारी)

STATEMENT III—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
आर्थिक सेवाएं—(जारी)				
ECONOMIC SERVICES—(*Contd.*)				
संचार मंत्रालय	संचार मंत्रालय			
(*ii*) *Ministry of Communications*	13. Ministry of Communications .	2.13	1.65	2.86
वित्त मंत्रालय	अफीम और अलकालायड कारखाने			
(*iii*) *Ministry of Finance*	36. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	0.45	0.65	0.43
	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय			
	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance .	8.01	0.68	14.83
	जोड़--वित्त मंत्रालय			
	Total—Ministry of Finance	8.46	1.33	16.26
भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय	भारी उद्योग			
(*iv*) *Ministry of Heavy Industry*	44. Heavy Industries . . .	18.81	16.09	17.82
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	उद्योग			
(*v*) *Ministry of Industrial Development*	58. Industries . . .	21.05	18.73	39.67
	ग्राम और लघु उद्योग			
	59. Village and Small Industries	36.62	30.70	34.14
	लोक निर्माण कार्य			
	89. Public Works . . .	0.02	0.06	0.02
	जोड़—औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय			
	Total—Ministry of Industrial Development . . .	57.69	49.49	73.83
पैट्रोलियम विभाग	पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय			
(*vi*) *Department of Petroleum*	70. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	..	..	5.00
रसायन विभाग	तदेव			
(*vii*) *Department of Chemicals*	-ditto-	134.00	143.58	202.50
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	बन्दरगाहें, प्रकाशस्तम्भ और नौवहन			
(viii) *Ministry of Shipping and Transport*	76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	10.23	10.54	24.70
इस्पात विभाग	इस्पात विभाग			
(*ix*) *Department of Steel*	78. Department of Steel . .	178.83	143.43	162.45
खान विभाग	खनन और खनिज			
(x) *Department of Mines*	80. Mines and Minerals . .	90.65	100.08	183.47

विवरण III (जारी)

STATEMENT III—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
आर्थिक सेवाएं—(जारी) ECONOMIC SERVICES—(*Contd.*)				
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (xi) *Department of Economic Energy*	परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान, विकास और औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं 94. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	15.53	29.69	34.01
इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग (xii) *Department of Electronics*	इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग 98. Department of Electronics .	..	..	2.40
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिजें TOTAL—INDUSTRY & MINERALS	520.20	499.12	730.77
जल और विद्युत विकास WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT :				
जल विकास WATER DEVELOPMENT :				
सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय *Ministry of Irrigation and Power*	जल और विद्युत विकास 64. Water and Power Development	11.36	8.63	4.56
सिंचाई, नौचालन, जल-निकासी और बाढ़नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं IRRIGATION NAVIGATION DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS				
सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय *Ministry of Irrigation and Power*	सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय 63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	7.95	8.73	11.51
विद्युत विकास : POWER DEVELOPMENT :				
सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय (i) *Ministry of Irrigation and Power*	जल और विद्युत विकास 64. Water and Power Development	3.67	2.92	3.02
	बिजली योजनाएं 65. Power Schemes . . .	82.48	59.98	42.02
	जोड़—सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of I & P . .	86.15	62.90	45.04

विवरण III (जारी)
STATEMENT III—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
आर्थिक सेवाएं—(जारी)				
ECONOMIC SERVICES—(*Contd.*)				
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	नाभिकीय बिजली योजनाएं			
(ii) *Department of Economic Energy*	95. Nuclear Power Schemes .	29.94	29.06	35.67
	जोड़-- विद्युत विकास			
	TOTAL—POWER DEVELOPMENT	116.09	91.96	80.81
	जोड़—जल और विद्युत विकास			
	TOTAL—WATER & POWER DEVELOPMENT . .	135.40	109.32	96.78
परिवहन और संचार				
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS :				
संचार मंत्रालय	समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा			
(i) *Ministry of Communications*	14. Overseas Communications Service	1.87	2.26	3.80
	लोक निर्माण कार्य			
	89. Public Works . . .	0.09	..	..
	जोड़--संचार मंत्रालय			
	Total—Ministry of Communications	1.96	2.26	3.80
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	सड़कें			
(ii) *Ministry of Shipping and Transport*	75. Roads	80.90	72.04	60.00
	बन्दरगाहें, प्रकाशस्तम्भ और नौवहन			
	76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	112.67	120.57	154.62
	सड़क और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन			
	77. Road and Inland Water Transport	4.00	8.26	13.55
	आवास और नगर विकास			
	91. Housing and Urban Development	0.11	0.02	0.07
	जोड़—परिवहन और संचार मंत्रालय			
	Total—Ministry of Transport and Communications .	197.68	200.89	228.24

विवरण III—(जारी)
STATEMENT III—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
आर्थिक सेवाएं—(जारी) ECONOMIC SERVICES : (*Contd.*)				
परिवहन और संचार—(जारी) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—(*Contd.*)				
	विमानन 86. Aviation	17.75	14.45	17.90
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन—(जारी) (*iii*) *Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation*	पर्यटन 87. Tourism	7.00	6.65	7.29
	लोक निर्माण कार्य 89. Public Works . . .	0.17	0.02	0.01
	आवासन और नगर विकास 91. Housing and Urban Development	0.39	0.13	0.40
	जोड़—पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . .	25.31	21.25	25.60
रेलवे (*iv*) *Railways*	रेलवे बजट के अनुसार Capital Outlay on Railways . .	172.00	166.80	227.00
	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय Loans from General Revenue	..	..	114.94
	जोड़—रेलवे Total—Railways . . .	172.00	166.80	341.94
डाक और तार (*v*) *Posts & Telegraphs*	डाक और तार का पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व से नहीं) 17. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)	11.00	29.00	15.36
	जोड़—परिवहन और संचार TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS . .	407.95	420.20	614.94
	जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं TOTAL—ECONOMIC SERVICES	1,472.47	1,225.89	1,694.51
	कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,923.83	1,656.06	2,054.87

विवरण IV

STATEMENT IV

कार्यों और कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार मंत्रालयों/विभागों का केन्द्रीय आयोजना

CENTRAL PLAN OF MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS BY FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMMES

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग Ministries/Departments	कार्य/कार्यक्रम Functions/Programmes	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1974-75
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कृषि मंत्रालय **MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**				
	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
कृषि विभाग (i) *Department of Agriculture*	कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES :			
	खाद और उर्वरक (i) Manures and Fertilisers	0.78	0.56	5.79
	अधिक उपज वाले विभिन्न कार्यक्रम (ii) High Yielding Varieties Programme	2.34	1.53	1.91
	पौधा संरक्षण (iii) Plant Protection	1.60	1.07	1.65
	वाणिज्यिक फसलें (iv) Commercial Crops	10.64	8.98	12.16
	छोटे किसानों, सीमान्तिक किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए योजना (v) Schemes for Small farmers marginal farmers and agricultural labourers	19.00	16.75	22.60
	कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी (vi) Agricultural Economics and Statistics	1.46	1.13	1.49
	भू-गत जल साधनों का विकास (vii) Development of Ground Water Resources	8.54	4.85	5.83
	सिंचित क्षेत्र का विकास कार्यक्रम (viii) Command Area Development Programme	4.00	4.00	15.00
	समेकित शुष्क भूमि और कृषि उत्पादन (ix) Integrated Dryland Development and Agricultural Production	2.30	2.20	1.90

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कृषि विभाग—(जारी)				
(*i*) *Department of Agriculture—(Contd.)*				
	कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं—(जारी)			
	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES (*Contd.*)			
	राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम			
	(x) National Seeds Corporation	0.90	0.60	0.75
	राज्य बीज निगम			
	(xi) State Seeds Corporation .	..	..	0.55
	राज्य फार्म निगम			
	(xii) State Farms Corporation	0.41	0.38	0.40
	राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम			
	(xiii) State Agro-Industries Corporation	3.04	2.00	1.50
	केला और फल विकास निगम			
	(xiv) Banana and fruit Development Corporation .	0.30	0.20	0.10
	केरल आयल प्लांटेशन लिमिटेड			
	(xv) Kerala Oil Plantation Ltd.	..	..	0.15
	अंडमान प्लांटेशन निगम			
	(xvi) Andaman Plantation Corporation	..	..	0.05
	राज्यीय काजू निगम			
	(xvii) State Cashewnut Corporation	..	..	0.05
	तेलहन निगम			
	(xviii) Oil Seeds Corporation	..	..	1.75
	मछली पकड़ने के बन्दरगाह और उतारने के स्थान			
	(xix) Fishing Harbours and Landing Facilities . .	1.65	1.63	4.28
	केन्द्रीय मछलीपालन निगम			
	(xx) Central Fisheries Corporation	0.05	0.05	0.10
	दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना			
	(xxi) Delhi Milk Scheme . .	0.32	0.36	0.86
	पशु विकास			
	(xxii) Cattle Development . .	0.84	0.66	1.99
	मुर्गी पालन विकास			
	(xxiii) Poultry Development .	..	—	4.10
	भूमि और जल संरक्षण			
	(xxiv) Soil and Water Conservation	4.95	4.89	7.19

विवरण IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
कृषि विभाग—(जारी) *Department of Agriculture—(Contd.)*				
	कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं—(जारी) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES.—(*Contd.*)			
	राज्यीय वन निगम (xxv) State Forest Corporation .	..	..	0.50
	कसाई घर निगम (xxvi) Slaughter Houses Corporation	0.05	..	0.10
	भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता (xxvii) Assistance to Indian Council of Agricultural Research . . .			
	कृषि Agriculture . . .	18.98	13.65	16.87
	मिट्टी और जल परिक्षण Soil and Water Conservation	0.09	0.05	0.11
	पशु पालन Animal Husbandry . .	3.19	2.84	2.97
	डेरी विकास Dairy Development . .	0.69	0.53	0.42
	मछली पालन Fisheries	0.80	0.80	1.03
	वन Forest	0.83	0.58	0.60
	जोड़—भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता Total—Assistance to ICAR . .	24.58	18.45	22.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (xxvii) Other Programmes . .	10.42	7.62	17.14
	जोड़—कृषि विभाग Total—Department of Agriculture . . .	98.17	77.91	131.89
खाद्य विभाग (*ii*) *Department of Food*				
	खाद्य परिष्करण और सहायक खाद्य वस्तुएं (i) Food Processing and Subsidiary Food . .	1.23	0.67	0.78
	पोषाहार योजनाएं (ii) Nutrition Schemes . .	2.11	1.57	1.98
	केन्द्रीय भण्डागार निगम (iii) Central Warehousing Corporation . . .	5.54	2.60	4.25

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं—(जारी)			
	(a) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICE—(*Contd.*)			
खाद्य विभाग—जारी	भारतीय खाद्य निगम			
(*ii*) *Department of Food—(Contd.)*	(iv) Food Corporation of India	0.80	0.30	3.05
	माडर्न बेकरीज			
	(v) Modern Bakeries .	0.27	0.10	3.31
	फल और सब्जी उत्पाद निगम			
	(vi) Fruits and Vegetable Products Corporation .	..	..	0.32
	अन्य कार्यक्रम			
	(vii) Other Programmes .	1.42	1.19	1.22
	जोड़—खाद्य विभाग			
	Total—Department of Food	11.37	6.43	14.91
सामुदायिक विकास विभाग				
(*iii*) *Department of Community Development*	शुष्क भूमि विकास			
	(i) Dry Land Development	2.00	1,80	0.04
	सूखे की संभावना वाले क्षेत्रों का कार्यक्रम			
	(ii) Drought Prone Areas Programme . .	23.00	28.63	22.00
	प्रायोगिक सघन ग्रामीण रोजगार			
	(iii) Pilot Intensive Rural Employment .	..	..	2.99
	पोषाहार कार्यक्रम			
	(iv) Nutrition Programme .	0.99	0.99	1.46
	अन्य कार्यक्रम			
	(v) Other Programmes .	51.35	45.93	2.81
	जोड़—सामुदायिक विकास विभाग			
	Total—Deptt. of Community Development .	77.34	77.35	29.30
	जोड़—कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं			
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES .	186.88	161.69	176.10
	सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं			
(*iv*) *Deptt. of Cooperation*	(b) GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
	भूमि बन्धक बैंकों के ऋणपत्र			
	(i) Debentures of Land Mortgage Banks . .	14.00	8.51	9.00
	सहकारी उर्वरक कारखाने			
	(ii) Co-operative Fertiliser Factories . .	13.50	11.00	5.15

विवरण IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
सहकारिता विभाग—(जारी) (*iv*) *Department of Cooperation—(Contd.)*	सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं—(जारी) GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES—(*Contd.*)			
	कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि (iii) Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund . . .	2.00	1.87	1.75
	परिष्करण सहकारी समितियां (iv) Processing Cooperatives .	2.77	2.00	2.15
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes . .	8.30	10.65	12.20
	जोड़—सहकारिता विभाग Total—Deptt. of Cooperation .	40.57	34.03	30.25
	जोड़—कृषि मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE . .	227.45	195.72	206.35
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
	सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economic Services :*			
	इलैक्ट्रानिक्स निर्यात प्रक्रिया क्षेत्र Electronics Export Processing Zone . . .	0.22	0.34	1.72
	उद्योग और खनिजें *Industry and Minerals :*			
	(क) ग्राम और लघु उद्योग (a) Village and Small Industries			
	हथकरघा उद्योग (i) Handloom Industries .	0.30	0.19	0.26
	हस्तशिल्प उद्योग (ii) Handicraft Industries .	0.54	0.30	1.07
	जोड़—ग्राम और लघु उद्योग Total—Village and Small Industries . . .	0.84	0.49	1.33
	(ख) उपभोक्ता उद्योग (b) Consumer Industries . .			
	चाय बोर्ड (i) Tea Board . . .	1.16	1.06	1.48
	भारतीय चाय विपणन निगम (ii) Tea Trading Corporation of India	0.05	0.06	0.08
	काफी बोर्ड (iii) Coffee Board . . .	0.50	0.50	0.57
	रबड़ बोर्ड (iv) Rubber Board . .	0.61	0.61	0.85

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय—जारी MINISTRY OF COMMERCE—(*Contd.*)	उद्योग और खनिज—(जारी) Industry & Minerals—(*Contd.*)			
	इलायची बोर्ड (v) Cardamom Board . .	0.18	0.19	0.25
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes . .	0.49	0.33	0.91
	जोड़—उपभोक्ता उद्योग Total—Consumer Industries .	2.99	2.75	4.14
	(ग) औद्योगिक अनुसंधान और विकास (c) Industrial Research and Development :			
	राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम National Industrial Development Corporation . .	0.04	..	..
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—INDUSTRY AND MINERALS . . .	3.87	3.24	5.47
	जोड़—वाणिज्य मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE . . .	4.09	3.58	7.19
संचार-मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES:			
	(क) उद्योग और खनिजें (a) *Industry and Minerals:*			
	दूर संचार और इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग *Tele-communication and Electronics Industries:*			
	ट्रॉसमिशन फैक्टरी, नैनी (i) Transmission Factory, Naini	0.75	0.50	0.25
	न्यू टेलीफोन इन्स्ट्रूमेंट फैक्टरी (ii) New Telephone Instrument Factory . . .	0.90	0.72	1.15
	न्यू क्रासबार स्विचिंग फैक्टरी (iii) New Cross Bar Switching Factory	0.28	0.28	1.00
	तीसरी ट्रॉसमिशन फैक्टरी (iv) Third Transmission Factory .	..	..	0.10
	इलैक्ट्रानिक्स स्विचिंग फैक्टरी (v) Electronic Switching Factory	..	..	0.24

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
संचार मंत्रालय—जारी MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS—(*Contd.*)	उद्योग और खनिज—(जारी) *Industry and Minerals—(Contd.)*			
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes . .	0.20	0.15	0.12
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज Total—Industry and Minerals .	2.13	1.65	2.86
	(ख) परिवहन और संचार (*b*) *Transport & Communications:*			
	अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं *Other Transport and Communications Services :*			
	समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवाएं (i) Overseas Communications Services	1.87	2.26	3.80
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes . .	0.09	..	..
	जोड़—परिवहन और संचार Total—Transport and Communications	1.96	2.26	3.80
	डाक और तार POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	11.00	29.00	15.36
	जोड़—संचार मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS .	15.09	32.91	22.02
शिक्षा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	शिक्षा *Education :*			
	(क) विशेष शिक्षा (a) Special Education :			
	हिन्दी (i) Hindi	2.99	2.67	1.78
	संस्कृत (ii) Sanskrit . . .	0.46	0.51	0.65

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
शिक्षा विभाग—(जारी) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (*Contd.*)	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं—(जारी) SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES—(*Contd.*)			
	(ख) तकनीकी विश्वविद्यालयों में भिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों को सहायता (b) Assistance to Universities other than Technical Universities : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग University Grants Commission	22.00	22.00	29.29
	(ग) पुस्तक प्रोत्साहन (c) Book Promotion . .	2.10	1.37	0.95
	(घ) छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं (d) Scholarship Schemes .	2.57	2.06	2.21
	(ङ) विशेष कल्याण योजनाएं (e) Special Welfare Schemes .	30.00	24.00	..
	(च) अन्य कार्यक्रम (f) Other Programmes . .	23.10	21.09	20.90
	जोड़—शिक्षा विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION .	83.22	73.70	55.78
समाज कल्याण विभाग DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE :	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण Social Security and Welfare:			
	परिवार और शिशु कल्याण (i) Family and Child Welfare	20.72	18.43	11.98
	नारी कल्याण (ii) Women's Welfare . .	1.23	1.26	3.83
	शिक्षा और अपंगों का कल्याण (iii) Education and Welfare of Handicapped . .	0.31	0.31	1.46
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iv) Other Programmes . .	0.62	0.61	0.46
	जोड़—समाज कल्याण विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE . .	22.88	20.61	17.73

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE	सामान्य सेवाएं GENERAL SERVICES :			
	मुद्रा, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल *Currency, Coinage and Mint :*			
	(क) बैंक नोट प्रेस (a) Bank Note Press . .	4.09	4.34	2.70
	(ख) अन्य कार्यक्रम (b) Other Programmes . .	2.39	1.97	1.75
	जोड़—मुद्रा, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल Total—Currency, Coinage and Mint	6.48	6.31	4.45
	जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं Total—General Services . .	6.48	6.31	4.45
	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण *Social Security and Welfare :*			
	(क) विशेष कल्याण योजनाएं (a) Special Welfare Schemes .	27.00	23.00	..
	(ख) शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए जोरदार योजना (b) Crash Scheme for Educated unemployed . .	100.00	67.73	..
	(ग) रोजगार और प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रम (c) Employment Promotion Programmes . . .	..	..	40.00
	जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं Total—Social and Community Services	127.00	90.73	40.00

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
वित्त मंत्रालय—(जारी) MINISTRY OF FINANCE (*Contd.*)	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
	(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं (a) *General Economic Services :*			
	पांचवीं योजना पर अग्रिम कार्यवाही Advance action on Fifth Plan .	150.00	..	..
	(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं (b) *Agriculture and Allied Services :*			
	कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं Agricultural Financial Institutions :			
	कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम Agricultural Refinance Corporation	30.00	30.00	40.00
	(ग) उद्योग और खनिज (c) *Industry and Minerals :*			
	औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं Industrial Financial Institutions :			
	भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम (i) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	0.27	0.32	0.42
	औद्योगिक वित्त विभाग (ii) Industrial Finance Corporation	0.24	0.36	0.41
	भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (iii) Industrial Development Bank of India . . .	7.50	..	15.00
	जोड़—औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाएं Total—Industrial Financial Institutions . . .	8.01	0.68	15.83

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
वित्त मंत्रालय—(जारी) MINISTRY OF FINANCE—(*Contd.*)	(ग) उद्योग और खनिज—(जारी) (c) *Industry and Minerals—(Contd.)*			
	अन्य उद्योग Other Industries	0.45	0.65	0.43
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज Total—Industry and Minerals .	8.46	1.33	16.26
	जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं Total—ECONOMIC SERVICES .	188.46	31.33	56.26
	जोड़—वित्त मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF FINANCE	321.94	128.37	100.71
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
स्वास्थ्य विभाग (*i*) *Department of Health*	स्वास्थ्य *Health :*			
	बीमारियों की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण (i) Prevention and control of diseases	20.41	20.52	24.39
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes . .	11.59	8.75	7.76
	जोड़—स्वास्थ्य विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH . . .	32.00	29.27	32.15
परिवार नियोजन विभाग (*ii*) *Department of Family Planning*	परिवार नियोजन *Family Planning :*			
	हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड (i) Hindustan Latex Ltd .	0.42	0.10	0.20
	केन्द्रीय योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए राज्य और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों को सहायता (ii) Assistance to States and Union Territories for implementation of Central Schemes	48.35	48.74	48.17
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes . .	6.08	4.85	5.76
	जोड़—परिवार नियोजन विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY PLANNING .	54.85	53.69	54.13

विवरण IV—जारी

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
	उद्योग और खनिज *Industry & Minerals :*			
	(क) मशीनरी और इंजीनियरी उद्योग (a) Machinery and Engineering Industries :			
	भारत पम्पस एण्ड कम्प्रैसर्स लिमिटेड (i) Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. . . .	2.25	2.25	4.15
	हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड (ii) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	3.00	2.80	4.88
	स्कूटर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड (iii) Scooter India Ltd. . .	2.44	2.77	1.16
	रिचर्डसन एण्ड क्रूडास लिमिटेड (iv) Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	0.50	0.75	0.80
	जैसप एण्ड कम्पनी (v) Jessop & Co. . . .	..	..	0.61
	भारी उद्योग निगम (vi) Heavy Engineering Corporation	3.20	2.88	3.60
	भारत हैवी प्लेटस एण्ड वैसल्स लिमिटेड (vii) Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. . . .	0.87	0.55	0.45
	मशीन टूल्स कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड (viii) Machine Tools Corporation of India Ltd. . .	1.37	0.95	0.55
	तुंगभद्र स्टील प्राडक्टस लिमिटेड (ix) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. . . .	0.45	0.20	0.10
	भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड (x) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	3.23	2.00	..
	ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड (xi) Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. .	..	..	0.90
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (xii) Other Programmes . .	1.50	0.94	0.62
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज Total—Industry and Minerals .	18.81	16.09	17.82
	जोड़—भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY	18.81	16.09	17.82

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS	सामान्य सेवाएं GENERAL SERVICES :			
	जनगणना Sensus	0.61	0.55	0.28
	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवायें SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	आवासन—पुलिस आवासन योजना (i) Housing-Police Housing Scheme	..	..	2.00
	अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण (ii) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	12.12	17.71	14.99
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes . .	..	0.02	..
	जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवायें Total—Social and Community Services	12.12	17.73	16.99
	जोड़—गृह मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS	12.73	18.28	17.27
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	आर्थिक सेवायें ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
	उद्योग और खनिज INUDSTRY AND MINERALS :			
	(क) ग्राम और लघु उद्योग (a) *Village and Small Industries*			
	छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग (i) Small Scale Industries .	1.96	1.91	4.12
	खादी उद्योग (ii) Khadi Industries . .	14.00	12.52	14.50
	खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (iii) Khadi and Village Industries Commission .	4.00	3.50	5.50
	ग्रामीण उद्योगों का जोरदार विकास (iv) Intensive Development of Rural Industries . .	2.83	2.60	5.42

विवरण IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय (जारी) MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—(*Contd.*)	उद्योग और खनिज (जारी) INDUSTRY & MINERALS (*Contd.*)			
	राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम (v) National Small Industries Corporation . .	0.10	0.02	2.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes . .	13.73	10.15	2.60
	जोड़—ग्राम और लघु उद्योग TOTAL—Village and Small Industries	36.62	30.70	34.14
	(ख) मशीनरी और इंजीनियरी उद्योग (b) *Machinery and Engineering Industries :*			
	नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स लिमिटेड (i) National Instruments Ltd.	0.20	0.15	0.03
	हिन्दुस्तान केबुल्स लिमिटेड (ii) Hindustan Cables Ltd. .	2.16	3.10	1.78
	इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड (iii) Instrumentation Ltd. . .	0.66	0.66	2.00
	भारत औपथेलमिक ग्लास लिमिटेड (iv) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	0.11	0.05	0.21
	अन्य उद्योग (v) Other Industries . . .	..	..	0.05
	जोड़—मशीनरी और इंजीनियरी उद्योग Total—Machinery and Engg. Industries . . .	3.13	2.96	4.07
	(ग) उपभोक्ता उद्योग (c) *Consumer Industries :*			
	राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (i) National Textile Corporation	5.87	4.86	7.90
	टैनरी एण्ड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया (ii) Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India . .	0.30	0.15	0.25

विवरण IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय—(जारी)	उद्योग और खनिज (जारी) INDUSTRY & MINERALS (*Contd.*)			
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT(*Contd.*)	भारतीय सीमेंट कारपोरेशन (ii) Cement Corporation of India	4.50	3.20	10.00
	हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन (iv) Hindustan Paper Corporation . . .	4.00	4.40	13.25
	चमड़ा विकास निगम (v) Leather Development Corporation . . .	..	..	0.05
	नेपा मिल्स (vi) Nepa Mills . . .	1.50	1.22	1.90
	हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड (vii) Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . .	0.25	..	0.45
	जोड़—उपभोक्ता उद्योग Total—Consumer Industries . .	16.42	13.83	33.80
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (d) *Other Programmes* . .	1.52	1.00	1.82
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—INDUSTRY AND MINERALS . . .	57.69	49.49	73.83
	जोड़—औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT . . .	57.69	49.49	73.83
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	सूचना और प्रचार (i) Information & Publicity .	1.72	1.36	1.90
	प्रसारण (ii) Broadcasting . . .	10.20	9.11	13.65
	जोड़—सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING . . .	11.92	10.47	15.55
	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES			
सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER	जल और विद्युत विकास WATER & POWER DEVELOPMENT :			
	(क) जल विकास (a) *Water Development* . .	11.36	8.63	4.56

विवरण IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय (जारी) MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (*Contd.*)	WATER & POWER DEVELOPMENT (Contd.)			
	सिचाई, नौचालन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं *Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage Flood Control Project :*			
	फरक्का बान्ध परियोजना (i) Farakka Barrage Proiect .	7.00	8.00	7.00
	ब्रह्मपुत्र नदीं से मिट्टी निकालना (ii) Dredging in River Brahmaputra	0.95	0.73	0.51
	ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी से बाढ़ नियंत्रण (iii) Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley . . .	..	..	4.00
	जोड़—सिचाई, नौचालन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं Total—Irrigation, Navigation etc.	7.95	8.73	11.51
	विद्युत विकास *Power Development :*			
	बदरपुर तापीय बिजली परियोजना (i) Badarpur Thermal Power Project . . .	9.05	9.04	7.99
	सलाल पन बिजली परियोजना (ii) Salal Hydro-Electric Project	5.50	4.99	6.99
	लोक्टक पन बिजली परियोजना (iii) Loktak Hydro-Electric Project	6.94	6.89	6.74
	बड़ा सियूल बन बिजली परियोजना (iv) Baira Siul Hydro-Electric Project . . .	8.96	3.96	7.80
	अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाईनें (v) Inter-State Transmission Lines	13.75	9.00	12.00
	ग्रामीण विद्युत् निगम (vi) Rural Electrification Corporation . . .	37.50	26.00	*
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vii) Other Programmes . .	4.45	3.02	3.52
	जोड़—विद्युत विकास Total—Power Development . .	86.15	62.90	45.04
	जोड़—सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय Total—Ministry of Irrigation & Power	105.46	80.26	61.11

1974–75 के बजट में ग्रामीण विद्युत् निगम की सहायता राज्यिय आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के भाग के रूप में गयी है (विवरण V)

*Assistance to R.E.C. in BE 1974-75 has been provided as part of Central assistance for State Plan Schemes (of Statement V).

विवरण IV (जारी

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
श्रम मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF LABOUR	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES			
	आवासन *Housing*			
	डाक मजदूर आवासन Dock Labour Housing . .	014.	0.13	0.20
	श्रम और रोजगार *Labour and Employment* :			
	अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmmes . . .	2.07	1.67	1.61
	जोड़—श्रम मंत्रालय Total—MINISTRY OF LABOUR	2.21	1.80	1.81
	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES			
पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS	उद्योग और खनिज *Industry & Minerals*			
पैट्रोलियम (*i*) *Department of Petroleum*	पैट्रोलियम Petroleum			
	इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. .	..	..	5.00
	जोड़—पैट्रोलियम विभाग Total—DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM . . .	..	..	5.00
रासायन (*ii*) *Department of Chemicals*	उद्योग और खनिज *Industry & Minerals*			
	(क) रासायनिक (a) Chemicals			
	इंडियन पैट्रो कैमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (i) Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. . .	37.13	25.15	35.00
	हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड (ii) Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. . . .	0.60	0.54	..
	हिन्दुस्तान इंसेक्टीसाइड्स विमिटेड (iii) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	..	..	1.50
	जोड़—रासायनिक Total—Chemicals . . .	36.73	25.69	36.50

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (जारी) MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (*Contd.*)	उद्योग और खनिज (जारी) *Industry & Minerals* (*Contd.*)			
रसायन विभाग (जारी) (*ii*) *Department of Chemicals* (*Contd.*)	(ख) उर्वरक (b) Fertilizers . . .			
	फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड (i) Ferilizer Corporation of India Ltd. . . .	73.40	100.00	134.00
	फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड कैमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लिमिटेड (ii) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. .	20.17	13.90	17.36
	पाइराट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड (iii) Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. . .	0.50	0.34	0.96
	पांचवी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में नयी उर्वरक परियोजनाएं (iv) New Fertilizer Projects in the Fifth Five Year Plan .	..	2.00	11.00
	जोड़—उर्वरक Total—Fertilizers . . .	94.07	116.24	163.32
	(ग) औषध और मैषज (c) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals			
	इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मेस्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड (i) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. . .	2.00	1.55	1.67
	हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड (ii) Hindustan Anti-biotics Ltd.	..	..	1.00
	जोड़—औषध और मैषज Total—Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2.00	1.55	2.67
	(ग) अन्य व्यय (b) Other Programmes . .	0.20	0.10	0.01
	जोड़—रसायन विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS . . .	134.00	143.58	202.50

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV (*Contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
योजना मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PLANNING	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES			
	सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं *General Economics Services :*			
	राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन (i) National Sample Survey Organisation . . .	0.66	0.65	1.76
	आयोजना तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करना (ii) Strengthening of Planning Machinery . . .	..	..	0.50
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes . .	0.59	0.54	1.69
	जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं Total—Economic Services . .	1.25	1.19	3.95
	जोड़—योजना मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF PLANNING	1.25	1.19	3.95
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT	उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :*			
	हवाई जहाज और समुद्री जहाज निर्माण उद्योग—समद्री जहाज निर्माण Air-craft and Ship building Industries-Ship-building :			
	हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड (i) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. .	1.80	2.30	3.25
	कोचीन शिपयौंड लिकिटेड (ii) Cochin Shipyard Ltd. .	8.00	8.00	20.00
	नये शिपयार्ड (iii) New Shipyard . .	..	..	0.30
	मजगांव गोदी (iv) Mazagaon Dock . .	0.20	0.13	0.20
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes . .	0.23	0.11	0.95
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज Total—Industry and Minerals .	10.23	10.54	24.70
	परिवहन और संचार *Transport and Communications :*			
	(क) सड़कें और पुल (a) Roads and Bridges :			
	सीमान्त सड़कें (i) Border Roads . . .	5.00	4.32	5.50
	राष्ट्रीय राजपथ (ii) National Highways . .	67.70	62.43	48.00

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (जारी) MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (*Contd.*)	परिवहन और संचार (जारी) *Transport and Communications* (*Contd.*)			
	राष्ट्रीय महत्व की विशेष सड़कों और पुलों सम्बन्धी निर्माण काय (iii) Special Road and Bridge Works of National Importance . . .	..	..	4.00
	अन्य व्यय (iv) Other Programmes . .	8.20	5.29	2.50
	जोड़—सड़कें और पुल Total—Roads & Bridges . .	80.90	72.04	60.00
	(ख) सड़क परिवहन (b) Road Transport :			
	दिल्ली परिवहन निगम (i) Delhi Transport Corporation	1.98	5.85	10.33
	कलकत्ता राज्य परिवहन निगम (ii) Calcutta State Transport Corporation . .	..	1.00	..
	सैन्ट्रल रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (iii) Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd. . .	0.02	..	..
	जोड़—सड़क परिवहन Total—Road Transport . .	2.00	6.85	10.33
	(ग) जल परिवहन (c) Water Transport :			
	केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड (i) Central Inland Water Transport Coporation Ltd.	0.96	0.67	1.84
	अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन विकास (ii) Development of inland water transport . .	1.04	0.74	1.38
	जोड़—जल परिवहन Total—Water Transport . .	2.00	1.41	3.22
	(घ) बन्दरगाह और नौचालन (d) Ports and Pilotage :			
	छोटी बन्दरगाहों का विकास (i) Development of Minor Ports	1.75	3.44	11.30
	मंगलौर बन्दरगाह (ii) Mangalore Port . . .	4.25	3.83	7.00
	तुत्तीकोरियन बन्दरगाह (iii) Tuticorin Port . . .	3.25	3.12	4.00

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (जारी) MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (*Contd.*)	परिवहन और संचार (जारी) *Transport and Communications (Contd.)*			
	सलाया तटवर्ती टर्मिनल (iv) Salaya offshore Terminal .	..	..	1.00
	पत्तन न्यसि (v) Port Trusts . . .	36.10	43.74	52.57
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes . .	0.65	0.65	1.94
	जोड़—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन Total—Ports & Pilotage . .	46.00	54.78	77.81
	(ङ) प्रकाश स्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत (e) Lighthouses and Light-ships :			
	प्रकाश स्तम्भों का निर्माण और विकास Construction and development of Lighthouses . . .	2.00	1.58	1.82
	(च) नौवहन (f) Shipping :			
	नौवहन विकास निधि समिति (i) Shipping Development Fund Committee .	64.64	64.19	74.77
	मुगल लाइन्स (ii) Mogul Lines . .	..	..	0.18
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes . .	0.14	0.04	0.11
	जोड़—नौवहन Total—Shipping	64.78	64.23	75.06
	जोड़—परिवहन और संचार TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS . .	197.68	200.89	228.24
	जोड़—नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT .	207.91	211.43	252.94

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	2	3	4	5
इस्पात विभाग DEPARTMENT OF STEEL	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
	उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :*			
	लोहा और इस्पात Iron and Steel :			
	स्टील आथारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० (i) Steel Authority of India Ltd.	171.13	139.32	156.50
	नये इस्पात संयंत्र (ii) New Steel Plants . . .	2.00	1.65	4.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes . .	5.70	2.46	1.95
	जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं Total—Economic Services . .	178.83	143.43	162.45
	जोड़—इस्पात विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF STEEL .	178.83	143.43	1.62.45
खान विभाग DEPARTMENT OF MINES	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
	उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :*			
	खान और खनिज Mines and Minerals :			
	(क) भारतीय भूगर्भ सर्वेक्षण (a) Geological Survey of India .	5.41	4.41	4.96
	(ख) कोयला और लिग्नाईट (b) Coal and Lignite : . .			
	कोल माइंस अथारिटी लि० (i) Coal Mines Authority Ltd.	..	8.00	80.70
	राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम (ii) National Coal Development Corporation .	19.03	25.03	..
	कम तापमान पर कार्बनीकरण संयंत्र (iii) Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant . .	..	..	1.00
	विस्फोटक संबंधी संयंत्र (iv) Explosives Plant . .	..	..	1.00

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
खान विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF MINES—(*Contd.*)	उद्योग और खनिज (जारी) *Industry and Minerals* (*contd.*)			
	(ख) कोयला और लिग्नाईट (जारी) (b) Coal & Lignite (*Contd.*)			
	सिंगरेनी कोयलरीज कंपनी लि० (v) Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	..	..	3.30
	नेवेली लिग्नाईट कारपोरेशन लि० (vi) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. . . .	5.00	4.37	11.35
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vii) Other Programmes .	0.05	0.09	0.09
	जोड़—कोयला और लिग्नाईट Total—Coal and Lignite . .	24.08	37.49	97.44
	(ग) तांबा, अल्यूमिनियम और जस्ता (c) Copper, Aluminium & Zinc :			
	हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि० (i) Hindustan Copper Ltd.	20.00	20.25	14.39
	भारत अल्यूमिनियम कंपनी लि० (ii) Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. . . .	27.04	28.04	55.50
	हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० (iii) Hindustan Zinc Ltd. .	9.06	5.60	4.25
	जोड़—तांबा अल्यूमिनियम और जस्ता Total—Copper, Aluminium & Zinc	56.10	53.89	74.14
	(घ) खनिजों की खोज और विकास (d) Mineral Exploration and Development :			
	मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन लि० (i) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. . .	3.00	2.90	4.25
	अन्य व्यय (ii) Other Programmes .	0.05	0.05	..
	जोड़—खनिजों की खोज और विकास Total—Mineral Exploration & Development . . .	3.05	2.95	4.25

विवरण IV—(जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	उद्योग और खनिज (जारी) *Industry and Minerals* (*Contd.*)			
खान विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF MINES—(*Contd.*)	(ङ) अन्य खनन और धातु उद्योग (e) Other Mining and Metallurgical Industries :			
	भारत गोल्ड माइंस लि० (i) Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. . . .	0.60	0.60	1.25
	सुकिन्दा निकल परियोजना (ii) Sukinda Nickel Project	..	..	1.00
	जोड़—अन्य खनन और धातु उद्योग Total—Other Mining & Metallurgical Industries . . .	0.06	0.60	2.25
	(च) अन्य व्यय (f) Other Programmes . .	1.41	0.74	0.43
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज TOTAL—INDUSTRY & MINERALS	90.65	100.08	183.47
	जोड़—खान विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF MINES	90.65	100.08	183.47
पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION :	सामान्य सेवाएं GENERAL SERVICES :			
पूर्ति विभाग (*i*) *Department of Supply*	पूर्ति और निपटान *Supplies and Disposals* : अन्य कार्यक्रम Other Programmes . . .	0.04	0.05	0.25
पुनर्वास विभाग (*ii*) *Department of Rehabilitation*	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	समाज सुरक्षा और कलयाण *Social Security and Welfare* : विस्थापितों को राहत और उनका पुनर्वास Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons :			
	भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को राहत और उनका पुनर्वास (i) Relief and Rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pakistan conflict .	..	..	1.50
	भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के स्थापित व्यक्ति (ii) Displaced persons of former East Pakistan .	3.48	2.80	2.71
	लंका से लौटे व्यक्ति (iii) Repatriates from Sri Lanka . . .	2.16	1.63	2.95

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
पुनर्वास विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION (*Contd.*)	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं (जारी) SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES—(*Contd.*)			
	दंडकारण्य विकास योजनाएं (iv) Dandakaranya Development Schemes . .	5.17	4.64	5.24
	विशेष क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम-अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह (v) Special Areas Development Programme—Andamans & Nicobar Islands	1.60	1.52	1.00
	पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम (vi) Rehabilitation Industries Corporation . .	0.32	0.48	..
	विस्थापित सहकारी वित्त और विकास बैंक (vii) Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank . . .	0.20	0.10	0.05
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (viii) Other Programmes .	1.68	1.23	1.00
	जोड़—सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण Total—Social Security and Welfare	14.61	12.40	14.45
	जोड़—पुनर्वास मंत्रालय TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION . .	14.61	12.40	14.45
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	(क) वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान (a) *Scientific Services and Research* : Meteorology			
	ऋतु विज्ञान (i) India Meteorological Department . . .	2.45	2.24	2.60
	अन्य ऋतुविज्ञान कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes .	..	0.29	0.11
	जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	2.45	2.53	2.71

विवरण IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (जारी) MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION—(*Contd.*)	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
	परिवहन और संचार *Transport & Communications :*			
	नागर विमानन (a) Civil Aviation :			
	हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लि० (i) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	0.96	0.41	1.00
	इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० (ii) International Airports Authority of India Ltd.	5.28	0.88	2.75
	एयर इंडिया (iii) Air India . .	5.00	5.00	5.00
	इंडियन एयरलाइंस कारपोरेशन (iv) Indian Airlines Corporation . . .	2.00	3.50	..
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes .	5.07	4.81	9.56
	जोड़—नागर विमानन Total—Civil Aviation . .	18.31	14.60	18.31
	(ख) पर्यटन (b) Tourism :			
	भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम (i) India Tourism Development Corporation .	3.00	3.00	2.80
	होटल विकास ऋण योजना (ii) Hotel Development Loan Scheme . . .	2.00	1.35	2.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes .	2.00	2.30	2.49
	जोड़—पर्यटन Total—Tourism . . .	7.00	6.65	7.29
	जोड़—परिवहन और संचार TOTAL—TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS .	25.31	21.25	25.60
	जोड़—पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION . . .	27.76	23.78	28.31

विवरण IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING	सामान्य सेवायें GENERAL SERVICES :			
	लेखन-सामग्री और छपाई (i) Stationery and Printing .	1.09	1.16	0.46
	लोक निर्माण कार्य (ii) Public Works . .	1.23	1.69	2.43
	जोड़—सामान्य सेवायें TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	2.32	2.85	2.89
	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवायें SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	(क) आवासन (a) *Housing :*			
	सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें (i) Government Residential Buildings . . .	4.45	4.12	3.90
	बागान कर्मचारियों के लिये राज सहायता प्राप्त आवासन योजना (ii) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers	0.64	0.58	0.80
	विशेष कल्याण योजनायें (iii) Special Welfare Schemes	20.00	13.50	..
	हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्टरी (iv) Hindustan Housing Factory	0.01	0.01	0.18
	आवासन और नगर विकास निगम (v) Housing and Urban Development Corporation .	0.50	..	1.00
	प्राकृतिक इमारती सामग्री विकास निगम (vi) National Building Material Development Corporation . . .	..	..	0.50
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vii) Other Programmes .	0.24	0.11	0.16
	जोड़—आवासन TOTAL—HOUSING . .	25.84	18.32	6.54

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय (जारी) MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING (*Contd.*)	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं (जारी) SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES—(*Contd.*)			
	(ख) नगर विकास (b) *Urban Development* :			
	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र का विकास (i) Development of National Capital Region . .	..	..	1.50
	राष्ट्रीय महत्व के क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत नगर विकास (ii) Integrated Urban Development in Areas of National Importance .	..	..	23.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes .	0.19	0.15	0.12
	जोड़—नगर विकास Total—Urban Development .	0.19	0.15	24.62
	(ग) मल-निकासी और जलपूर्ति (c) *Sewerage and Water Supply* :			
	विशेष कल्याण योजनायें (i) Special Welfare Schemes	15.44	15.35	0.38
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes .	1.03	0.92	0.35
	जोड़—मल निकासी और जल पूर्ति Total—Sewerage and Water Supply	16.47	16.27	0.73
	जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवायें TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES .	42.50	34.74	31.89
	जोड़—निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय TOTAL—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING . . .	44.82	37.59	34.78
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	(क) वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान (a) *Scientific services and Research* :			
	भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र (i) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre . . .	3.62	3.82	6.52

विवरण IV (जारी)
STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (*contd.*)	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं (जारी) SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES—(*contd.*)			
	रिएक्टर अनुसंधान केन्द्र (ii) Reactor Research Centre	3.14	4.02	10.80
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes .	4.13	5.61	8.55
	जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES . .	10.89	13.45	25.87
	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
	(क) उद्योग और खनिज (a) *Industry & Minerals :*			
	परमाणु ऊर्जा विकास Atomic Energy Development :			
	भारी पानी संयंत्र (i) Heavy Water Plants .	11.08	22.89	26.52
	नाभिकीय ईंधन कम्पलैक्स (ii) Nuclear Fuel Complex .	0.80	1.50	2.99
	इलैक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया (iii) Electronics Corporation of India . . .	2.15	2.75	2.40
	यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया (iv) Uranium Corporation of India	0.15	0.02	0.20
	इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड (v) Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	0.36	0.40	0.41
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (vi) Other Programmes .	0.99	2.13	1.49
	जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज Total—Industry & Minerals	15.53	29.69	34.01

विवरण IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग—(जारी) DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY—(*Contd.*)	आर्थिक सेवाएं—(जारी) ECONOMIC SERVICES—(*Contd.*)			
	(ख) विद्युत विकास (b) *Power Development :*			
	तारापुर परमाणु—बिजलीघर (i) Tarapur Atomic Power Station . . .	0.71	0.63	0.92
	राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर (ii) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station . . .	5.84	8.93	6.29
	मद्रास परमाणु बिजली घर (iii) Madras Atomic Power Station . . .	22.20	17.90	24.88
	नारोरा परमाणु बिजली घर (iv) Narora Atomic Power Station . . .	0.01	0.15	1.00
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes .	1.18	1.45	2.58
	जोड़—विद्युत विकास Total—Power Development .	29.94	29.06	35.67
	जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं TOTAL—ECONOMIC SERVICES	45.47	58.75	69.68
	जोड़—परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY . .	56.36	72.20	95.55
संस्कृति विभाग DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	(क) कला और संस्कृति (a) *Art and culture :*			
	पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (i) Archaeological Survey .	0.32	0.25	1.15
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes .	1.93	1.57	3.01

विवरण—IV (जारी)

STATEMENT IV— (*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
संस्कृति विभाग (जारी) DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (*contd.*)	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं (जारी) SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES—(*Contd.*)			
	(ख) वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान (b) *Scientific Services and Research*			
	मानव विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (i) Anthropological Survey	0.17	0.15	0.13
	जोड़—संस्कृति विभाग Total—Department of Culture .	2.42	1.97	4.29
इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOC AL & COMMUNITY SERVICES			
	वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research :*			
	अनुसंधान और विकास Research and Development .	..	..	4.54
	आर्थिक सेवाएं ECONOMIC SERVICES :			
	उद्योग और खनिज *Industry and Minerals :*			
	दूर संचार और इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग Telecommunication & Electronics Industries :			
	संगणक अनुरक्षण निगम (i) Computer Maintenance Corporation . .	..	..	0.15
	इलैक्ट्रानिक्स व्यापार और औद्योगिकी विकास निगम (ii) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation .	..	..	0.15
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (iii) Other Programmes .	..	..	2.10
	जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं TOTAL—ECONOMIC SERVICES	..	..	2.40
	जोड़—इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS . . .	..	..	6.94*

*7.01 लाख रुपयों के कुल वास्तविक
और 7 लाख रुपये वसूलियां

*Net of Gross Rs. 7,01 lakhs
and recoveries Rs. 7 lakhs.

विवरण IV—(जारी)

STATEMENT IV—(*contd.*)

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(In crores of Rupees)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research*			
	वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता (i) Assistance for Scientific Research to CSIR .	7.50	8.91	11.79
	राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम (ii) National Research Development Corporation .	0.20	..	0.50
	इलैक्ट्रानिक्स संघटक निगम (iii) Electronics Components Corporation . .	..	..	0.75
	भारतीय सर्वेक्षण (iv) Survey of India . .	3.18	1.85	2.42
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (v) Other Programmes .	0.96	1.23	3.15
	जोड़—वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिकी विभाग TOTAL—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	11.84	11.99	18.61
अन्तिरक्ष विभाग DEPARTMENT OF SPACE	सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं : SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :			
	वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान *Scientific Services and Research :*			
	अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान (i) Space Research . .	10.89	15.09	15.99
	अन्य कार्यक्रम (ii) Other Programmes .	0.11	0.24	..
	जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES . .	11.00	15.33	15.99
	जोड़—अन्तरिक्ष विभाग TOTAL—DEPTT. OF SPACE .	11.00	15.33	15.99
RAILWAYS		172.00	166.80	341.94
	कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL . . .	1,923.83	1,656.06	2,054.87

विवरण V

STATEMENT V

राज्य संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजनाओं पर परिव्यय सम्बन्धी सहायता के लिये 1974-75 के बजट में सम्मिलित व्यवस्था

Provision included in the Central Government's Budget for 1974-75 for assistance towards outlay on State and Union Territory Plans

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of rupees)

क. राज्यीय आयोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सहायता :—

A. Assistance towards State Plans

मांग संख्या (i) Demand No. 37	(इकट्ठे ऋणों और अनुदानों के लिए) (for block loans and grants)	775,15
मांग संख्या (ii) Demand No. 50	(अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों आदि के कल्याण के लिए सांविधिक अनुदान) (Statutory grants for welfare of Scheduled Tribes, etc.)	15,00
मांग संख्या (iii) Demand No. 65	ग्रामीण विद्युतन निगम के लिए (for Rural Electrification Corporation)	40,00
	जोड़—क TOTAL—A.	830,15

संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की योजनाएं

B.—Union Territory Plans—

ख. संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मण्डलों वाले) की आयोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सहायता :

B.1—Assistance towards Plans of Union Territories (with legislature) :

मांग संख्या

Demand No. 50

(क) गोआ दमन और दीव (a) Goa, Daman & Diu	11,50
(ख) पांडिचेरी (b) Pondicherry	4,00
(ग) मिजोरम (c) Mizoram	6,90
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B.1	22,40

ग. अन्य संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था

B.2—Provision for Plans of other Union Territories

(ब्यौरा विवरण 6 में)
(Details in Statement VI)

दिल्ली (मांग संख्या 51) (i) Delhi (Demand No. 51)	41,00
चण्डीगढ़ (मांग संख्या 52) (ii) Chandigarh (Demand No. 52)	3,05

विवरण V—(जारी)

STATEMENT V—(*contd.*)

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakh of rupees)

अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह (मांग संख्या 53)	
(iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Demand No. 53)	5,20
अरुणाचल प्रदेश (मांग संख्या 54)	
(iv) Arunachal Pradesh (Demand No. 54)	7,25
दादरा और नागर हवेली (मांग संख्या 55)	
(v) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Demand No. 55)	90
लक्षद्वीप (मांग संख्या 56)	
(vi) Lakshadweep (Demand No. 56)	75
जोड़-ख-2	
TOTAL—B.2	58,15
जोड़—संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	
TOTAL—Union Territory Plans	80,55
कुल जोड़	
GRAND TOTAL	910,70

विवरण VI

STATEMENT VI

संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों (बिना विधान मण्डल वाले) के आयोजनागत परिव्यय के लिये 1974-75 के केन्द्रीय बजट में शामिल की गयी व्यवस्था ।

Provision included in the Central Budget for 1974-75 for Plan Outlay of Union Territories (without Legislature)

(लाख रुपयों में)

(In lakhs of rupees)

क्षेत्र Sectors	मांग संख्या 51 दिल्ली Delhi Demand No. 51	मांग संख्या 52 चण्डीगढ़ Chandigarh Demand No. 52	मांग संख्या 53 अण्डमान और निकोबार Andaman and Nicobar Demand No. 53	मांग संख्या 54 अरुणाचल प्रदेश Arunachal Pradesh Demand No. 54	मांग संख्या 55 दादर और नागर हवेली Dadra & Nagar Haveli Demand No. 55	मांग संख्या 56 लक्षद्वीप Lakshadweep Demand No. 56	जोड़ Total
सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं 1. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES	24,61	2,12	83	1,91	16	33	29,96
(क) शिक्षा (a) Education	7,00	48	39	1,00	6	12	9,05
(ख) स्वास्थ्य (b) Health	3,25	14	6	35	2	4	3,86
(ग) जल पूर्ति (c) Water Supply	7,44	@	8	27	4	5	7,88
(घ) आवासन और नगर विकास (d) Housing and Urban Development	5,50	1,44*	7	10	2	7	7,20
(ङ) अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं (e) Other Social and Community Services	1,42	6	23	19	2	5	1,97
आर्थिक सेवाएं 2. ECONOMIC SERVICES	20,39	93	4,37	5,34	74	42	32,19
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं (a) General Economic Services	4	@	@	2	@	@	6
(ख) कृषि और सजलंद्ध सेवाएं (b) Agriculture and Allied Services	1,28	15	1,36	1,90	28	26	5,23
(ग) उद्योग और खनिज (c) Industry and Minerals	1,41	18	4	14	1	2	1,80
(घ) जल और बिजली विकास (d) Water and Power Development	13,00	45	35	50	34	8	14,72
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार (e) Transport and Communications	4,66	15	2,62	2,78	11	6	10,38
घटाइये—जुटाये जाने वाले आन्तरिक और अतिरिक स्रोत *Less—Internal and additional resources to be raised*	—4,00	..	..	..	..	..	(—)4,00
जोड़ TOTAL	41,00	3,05	5,20	7,25	90	75	58,15

सकल परिव्यय के 3,44 लाख रुपये वसूलियों की 200 लाख रुपये रकम घटाने के बाद शुद्ध रकम

*Net of Gross outlay Rs. 3,44 lakhs and Recoveries Rs. 2,00 lakhs.

1 लाख से कम

@Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

टिप्पणी

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 की धारा (2) में यह अपेक्षित है कि वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (बजट) में सम्मिलित भारत की समेकित निधि में से किये जाने वाले व्यय के वे अनुमान, जो इस निधि पर "प्रभारित" नहीं होते, अनुदानों की मांगों की रूप में लोक-सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किये जाएंगे। ऐसे मामले में, जिनमें किसी मंत्रालय/विभाग के अधीन कई अलग-अलग सेवाएं हों, प्रत्येक मुख्य सेवा के संबंध में अनुदानों की एक अलग मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है, प्रत्येक मांग में प्रायः एक सेवा विशेष के लिए आवश्यक कुल धनराशि की व्यवस्था शामिल होती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व खाते का व्यक, पुंजी खाते का व्यय, और उस सेवा के लिए दिये जाने वाले ऋण शामिल होते है। यद्यपि भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय के अनुमानों के लिए संसद् की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता, लेकिन संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 की धारा (1) के अनुसार ऐसे व्यय के बारे में संसद् के दोनों में से किसी भी सदन में बसह की जा सकती है। अतः अनुदान की किसी मांग में, उस सेवा के संबंध में, जिसके लिए मांग की गयी हो, भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभावित" व्यय के होने की स्थिति में उस व्यय को मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाया जाता है जब किसी सेवा का समस्त व्यय भारत की समेकित निधि पर प्रभारित हों जैसे ब्याज और ऋण प्रभार तो उस निधि में मांग से भिन्न एक अलग विनियोग प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, यद्यपि उसके लिए कोई स्वीकृति नहीं मांगी जाती।

2. संसद् में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ जो अनुदानों की मांगें और विनियोग प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं वे प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के लिए अलग-अलग होते हैं। लेकिन इस सारांश में 1974-76 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों धी पूरी सूची दी गयी है जिसमें राजस्व खाते और ऋणों सहित पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत "स्वीकृत" और "प्रभारित" के अधीन प्रत्येक मांग और विनियोग के सामने की गयी व्यवस्था की कुल राशि दिखायी गयी है।

3. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के लिए अलग-अलग खण्डों में जो अनुदानों की मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, उनमें प्रत्येक के पहले भाग में, सब से ऊपर "स्वीकृत" और "प्रभारित" व्यय का जोड़ और राजस्व खाते, पूंजी खाते (ऋणों सहित) के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था और मांग का कुल जोड़ दिया जाता है। इसके बाद मांग के दूसरे भाग में विभिन्न खातों शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत और मुख्य कार्यक्रमों और प्रत्येक योजना/कार्य/संगठन के अनुसार व्यय का विस्तृत ब्यौरा दिया जाता है जिसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये या उससे अधिक राशि की व्यवस्था की गयी हो। प्रत्येक मामले में "आयोजनागत" और "आयोजना-भिन्न" व्यय को अलग-अलग दिखाया जाता है। किसी मंत्रालय/विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगों के खण्ड में संक्षेप में अनुदानों की मांगों पर टिप्पणियां, मंत्रालय/उस विभाग के उद्देश्य दिये जाते हैं और जहां के ही संभव हो, बड़े बड़े कार्यक्रमों के संबंध में लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां भी दी जाती हैं। इन टिप्पणियों में, संक्षेप में समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के बजट अनुमानों तथा संशोधित अनुमानों

NOTE

Clause (2) of Article 113 of the Constitution requires that so much of the estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India included in the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) as are not 'charged' on the Fund shall be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for the vote of the Lok Sabha. Where a Ministry/Department is in charge of a number of distinct Services, a separate Demand for Grant for each of the major services is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a Service, that is to say expenditure on Revenue Account, as well as expenditure on Capital Account, including loans, for that Service. Although the estimates of expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India are not required to be voted by Parliament, Clause (1) of article 113 of the Constitution permits discussion thereon in either House of Parliament. Accordingly, a Demand for Grant also shows, distinctly in italics, the provision for expenditure, if any, 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India in relation to the Service represented by the Demand. Where the provision for a Service is entirely for expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India, for example, Interest and Debt Charges, a separate Appropriation, as distinct from a Demand, is presented, although no vote is sought thereon.

2. The Demands for Grants and the Appropriations presented to Parliament along with the Annual Financial Statement are in separate volumes for each Ministry/Department. This Summary, however, gives at one place a complete List of the Demands for Grants and Appropriations for 1974-75, showing against each the total amount of the provision, separately under Revenue Account and Capital Account (including loans) as well as 'voted' and 'charged'.

3. The Demands for Grants, in separate volumes for each Ministry/Department, presented along with the Annual Financial Statement give, in Part I at the top of each, the total of the 'voted' and 'charged' expenditure as also the total provision on Revenue Account, Capital Account (including loans) and the grand total of the Demand. This is followed by Part II of the Demand giving the break-up of the estimates of expenditure under different heads of account and by major programmes as well as by each scheme/activity/organisation, the provision for which is Rs. 10 lakhs or above. The provision for 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' expenditure is also given separately in each case. The volume containing the Demands for Grants of a Ministry/Department also incorporates Notes on Demands which give, in brief, the the objectives of the Ministry/Department and wherever possible, targets

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के बीच के और इस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों तथा बजट वर्ष के अनुमानों के बीच होने वाली घटती बढ़ती के कारणों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। अनुमानित वसूलियों को, जिन्हें प्राप्तियों के विपरीत, खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है, अनुदान की सम्बद्ध मांग के नीचे पांच टिप्पणियों में दिखाया जाता है। क्योंकि अनुदान की मांग सकल 'व्यय के लिए होती है।' इसके अलावा वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ प्रस्तुत किसी मंत्रालय/विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगों के प्रत्येक खण्ड में एक विवरण दिया गया है जिसमें 'नयी सेवा'/'सेवा के नये साधन' की सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली मदों का ब्यौरा दिया जाता है।

4. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ प्रस्तुत की गयी अनुदानों की मांगों के बाद प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के लिए अलग-अलग खण्डों में अनुदानों की मांगें पेश की जाती हैं जो मांगों पर बहस शुरू होने से कुछ समय पहले लोक-सभा के पटल पर रखी जाती है। इन खण्डों में हमें मांग का तीसरा और चौथा भाग दिया जाता है। तीसरे भाग में किसी कार्यक्रम, कार्य, योजना या संगठन के अन्तर्गत अनुमानित व्यय का और आगे विस्तार से ब्यौरा दिया जाता है और इस प्रकार चौथे भाग में उन अनुमानित वसूलियों का ब्यौरा दिया जाता है जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से हटा दिया जाता है। अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगों में इन खण्डों में "महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं और योजनाओं पर टिप्पणियां" दी जाती हैं जिनमें कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के क्षेत्र और उद्देश्यों की व्यवस्था के अलावा, उनकी अनुमानित लागत, उनके पूरा होने की निर्धारित तारीखें, अब तक की प्रगति और उन प्रयोजनों का ब्यौरा दिया जाता है जिनके लिए व्यवस्था हो गई हो। अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगों के साथ 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक राशि के खर्च वाली महत्वपूर्ण आयोजना-भिन्न मदों की सूची और गैर-सरकारी निकायों को कुछ सीमाओं से अधिक राशियों के दिये जाने वाले सहायक अनुदानों के लिए की गयी व्यवस्थाओं का विवरण भी दिया जाता है।

and achievements in regard to major programmes. The Notes also briefly explain the reasons for the variations between the Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates of the outgoing year and between the Revised Estimates for the outgoing year and the estimates for the Budget year. The estimated recoveries which, under the prescribed accounting procedures, are adjusted in the accounts in reduction of expenditure, and not as receipts, are also rxhibited below the relevant Demand for Grant which, however, is for the gross expenditure. Besides, a Statement showing the details of the items of expenditure attracting the limitations of 'New Service'/'New Instrument of Service' is appended to each volume containing the Demands for Grants of a Ministry/Department, presented with the Annual Financial Statement.

4. The Demands for Grants presented along with the Annual Financial Statement are followed by Detailed Demands for Grants which, also in separate volumes for each Ministry/Department, are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha sometime before the discussion on the Demands commences. These volumes contain Part III and Part IV of a Demand giving, respectively, the further details of the nature of the estimated expenditure under a programme, activity, scheme or organisation and, similarly, the details of the estimated recoveries adjustable, in the accounts in reduction of expenditure. These volumes of the Details of the Demands for Grants also include "Notes on important projects and schemes" which, besides explaining the scope and objectives of the programmes and schemes, also give their estimated cost, the target dates for completion, the progress achieved so far and the purposes for which the related provisions have been asked for. A List of important non-Plan items, involving estimated expenditure exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs, as well as a Statement showing the provisions made for payment of grants-in-aid, exceeding certain limits, to non-Government bodies are also added to the Detailed Demands for Grants.

अनुदानों की मांगों
का
सारांश
SUMMARY
OF
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amounts in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74		मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demands	Service, Administration Area to which Demand relates.	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital						राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
					कृषि मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
1,51,26	..	1,54,03	..	1.	कृषि विभाग	स्वीकृत	1.	Department of Agriculture .	Voted 1,63,22	..	1,63,22
9,53	..	7,87	..	2.	कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	स्वीकृत	2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education .	Voted 7,80	..	7,80
85,00,43	286,68,52	80,99,21	283,60,86	3.	कृषि	स्वीकृत	3.	Agriculture .	Voted 78,27,91	367,92,50	446,20,41
..	*62,02,10*	..	*62,27,14*			प्रभारित			*Charged* ..	*60,02,40*	*60,02,40*
85,00,43	348,70,62	80;99,21	345,88,00			जोड़			TOTAL 78,27,91	427,94,90	506,22,81
3,22,01	84,30	2,97,47	24,63	4.	मछली पालन	स्वीकृत	4.	Fisheries . .	Voted 7,41,56	1,27,80	8,69,36
..	*2,00*	..	..			प्रभारित			*Charged* ..	*25,00*	*25,00*
3,22,01	86,30	2,97,47	24,63			जोड़			TOTAL 7,41,56	1,52,80	8,94,36

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में की गयी है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or of Area to which Demand relates.		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 पूंजी Capital	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 जोड़ Total
				5.	पशुपालन और डेरी विकास	5.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . .	Voted	31,69,33	2,88,40	34,57,73
17,04,09	84,40	17,20,17	93,80		स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*1,00*	*39,50*	*40,50*
1,00	*15,50*	*30*	*15,50*		प्रभारित						
17,05,99	99,90	17,20,47	1,09,30		जोड़			TOTAL	31,70,33	3,27,90	34,98,23
5,81,31	5,00	4,85,22	1,90,00	6.	वन स्वीकृत	6.	Forest . . .	Voted	8,98,80	55,00	9,53,80
..	*1,95,00*	..	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*2,15,00*	*2,15,00*
5,81,31	2,00,00	4,85,22	1,90,00		जोड़			TOTAL	8,98,80	2,70,00	11,68,80
				7.	भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को अदायगियां स्वीकृत	7.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research .	Voted	34,94,16	..	34,94,16
34,15,13	..	27,25,36	..	8.	खाद्य विभाग स्वीकृत	8.	Department of Food	Voted	120,12,99	13,19,80	133,32,79
161,36,74	8,71,13	289,96,94	4,35,57		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*37,35*	*37,35*
..	*81,74*	..	*71,40*								
161,36,74	9,52,87	289,96,94	5,06,97		जोड़			TOTAL	120,12,99	13,57,15	133,70,14
				9.	सामुदायिक विकास विभाग स्वीकृत	9.	Department of Community Development . . .	Voted	29,58,19	..	29,58,19
56,29,43	..	50,88,83	..	19.	सहकारिता विभाग स्वीकृत	10.	Department of Co-operation . .	Voted	6,64,41	21,11,24	27,75,65
3,34,80	36,60,56	6,44,92	26,82,59		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*2,75,00*	*2,75,00*
..	*84,00*	..	*99,10*								
3,34,80	37,44,56	6,44,92	27,81,69		जोड़			TOTAL	6,64,41	23,86,24	30,50,65

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश 1974-75

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	मांग सं०	सेवा, प्रशासन या या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates.		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 पूंजी Capital	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 जोड़ Total
					वाणिज्य मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF COMMERCE				
1,08,22	..	1,05,42	..	11.	वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	11.	Ministry of Commerce . . .	Voted	1,08,09	..	1,08,09
..	*7,50*	..	*4,82*			प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*5,00*	*5,00*
1,08,22	7,50	1,05,42	4,82			जोड़			TOTAL	1,08,09	5,00	1,13,09
152,81,87	50,13,64	151,08,93	282,09,90	12.	विदेश व्यापार तथा निर्यात प्रोत्साहन	स्वीकृत	12.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	Voted	168,25,83	195,03,49	363,29,32
..	*75,00*	..	*65,00*			प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*1,13,50*	*1,13,50*
152,81,87	50,88,64	151,08,93	282,74,90			जोड़			TOTAL	168,25,83	196,16,99	364,42,82
					संचार मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
76,08	1,93,00	72,36	1,50,00	13.	संचार मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	13.	Ministry of Communications .	Voted	80,12	2,75,00	3,55,12
5,96,55	1,86,80	6,11,35	2,26,30	14.	समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	स्वीकृत	14.	Overseas Communications Service .	Voted	6,84,90	3,80,00	10,64,90
..	*20*	..	*20*			प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*20*	*20*
5,96,55	1,87,00	6,11,35	2,26,50			जोड़			TOTAL	6,84,90	3,80,20	10,65,10

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates.		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		
			राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
15.	डाक और तार विभाग (कार्यचालन व्यय)	स्वीकृत	19,30,36	..	341,78,82	..	15.	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	Voted	374,66,01	..	374,66,01
		प्रभारित	*50*	..	*50*	..			*Charged*	*10*	..	*10*
		जोड़	319,30,86	..	341,79,32	..			TOTAL	374,66,11	..	374,66,11
16.	डाक और तार विभाग सामान्य राजस्व, से दिया जाने वाला लाभांश, प्रारक्षित निधि में विनियोग और सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋण की वापसी		68,98,61	..	32,74,43	..	16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Divident to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of loans from General Revenues	Voted	83,34,62	..	83,34,62
17.	डाक और तार का पूंजी परिव्यय		..	106,67,00	..	124,97,00	17.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	Voted	..	148,43,00	148,43,00
	रक्षा मंत्रालय							MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
18.	रक्षा मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	1,28,08	24,02,33	1,41,96	21,83,81	18.	Ministry of Defence	Voted	1,49,27	25,13,22	26,62,49
		प्रभारित	..	..	..	..			*Charged*	..	*40,00*	*40,00*
		जोड़	1,28,08	24,02,33	1,41,96	21,83,81			TOTAL	1,49,27	25,53,22	27,02,49
19.	रक्षा सेवाएं—स्थल सेना	स्वीकृत	1029,17,00	..	1168,55,89	..	19.	Defence Services—Army . . .	Voted	1238,42,62	..	1238,42,62
		प्रभारित	*9,00*	..	*14,00*	..			*Charged*	**9,00**	..	**9,00**
		जोड़	1029,26,00	..	1168,69,89	..			TOTAL	1238,51,62	..	1238,51,62
20.	रक्षा सेवाएं—जल सेना	स्वीकृत	87,41,00	..	99,18,03	..	20.	Defence Services—Navy . . .	Voted	109,40,41	..	109,40,41
		प्रभारित	*40*	..	*40*	..			*Charged*	*40*	..	*40*
		जोड़	87,41,40	..	99,18,43	..			TOTAL	109,40,81	..	109,40,81

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74		मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग संख्या की गयी है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates.	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
330,86,00	..	340,78,66	..	21.	रक्षा सेवाएं— वायु सेना स्वीकृत	21.	Defence Services— Air Force . . Voted	382,89,97	..	382,89,97
1,50	..	*250*	..		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*1,50*	..	*1,50*
330,87,750	..	340,81,16	..		जोड़		TOTAL	382,91,47	..	382,91,47
60,40,00	..	62,47,00	..	22	रक्षा सेवाएं— पेंशनें आदि स्वीकृत	22.	Defence Services— Pensions . . Voted	76,51,00	..	76,51,00
10	..	*10*	..		प्रभारित		*Charged*	*10*	..	*10*
60,40,10	..	62,47,10	..		जोड़		TOTAL	76,51,10	..	76,51,10
..	196,06,00	..	204,10,98	23	रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय स्वीकृत	23.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . Voted	..	236,87,29	236,87,29
..	*30,00*	..	*30,00*		प्रभारित		*Charged*	..	*30,00*	*30,00*
..	196,36,00	..	240,98		जोड़		TOTAL	..	237,17,29	237,17,29
					शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF EDUCATION and SOCIAL WELFARE			
10,4,70	..	105,21	52,64	24.	शिक्षा विभाग स्वीकृत	24.	Department of Education . . . Voted	1,18,39	..	1,18,39
120,91,81	103,94	111,37,27	3,60,70	25.	शिक्षा स्वीकृत	25.	Education . . Voted	107,37,11	65,92	108,03,03
							Charged	..	*3,78,65*	*3,78,65*
120,91,81	5,53,46	111,37,27	413,34		जोड़		TOTAL	107,37,11	4,44,57	111,81,68

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 पूंजी Capital	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 जोड़ Total
26,51,43	5,00	24,05,95	..	26.	समाज कल्याण विभाग स्वीकृत	26.	Department of Social Welfare	Voted	20,80,76	..	20,80,76
..	*5,00*	..	*10,00*		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	..	..
26,51,43	10,00	24,05,95	10,00		जोड़			TOTAL	20,80,76	..	20,80,76
					विदेश मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
82,29,32	180,00	75,44,78	13,48,00	27.	विदेश मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	27.	Ministry of External Affairs	Voted	75,15,67	31,20,00	106,35,67
5	..	*5*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	..	*5*
82,29,37	18,00	75,44,83	13,48 00		जोड़			TOTAL	75,15,72	31,20,00	106,35,72
					वित्त मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
20,98,12	..	23,28,94	..	28.	वित्त मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	28.	Ministry of Finance	Voted	24,63,38	..	24,63,38
..	..	..	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*31*	..	*31*
20,98,12	..	23,28 94	..		जोड़			TOTAL	24,63,69	..	24,63,69
13,10,87	..	13,14,54	..	29.	सीमा शुल्क स्वीकृत	29.	Customs	Voted	17,65,39	..	17,65,39
44	..	*42*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*43*	..	*43*
13,11,31	..	12,14,96	..		जोड़			TOTAL	17,65,82	..	17,65,82
23,49,05	..	23,31,59	..	30.	केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क स्वीकृत	30.	Union Excise Duties	Voted	28,33,88	..	28,33,88
70	..	80	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*86*	..	*86*
23,49,75	..	23,32,39	..		जोड़			TOTAL	28,34,74	..	38,34,74

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	मांग संख्या	मांग सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 पूंजी Capital	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 जोड़ Total
23,91,16	..	28,86,67	..	31	निगम कर आदि सहित आय संबंधी कर — स्वीकृत	31.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty Wealth Tax and Gift Tax . .	Voted	31,43,33	..	31,43,33
2,06	..	*124*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,28*	..	*1,28*
23,91,16	..	28,87,31	..		जोड़			TOTAL	31,44,61	..	31,44,61
5,58,21	78,76	5,29,98	78,69	32.	स्टाम्प — स्वीकृत	32.	Stamps . .	Voted	6,22,49	71,74	6,94,23
44,60,00	..	46,30,00	..	33.	लेखा-परीक्षा — स्वीकृत	33.	Audit . .	Voted	52,25,00	..	52,25,00
67,50	..	*73,28*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*73,50*	..	*73,50*
45,27,50	..	47,03,28	..		जोड़			TOTAL	52,98,50	..	52,98,50
20,90,24	18,56,88	20,24,02	16,06,97	34.	मुद्रा, सिक्का और ढलाई — स्वीकृत	34.	Currency, Coinage and Mint. .	Voted	30,95,34	16,93,30	47,88,64
20,32,27	..	20,70,66	..	35.	पैंशनें — स्वीकृत	35.	Pensions . .	Voted	20,03,61	..	20,03,61
30,12	..	*29,93*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*33,99*	..	*33,99*
21,62,39	..	21,00,59	..		जोड़			TOTAL	20,37,60	..	20,37,60
11,65,32	57,18	11,35,92	76,63	36.	अफीम कारखाने और सारिय पदार्थों के कारखाने — स्वीकृत	36.	Opium and Alkaloid Factories . .	Voted	13,19,56	64,49	13,84,05
1	..	*1*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1*	..	*1*
11,65,33	57,18	11,35,93	76,63		जोड़			TOTAL	13,19,57	64,49	13,84,06

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, पूंजी Capital,	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, राजस्व Revenue	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, पूंजी Capital	मांग सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संख्या संबंध में मांग की गई है।	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area of which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1974-75 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
				37. राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण	37.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments .	Voted	250,43,82	..	250,43,82
3,49,03,11	..	4,88,39,71	95	स्वीकृत			*Charged*	**1154,07,00**	*882,38,00*	*2036,45,00*
746,71,08	*11,92,71,00*	*761,80,69*	*14,55,12,95,*	प्रभारित						
10,95,7419	11,92,71,00	1250,20,40	14,55,13,90	जोड़			TOTAL	1404,50,82	882,38,00	2285,88,82
834,86,75	..	897,49,39	..	विनियोजन—ब्याज की अदायगियां प्रभारित		*Appropriation—Interest Payments*	*Charged*	**975,13,02**	..	**975,13,02**
287,18,33	72,90,74	45,75,67	181,45,46	38. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय स्वीकृत	38.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . .	Voted	191,22,37	245,67,30	436,89,67
4,33	..	*3,72*	..	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2,95*	..	*2,95*
287,22,66	72,90,74	45,79,39	181,45,46	जोड़			TOTAL	191,25,32	245,67,30	436,92,60
..	34,46,85	..	36,63,04	39. सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण स्वीकृत	39.	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Voted	..	56,91,87	56,91,87
..	*10820,56,20*	..	*8002,92,46*	विनियोजन—ऋणों की अदायगियां		*Appropriation—Repayment of Debt.*	*Chaged*	..	*7013,22,36*	*7013,22,36*
				स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING				
52,60	..	53,29	..	40. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	40.	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Voted	55,14	..	55,14
50,12,64	21,73,03	49,09,65	18,10,37	41. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य स्वीकृत	41.	Medical and Public Health . .	Voted	55,99,89	23,51,11	79,51,00
..	*37,62*	..	*26,30*	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*6,32*	*6,32*
50,12,64	22,10,65	49,09,65	18,36,67	जोड़			TOTAL	55,99,89	23,57,43	79,57,32
58,80,55	42,00	55,86,73	10,00	42. परिवार नियोजन स्वीकृत	42.	Family Planning .	Voted	58,07,28	20,00	58,27,28

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश 1974-75

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74		मांग संख्या	मांग सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital									
					भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY				
10,60	..	28,92	..	43.	भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	43.	Ministry of Heavy Industry . .	Voted	28,82	..	28,82
5,44,67	51,70,65	4,97,56	44,60,36	44.	भारी उद्योग		44.	Heavy Industries .	Voted	5,16,97	32,14,83	37,31,80
					गृह मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS				
1,73,63	..	1,89,17	..	45.	गृह मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	45.	Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Voted	2,07,55	..	2,07,55
..	..	*35*	..			प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	..	..
1,73,63	..	1,89,52	..			जोड़			TOTAL	2,07,55	..	2,07,55
1,00,21	..	99,35	..	46.	मंत्रिमंडल	स्वीकृत	46.	Cabinet . .	Voted	1,06,16	..	1,06,16
4,97,02	..	5,01,81	..	47.	कार्मिक विभाग और प्रशासनिक सुधार	स्वीकृत	47.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Voted	5,53,13	..	5,56,13
..	*25,00*	..	*10,00*			प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	*25,00*	*25,05*
						जोड़			TOTAL	5,56,18	25,00	5,81,18
122,82,46	250,00	124,46,79	2,25,00	48.	पुलिस	स्वीकृत	48.	Police . . .	Voted	160,14,33	2,75,00	162,89,33
..	*10,50,00*	..	*8,90,00*			प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	**6,50,00**	**6,50,00**
122,82,46	13,00,00	124,46,79	10,25,00			जोड़			TOTAL	160,14,33	9,25,00	169,39,33
3,47,79	..	354,61	..	49.	जगनणना	स्वीकृत	49.	Census . .	Voted	3,46,18	..	3,46,18

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 पूंजी Capital	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 जोड़ Total
				50.	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	50.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Voted	77,90,25	16,99,61	94,89,86
67,28,92	12,99,13	68,28,20	15,16,06		स्वीकृत			*Charged*	*24,74,33*	..	*24,74,33*
14,61,66	*2,67,00*	*17,13,29*	*15,50*		प्रभारित						
81,90,58	15,66,13	85,41,49	15,31,56		जोड़			TOTAL	102,64,58	16,99,61	119,64,19
78,25,20	34,79,89	73,93,25	29,81,22	51.	दिल्ली स्वीकृत	51.	Delhi	Voted	86,45,26	33,96,72	120,41,98
41,16	*2,62,90*	*36,97*	*2,02,75*		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*47,70*	*2,52,50*	*3,00,02*
78,66,36	37,42,79	73,30,22	31,83,97		जोड़			TOTAL	86,92,96	36,49,22	123,42,18
9,69,29	3,73,69	9,64,98	3,14,74	52.	चण्डीगढ़ स्वीकृत	52.	Chandigarh	Voted	10,72,54	4,43,58	15,16,12
38,42	*4,00*	*37,03*	*5,50*		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*41,78*	*4,00*	*45,78*
10,07,71	3,77,69	10,02,01	3,20,24		जोड़			TOTAL	11,14,32	4,47,58	15,61,90
13,83,49	5,04,38	13,18,19	5,25,86	53.	अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह स्वीकृत	53.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Voted	16,78,58	7,14,72	23,93,30
5	..	*5*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*8*	..	*8*
13,83,54	5,04,38	13,18,24	5,25,86		जोड़			TOTAL	16,78,66	7,74,72	23,93,38
16,80,73	7,07,68	16,70,07	5,42,31	54.	आदिम जाति क्षेत्र स्वीकृत	54.	Arunachal Pradesh	Voted	19,81,16	8,43,94	28,25,10
75,56	40,64	72,81	77,35	55.	दादरा और नागर हवेली स्वीकृत	55.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Voted	98,88	1,29,46	2,28,34
2,26,69	46,77	1,99,77	81,86	56.	लक्षद्वीप स्वीकृत	56.	Lakshadweep	Voted	2,58,72	79,86	3,38,58

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश 1974–75

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74		मांग संख्या	सेवा प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area of which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital						राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
					औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT				
1,68,46	..	1,73,22	..	57.	औद्योगिक विकास, मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	57.	Ministry of Industrial Development .	Voted	2,33,11	..	2,33,11
3,96,99	25,53,74	3,76,30	29,37,75	58.	उद्योग स्वीकृत	58.	Industries . .	Voted	4,89,03	42,32,84	47,21,87
28,42,25	10,92,98	25,17,42	10,79,70	59.	ग्राम और लघु-उद्योग स्वीकृत	59.	Village and Small Industries . .	Voted	28,23,41	52,90,66	81,14,07
25,00	*10,41,60*	*22,14*	*7,83,33*		**प्रभारित**			*Charged*	*40,00*	*3,66,00*	*4,06,00*
28,67,25	21,34,58	25,39,56	18,63,03		जोड़			TOTAL	28,63,41	56,56,66	85,20,07
					सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
31,74	..	32,74	..	60.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	60.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted	31,99	..	31,99
10,49,66	1,06,50	10,07,11	5,00	61.	सूचना और प्रचार स्वीकृत	61.	Information and Publicity . .	Voted	11,98,61	2,07,50	14,06,11
18,02,80	14,56,40	17,86,84	12,65,40	62.	प्रसारण स्वीकृत	62.	Broadcasting .	Voted	20,39,63	17,62,00	38,01,63
..	..	*2,98*	..		**प्रभारित**			*Charged*	..	..	..
18,02,80	14,65,40	17,89,82	12,65,40		जोड़			TOTAL	20,39,63	17,62,00	38,01,63
					सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER				
11,02,32	7,95,00	9,96,48	7,73,00	63.	सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	63.	Ministry of Irrigation and Power .	Voted	4,53,66	7,16,00	11,69,66
..	*1,60,00*	..	*2,60,31*		**प्रभारित**			*Charged*	..	*6,80,00*	*6,80,00*
11,02,32	9,55,00	9,96,48	10,33,31		जोड़			TOTAL	4,53,66	13,96,00	18,49,66
17,48,45	1,01,74	13,82,56	99,98	64.	**जल और विद्युत** विकास स्वीकृत	64.	Water and Power Development .	Voted	11,62,14	1,84,52	13,46,66
..	*4,75*	..	..		**प्रभारित**			*Charged*	..	..	..
17,48,45	1,06,49	13,82,56	99,98		जोड़			TOTAL	11,62,14	1,83,52	13,46,66

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74		मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital						राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
2,87,75	67,03,14	2,57,53	49,07,88	65.	बिजलीयोजनाएं स्वीकृत	65.	Power Schemes .	Voted	11,15,96	70,21,75	81,37,71
..	*13,45,00*	..	*8,90,00*		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	*11,80,00*	*11,80,00*
2,87,75	80,48,14	2,57,53	57,97,88		जोड़			TOTAL	11,15,96	82,01,75	93,17,71
					श्रम मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF LABOUR				
50,55	..	50,92	..	66.	श्रम मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	66.	Ministry of Labour	Voted	55,17	..	55,17
29,80,05	1,79,51	28,51,45	1,76,99	67.	श्रम और रोजगार स्वीकृत	67.	Labour and Employment . .	Voted	29,42,51	2,02,54	31,45,05
5	..	*63*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5*	*1,00*	*1,05*
29,80,10	1,79,51	28,52,08	1,76,99		जोड़			TOTAL	29,42,56	2,03,54	31,46,10
					विधी और न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS				
7,70,84	..	7,19,73	..	68.	विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	68.	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs . . .	Voted	7,25,19	..	7,25,19
2,60	..	2,87	..	69.	न्याय प्रशासन स्वीकृत	69.	Administration of Justice . . .	Voted	22,85	..	22,85
44,63	..	*43,35*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*44,90*	..	*44,9 0*
47,23	..	46,22	..		जोड़			TOTAL	67,75	..	67,75

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश, 1974-75

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amcunt in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimated 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimated 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area ot which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 पूंजी Capital	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 जोड़ Total
					पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS				
62,41	146,03,07	2,42,51	155,31,25	70.	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	70.	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals .	Voted	70,30	242,07,21	242,77,51
					योजना मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF PLANNING				
6,08	..	5,78	..	71.	योजना मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	71.	Ministry of Planning	Voted	11,52	..	11,52
5,64,96	..	5,41,04	..	72.	अंक संकलन स्वीकृत	72.	Statistics . .	Voted	8,69,12	..	8,69,12
2,02,83	..	2,01,21	..	73.	योजना आयोग स्वीकृत	73.	Planning Commission	Voted	3,15,48	..	3,15,48
					नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT				
1,67,12	..	1,75,36	..	74.	नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	74.	Ministry of Shipping and Transport .	Voted	1,89,71	..	1,89,71
88,20,47	82,26,07	79,37,04	76,54,16	75.	सड़कें स्वीकृत	75.	Roads . . .	Voted	61,76,10	67,42,29	129,18,39
10	*12,78,50*	*10*	*14,22,12*		**प्रभारित**			*Charged*	*10*	*8,02,00*	*8,02,10*
88,20,57	95,04,57	79,37,14	90,76,28		जोड़			TOTAL	61,76,20	75,44,29	137,20,49
15,85,75	123,35,70	17,80,72	132,07,38	76.	बन्दरगाह, प्रकाशब स्तम्भ और नौवहन स्वीकृत	76.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Voted	13,63,79	180,77,60	194,41,39
5	*77,67*	*6*	*61,40*		**प्रभारित**			*Charged*	*6*	*1,34,00*	*1,34,00*
15,85,80	124,13,37	17,80,78	132,68,78		जोड़			TOTAL	13,63,85	182,11,60	195,75,45

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74		संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74		मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital						राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
2,98,12	4,03,67	2,57,18	11,03,51	77.	सड़कें और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन स्वीकृत	77	Road and Inland Water Transport .	Voted	1,03,37	15,24,10	16,27,47
..	*70,54*	..	*2,12,04*		**प्रभारित**			*Charged*	..	*1,16,00*	*1,16,00*
2,98,12	4,74,21	2,57,18	13,15,55		जोड़			TOTAL	1,03,37	16,40,10	17,43,47
					इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES				
12,76,02	175,16,33	16,21,40	141,98,61	78.	इस्पात विभाग स्वीकृत	78.	Department of Steel	Voted	25,02,16	160,68,83	185,70,99
..	*5,00,00*	..	*2,00,00*		**प्रभारित**			*Charged*	..	*1,00,00*	*1,00,00*
12,76,02	180,16,33	16,21,40	143,98,61		जोड़			TOTAL	25,02,16	161,68,83	186,70,99
29,05	..	32,58	..	79.	खान विभाग स्वीकृत	79.	Department of Mines	Voted	33,15	..	33,15
34,04,84	103,45,16	29,77,43	124,50,93	80.	खान और खनिज स्वीकृत	80.	Mines and Minerals	Voted	33,27,70	267,10,61	300,38,31
18	..	*79*	..		**प्रभारित**			*Charged*	*18*	..	*18*
34,05,02	103,45,16	29,78,22	124,50,93		जोड़			TOTAL	33,27,88	267,10,61	300,38,49
					पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION				
1,18,39	..	1,19,73	..	81.	पूर्ति विभाग स्वीकृत	81.	Department of Supply	Voted	20,74	..	20,74
6,58,57	..	6,82,62	..	82.	पूर्ति और निपटान स्वीकृत	82.	Supplies and Disposals	Voted	7,50,69	..	7,50,69
22,09,52	7,89,09	20,73,29	7,11,00	83.	पुनर्वास विभाग स्वीकृत	83.	Department of Rehabilitation .	Voted	27,36,71	5,32,00	32,68,71
1,22	*5,70,97*	*72*	*4,41,05*		**प्रभारित**			*Charged*	*72*	*4,63,86*	*4,64,58*
22,10,74	13,60,06	20,74,01	11,52,05		जोड़			TOTAL	27,37,43	9,95,86	37,33,29
					पर्यटन और सिविल विमानन मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION				
30,39	..	29,03	..	84.	पर्यटन और सिविल विमानन मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	84.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted	32,75	..	32,75
6,80,65	55,17	6,44,88	68,47	85.	मौसम विज्ञान स्वीकृत	85.	Meteorology .	Voted	8,48,71	1,50,60	9,99,31
14,99,21	20,22,50	14,16,69	17,11,41	86.	विमानन स्वीकृत	86.	Aviation . .	Voted	14,58,20	23,75,87	38,34,07
..	*3,50*	..	*3,70*		**प्रभारित**			*Charged*	..	*6,00*	*6,00*
14,99,21	20,26,00	14,16,69	17,15,11		जोड़			TOTAL	14,58,20	23,81,87	38,40,07
3,03,76	6,05,00	3,32,04	5,38,50	87.	पर्यटन स्वीकृत	87.	Tourism . .	Voted	2,99,55	6,32,00	9,31,55

अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश 1974-75

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74 राजस्व Revenue	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74 पूंजी Capital	मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 राजस्व Revenue	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 पूंजी Capital	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75 जोड़ Total
					निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING				
34,44	..	51,60	..	88.	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	88.	Ministry of Works and Housing	Voted	42,55	..	42,55
49,42,33	13,37,75	51,72,24	11,85,77	89.	लोक निर्माण कार्य स्वीकृत	89.	Public Works	Voted	50,87,24	11,91,64	62,78,88
21	*14,09*	*21*	*18,70*		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*21*	*14,41*	*14,62*
49,42,54	13,51,84	51,72,45	12,04,47		जोड़			TOTAL	50,87,45	12,06,05	62,93,50
18,57,03	..	18,34,54	..	90.	मल-व्यवस्था और जल पूर्ति स्वीकृत	90.	Water Supply and Sewerage	Voted	76,10	..	76,10
29,55,86	8,27,79	21,02,25	9,53,51	91.	आवास और शहरी विकास स्वीकृत	91.	Housing and Urban Development	Voted	8,12,95	9,82,45	17,95,40
38,20	*53,91*	*38,19*	*52,98*		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*42,28*	*24,74,60*	*25,16,88*
29,94,06	8,81,70	21,40,44	10,06,49		जोड़			TOTAL	8,55,23	34,57,05	43,12,28
17,90,82	..	17,29,17	..	92.	लेखा सामग्री और छपाई स्वीकृत	92.	Stationary and Printing	Voted	19,06,90	..	19,06,90
1,03	..	*1,02*	..		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*4*	..	*4*
17,91,85	..	17,30,19	..		जोड़			TOTAL	19,06,94	..	19,06,94
					परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
33,49	..	32,44	..	93.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग स्वीकृत	93.	Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	36,55	..	36,55
30,10,71	25,39,40	28,46,70	41,27,30	94.	परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान विकास और औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत	94.	Atomic Energy Research Development and Industrial Projects	Voted	36,56,36	59,36,48	95,92,84
24,73,67	29,60,30	18,40,37	28,67,96	95.	नाभिकीय बिजली योजनाएं स्वीकृत	95.	Nuclear Power Schemes	Voted	30,59,97	37,54,22	68,14,19

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपये में)
(Amount in Thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1973-74		मांग सेवा, शासनया क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है	No. of Demand	Service Administration or of Area to which Demand Relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75		
राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital					राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड Total
				संसकृति विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE				
4,86,46	..	4,33,99	..	96. संस्कृति विभाग स्वीकृत	96.	Department of Culture	Voted	6,75,38	..	6,75,38
2,76,70	..	3,38,34	..	97. पूरातत्व स्वीकृत	97.	Archaeology	Voted	5,17,56	..	5,17,56
				इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग		DEPARTMET OF ELECTRONICS				
5,81,72	64,90	1,54,72	252,8	98. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग	98.	Department of Electronics. .	Voted	9,36,83	4,00,78	13,37,61
				विज्ञान और औद्योगिक विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
3,83,22	20,48	3,17,89	..	99. विज्ञान और औद्योगिक विभाग स्वीकृत	99.	Department of Science and Technology . .	Voted	5,96,37	1,32,48	7,28,85
9,65,62	..	8,03,53	..	100. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत	100.	Survey of India .	Voted	12,53,52	..	12,53,52
24,23,49	..	25,00,77	..	101. वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को अनुदान स्वीकृत	101.	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Voted	30,12,03	..	30,12,03
				अन्तरिक्ष विभाग		DEPARTMENT OF SPACE				
12,04,82	3,04,40	15,44,22	3,65,00	102. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग स्वीकृत	102.	Department of Space . . .	Voted	20,98,69	7,10,83	28,09,52

अनुदान की मांगों का सारांश 1974-75

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amounts in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 Revenue राजस्व	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74 Capital पूंजी	संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1973-74 Revenue	संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1973-74 Capital	मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है	No. of Demand	Service Administration or Area to which Demand relates		Budget Estimate, 1974-75 Revenue राजस्व	Budget Estimate, 1974-75 Capital पूंजी	Budget Estimate, 1974-75 Total जोड
				संसद, संसदीय कार्य विभाग राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग		PARLIAMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SECRETARIATES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
3,00,30	..	2,99,14	..	103. लोक सभा स्वीकृत	103.	Lok Sabha . .	Voted.	3,11,26,	..	3,11,26
1,04	--	1,04	..	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,04*	..	*1,04*
3,01,34			3,00,18	जोड़			TOTAL	3,12,30	..	3,12,30
1,18,57	..	1,23,60	..	104. राज्य सभा स्वीकृत	104	Rajya Sabha	Voted	1,37,42	..	1,37,42
90	..	90	..	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*90*	..	*90*
1,19,47	..	1,24,50	..	जोड़			TOTAL	1,38,32	..	1,38,32
14,64	..	14,44	..	105. संसद कार्य विभाग स्वीकृत	105.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Voted.	16,73	..	16,73
50,69	..	52,79	..	विनियोग राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी, परिजन और भत्ते प्रभारित		*Appropriation—Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	*Charged*	*5,329*	..	*53,29*
3,90	..	3,90	..	106. उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय स्वीकृत	106.	Secretariat of the Vice-President .	Voted	4,44	..	4,44
1,21,83	..	1,20,82	..	विनियोग संघ लोक सेवा आयोग प्रभारित		*Appropriation—Union Public Service Commission* .	*Charged.*	*1,33,95*	..	*1,33,95*
4453,01,31	1917,46,09	4609,48,88	2209,31,69	स्वीकृत			Voted.	4728,07,01	28,0087,99	7528,95,00
1600,96,16	1215,247,41	1681,30,76	9580,94,95	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2159,27,16*	*8039,97,65*	*10199,24,81*

अनुदान की मांगों का सारांश 1974-75

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (EXCLUDING RAILWAYS) 1974-75

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

बजट अनुमान, Budget Estimate, 1973-74		संशोधित अनुमान, Revised Estimate, 1973-74		मांग सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबन्ध में मांग की गई है।	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates.	Bugdet Estimate, 1974-75		
Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital				राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड Total
6053,97,47	14069,93,50	6290,79,64	11790,26,64	जोड़—राजस्व पूंजी खाते किये में जाने वाला व्यय		TOTAL—Amount to be in curredfrom Revenue Amount	6887,34,17	10840,85,64	17728,19,81
7073,08,12	13695,25,30	7196,73,66	11487,00,52	(क) बजट विवरण में दिखाया गया व्यय		(a) Expenditure shown in the Budget Statement . . .	8045,63,74	10470,26,94	18515,90,68
245,44,84	546,68,20	264,38,86	470,06,12	(ख) वसूलियों की रकम जिसे खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है		Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of Expenditure. .	277,08,78	597,58,70	874,67,48
7318,52,96	14241,93,50	7461,12,52	11957,06,64	जोड़		TOTAL	8322,72,52	11067,85,64	19390,58,16
-1264,55,49	-172,00,00	-1170,32,88	-166,80,00	घटाइए—रेल व्यय		*Deduct*—Railway Expenditure .	-- 1435,38,35	— 227,00,00	— 1662,38,35
6053,97,47	14069,93,50	6290,79,64	11790,26,64	जोड़		TOTAL	6887,34,17	10840,85,64	17728,19,81

लेखानुदान

VOTE OF ACCOUNT

1974-75

लेखानुदान, 1974-75

इन मांगों पर विस्तार से चर्चा होने और उन्हें पूरे वर्ष के लिए पास किये जाने तक संविधान के अनुच्छेद 116 के अनुसार लोक सभा से दो महीने के खर्च की स्वीकृति देने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। इस विवरण में अप्रैल-मई 1974 में किए जाने वाले सम्भावित व्यय की आवश्यक रकमें दिखाई गई हैं।

2. जैसा कि अनुदानों की मांगों के सारांश में बताया गया है, 1974-75 में कुल 17728.20 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता होगी। इस आवश्यकता में से "लेखानुदान" के रूप में केवल 3023.04 करोड़ रुपया मांगा जा रहा है जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	1974-75 के लिए कुल व्यवस्था			लेखानुदान की रकम		
	स्वीकृत	प्रभारित	जोड़	स्वीकृत	प्रभारित	जोड़
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	4728.07	2159.27	6887.34	799.84	400.05	1199.89
पूंजीगत व्यय	2800.88	8039.98	10840.86	474.31	1348.84	1823.15
जोड़	7528.95	10199.25	17728.20	1274.14	1748.89	3023.04

3. मोटे तौर यह व्यवस्था कुछ मामलों को छोड़ कर जहां कि व्यय की रकम को साल भर की अवधि में समान रूप से नहीं फैलाया गया है और जहां अप्रैल, मई 1974 में सम्भाव्य अदायगियां करने के लिए अधिक रकम की जरूरत है, 1974-75 की अनुदानों की मांगों में दिखाए गए, कुल अनुमानित व्यय के एक-तिहाई भाग के बराबर है। उन मदों का जिनके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था के छठे भाग से ज्यादा रुपया मांगा गया है, नीचे उल्लेख किया गया है और अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के संक्षिप्त कारण भी दिए गए हैं।

(i) खाद्य विभाग (मांग संख्या 7)

चीनी जांच आयोग के लिए 35,000 रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था और इसके आलावा मांग में राजस्व और खाते के अन्तर्गत की गयी व्यवस्था के सामान्य छठे भाग के बराबर की राशि शामिल की गयी है।

(ii) वाणिज्य मंत्रालय (मांग संख्या 11)

मांग में शामिल के छठे भाग से कुछ अधिक रकम, मंत्रालय की अविलम्ब मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए शामिल की गयी है।

(iii) विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात उत्पादन (मांग संख्या 12)

मांग में शामिल व्यवस्था के सामान्य छठे भाग से कुछ अधिक रकम काफी उपकर के संग्रह के संबंध में काफी बोर्ड की अदायगी करने के लिए रखी गयी है।

Vote on Account, 1974-75

In pursuance of Article 116 of the Constitution, Lok Sabha is being asked to vote two months' supply pending detailed consideration and passing of the Demands for the full year. This statement shows the sums required for meeting the expenditure likely to be incurred during April-May, 1974.

2. As indicated in the summary of Demands for Grants, the total gross requirements for 1974-75 amount to Rs. 17728.20 crores. Against these requirements, the amount asked for "on Account" is of the order of Rs. 3023.04 crores only as detailed below :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Total gross provision for 1974-75			Amount asked for on Account		
	Voted	*Charged*	Total	Voted	*Charged*	Total
Expenditure met from Revenue .	4728.07	*2159.27*	6887.34	799.84	*400.05*	1199.89
Capital Expenditure	2800.88	*8039.98*	10840.86	474.31	*1348.84*	1823.15
Total	7528.95	*10199.25*	17728.20	1274.15	*1748.89*	3023.04

3. Broadly the provision represents one-sixth of the estimated gross expenditure included in the Demands for Grants, 1974-75, except in certain cases, where the expenditure is not uniformly spread over the year and larger provision is required to meet the likely payments during April-May, 1974. Mention is made below of the items under which provision for more than 1/6th of the total provision has been asked for, with brief reasons for the additional requirements.

(i) Department of Food (Demand No. 7)

Entire provision of Rs. 35,000 for Sugar Enquiry Commission alongwith the usual 1/6th of the provisions in the Demand under Revenue and Capital has been adopted.

(ii) Ministry of Commerce (Demand No. 11)

A little more than the usual 1/6th provision in the Demand has been included to meet certain urgent needs of the Ministry.

(iii) Foreign Trade and Export Production (Demand No. 12)

A little more than the usual 1/6th of the provision in the Demand has been made for Payment to Coffee Board against collection of cess on Coffee.

(iv) पेंशन (मांग संख्या 35)

'प्रभारित' और 'स्वीकृत' में उपदानों अथवा पेंशनों यदि कोई हों तो, की बकाया रकम देने के लिए कुल व्यवस्था का चौथाई भाग स्वीकार किया गया है।

(v) अफीम और अल्कलायड के कारखाने (मांग संख्या 36)

पहले की तरह मांग में शेष व्यवस्था के छठे भाग के साथ-साथ अफीम की खरीद के लिए सम्मिलित व्यवस्था का 90 प्रतिशत सम्मिलित किया गया गया है। अफीम की कटाई और मार्च और अप्रैल में की जाती है और अफीम की खेती करने वालों को अधिकांश अदायगी अप्रैल में ही की जाती है।

(vi) राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण (मांग संख्या 37)

राज्य सरकारों को सांविधिक सहायक अनुदानों की अदायगी अग्रिम रूप से त्रैमासिक की जाती है, इसलिए राजस्व खाते में अप्रैल, 1974 में देय पहली त्रैमासिक किस्त देने के लिए कुल-प्रभारित-व्यवस्था का चौथाई भाग सम्मलित कर लिया गया है। पूंजी खाते में 100 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था में से 25 करोड़ रुपया राज्यों को अर्थोपाय अग्रिम देने के लिए तथा पूंजी शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत शेष व्यवस्था का छठा भाग सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है।

(vii) वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय (मांग संख्या)

पहले की तरह मांग की कुल व्यवस्था के छठे भाग से थोड़ा अधिक राजस्व गोवा के बैंकों को राजसहायता देने तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र कार्यक्रम के लिए अंशदान देने के लिए अन्तर्गत कतिपय प्रत्याशित अदायगियां करने के लिए स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

(viii) सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण (मांग संख्या 49)

1 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था के पहले की तरह के छठे भाग के अतिरिक्त अप्रत्याशित तात्कालीक अदायगियों, यदि कोई हों, के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित की गयी है।

(ix) चिकित्सा और लोक-स्वास्थ्य (मांग संख्या 41)

आधी व्यवस्था, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन को अदा करने के लिए तथा पहले की तरह छठे भाग के बराबर की राशि की व्यवस्था इस मांग में की गयी है।

(x) पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (मांग संख्या 70)

तात्कालीक अदागियों को पूरा करने के लिए पहले की तरह मांग के छठे भाग से कुछ अधिक राशि स्वीकार की गई है।

(iv) Pensions (Demand No. 35)

1/4th of the toal provision for 'Charged' and 'Voted' to meet the anticipated payments of gratuities or pensions, if any, which may be drawn in arrears, has been adopted.

(v) Opium and Alkaloid Factories (Demand No. 36)

90 per cent of the provision included for the purchase of Opium along with the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand has been adopted. Opium is harvested during the months of March and April and major portion of the payment to cultivators is made in April itself.

(vi) Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments (Demand No. 37)

Payments of Statutory Grants-in-aid to State Governments are made quarterly in advance. 1/4th of the total 'Charged' provision to meet the first quarterly instalment due in April, 1974, has, therefore, been taken on Revenue side. On the Capital side Rs. 25 crores have been included out of the provision of Rs. 100 crores for Ways and Means Advances to States along with the 1/6th of the remaining provision under Capital heads.

(vii) Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance (Demand No. 38)

A little more than the usual 1/6th of the total provision in the Demand under Revenue to provide for the payment of subside to Goan Banks and for contribution to U.N. Development Programme has been adopted to meet certain anticipated payments.

(viii) Loans to Government Servants, etc. (Demand No. 39)

In addition to the usual 1/6th of the total provision of Rs. 1 crore has been included to meet unforeseen and urgent payments, if any.

(ix) Medical and Public Health (Demand No. 41)

Half of the provision included for payment to World Health Organisation along with the usual 1/6th of the provision in the Demand has been taken.

(x) Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Demand No. 70)

A little more than the usual 1/6th of the provision in the Demand has been adopted for meeting urgent payments.

(xi) बन्दरगाह प्रकाश स्तम्भ और नौवहन (मांग संख्या 76)

तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पहले ही की तरह व्यवस्था के छठे भाग से कुछ अधिक राशि स्वीकार की गई है।

(xii) खान और खनिज (मांग संख्या 80)

हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड में 6 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगाने तथा पहले की तरह शेष छठे भाग के बरबर की धनराशि स्वीकृत की अगयी है।

(xiii) पुनर्वास विभाग (मांग संख्या 83)

राजस्व और पूंजी के अन्तर्गत पहले की तरह छठे भाग से जरा ज्यादा राशि विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास और सहायता कार्यों के लिए सहायक अनुदान के रूप में देने के लिए तथा श्री लंका से लौटे भारतीयों को ऋण देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को तत्काल अदायगी करने के लिए रखी गयी है।

(xiv) नाभिकीय विद्युत योजनाएं (मांग संख्या 95)

मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत् परियोजना II की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पहले की तरह मांग के छठे भाग से जरा अधिक राशि की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(xv) लोक सभा (मांग संख्या 103)

अन्तर्संसदीय संघ और राष्ट्रमंडलीय संसदीय संघ को अप्रैल, 1974 में अंशदान के रूप में शामिल की गयी सारी व्यवस्था और पहले की तरह मांग की शेष व्यवस्था के छठे भाग के अतिरिक्त स्वीकार की गई है।

4. यद्यपि "लेखानुदान" में की गयी व्यवस्था आमतौर पर पूरे वर्ष के लिए अनुमानित व्यवस्था के छठे भाग के आधार पर की जाती है फिर भी "लेखानुदान" में जिस रकम के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है उसका उपयोग "नयी सेवा" से संबंधित व्यय के लिए नहीं किया जाता है।

(xi) Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping (Demand No. 76)

A little more than the usual 1/6th of the provisions in the Demand has been adopted to meet urgent needs.

(xii) Mines and Minerals (Demand No. 80)

Rs. 6 crores for loan to Hindustan Copper Ltd. alongwith the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand has been adopted.

(xiii) Department of Rehabilitation (Demand No. 83)

A little more than the usual 1/6th under Reveune and Capital has been taken to meet the urgent payments to be made to the State Governments for Grants-in-aid for relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons and loans to repatriates from Sir Lanka.

(xiv) Nuclear Power Schemes (Demand No. 95)

A little than the usual 1/6th of the provision in the Demand has bee adopted to meet the urgent needs of the Madras Atomic Power Project II.

(xv) Lok Sabha (Demand No. 103)

The entire provision included in the Demand for contributions to the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to be made in April, 1974 has been adopted in addition to the 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand.

4. Although the provision included in the 'Vote on Account' is generally on the basis of 1/6th of the estimated provision for the whole year, the "Vote on Account" is not intended to be used for expenditure on "New Service".

26 M of Fin./75—66.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय के लिए लेखानुदान

(रेलों को छोड़ कर)

VOTE ON ACCOUNT FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(EXCLUDING RAILWAYS)

लेखानुदान—1974-75

VOTE ON ACCOUNT—1974-75

31 मार्च 1975 को समाप्त होने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष में अप्रैल और मई 1974 के लिए व्यय के अनुमान जिसके लिए लेखानुदान की आवश्यकता है

Estimate of Expenditure for which a Vote on Account is required for the month of April and May, 1974 in the the financial year ending on 31st March, 1975

(हजार रुपयों)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग याविनियोग की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
कृषि मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Agriculture**								
1. कृषि विभाग	1. Department of Agriculture	1,63,22	..	..	..	27,20	..	..	..
	2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	7,80	..	..	..	1,30	..	..	..
3. कृषि	3. Agriculture	78,27,91	..	367,92,50	*60,02,40*	13,04,65	..	61,32,08	*10,00,40*
4. मछली पालन	4. Fisheries	7,41,56	..	1,27,80	*25,00*	1,23,59	..	21,30	*4,17*
5. पशु-पालन और डेरी विकास	5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	31,69,33	*1,00*	2,88,40	*39,50*	5,28,22	*17*	48,07	*6,58*
6. वन	6. Forest	8,98,80	..	55,00	*2,15,00*	1,49,80	..	9,17	*35,83*
7. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को अदायगी	7. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	34,94,16	..	..	..	5,82,36	..	..	..
8. खाद्य विभाग	8. Department of Food	120,12,99	..	13,19,80	*37,35*	20,02,46	..	2,19,97	*6,22*
9. सामुदायिक विकास विभाग	9. Department of Community Development	29,58,19	..	..	..	4,93,08	..	..	..
10. सहकारिता विभाग	10. Department of Cooperation	6,64,41	..	21,11,24	*2,75,00*	1,10,73	..	3,51,87	45,83
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Commerce**								
11. विदेश व्यापार विभाग	11. Ministry of Commerce	1,08,09	..	..	*5,00*	18,10	..	..	*83*
12. विदेश व्यापार	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	168,25,83	..	195,03,49	*1,13,50*	28,07,02	..	32,50,58	*18,92*

(In thousand of Rupees)

	मांग या विनियोग की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
संचार मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Communication**								
13. संचार मंत्रालय	13. Ministry of Communications	80,12	..	2,75,00	..	13,35	..	45,83	..
14. समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	14. Overseas Communications Service	6,84,90	..	3,80,00	*20*	1,14,15	..	63,33	*3*
15. डाक व तार (कार्यचालन व्यय)	15. Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	374,66,01	*10*	..	..	62,44,34	*2*	..	..
16. डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व में दिया जाने वाला लाभांश और प्रारक्षित निधियों में विनियोग तथा सामान्य राजस्व से दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी	16. Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	83,34,62	..	..	..	13,89,10	..	..	..
17. डाक और तार पर पूंजी परिव्यय राजस्व से नहीं	17. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	..	..	148,43,00	..	..	..	24,73,83	..
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Defence**								
18. रक्षा मंत्रालय	18. Ministry of Defence	1,49,27	..	25,13,22	*40,00*	24,88	..	4,18,87	*6,67*
19. रक्षा सेवाएं—थल सेना	19. Defence Services—Army	1238,42,62	*9,00*	..	..	206,40,44	*1,50*	..	..
20. रक्षा सेवाएं—जल सेना	20. Defence Services—Navy	109,40,41	*40*	..	..	18,23,40	*7*	..	..
21. रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	21. Defence Services—Air Force	382,89,97	*1,50*	..	..	63,81,66	*25*	..	..
22. रक्षा सेवाएं—पेंशन आदि	22. Defence Services—Pensions	76,51,00	*10*	..	..	12,75,17	*2*	..	..
23. रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	23. Capital outlay in Defence Services	..	..	236,87,29	*30,00*	..	..	39,47,88	*5,00*
शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Education and Social Welfare**								
24. शिक्षा विभाग	24. Department of Education	1,18,39	..	..	..	19,73	..	..	..

(In thousands of Rupees)

	मांग या विनियोग की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
25. शिक्षा	25. Education	107,37,11	..	65,92	*3,78,65*	17,89,52	..	10,99	*63,11*
26. समाज कल्याण विभाग	26. Department of Social Welfare	20,80,76	..	..	..	3,46,79	..	..	..
विदेश मंत्रालय	**Ministry of External Affairs**								
27. विदेश मंत्रालय	27. Ministry of External Affairs	75,15,67	*5*	31,20,00	..	12,52,61	*1*	5,20,00	..
वित्त मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Finance**								
28. वित्त मंत्रालय	28. Ministry of Finance	24,63,38	*31*	..	..	4,10,56	*5*	..	..
29. सीमा-शुल्क	29. Customs	17,65,39	*43*	..	..	2,94,23	7	..	..
30. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	30. Union Excise Duties	28,33,88	*86*	..	..	4,72,31	14	..	..
31. आय आदि पर कर	31. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	31,43,33	*1,28*	..	..	5,23,89	*21*	..	..
32. स्टाम्प	32. Stamps	6,22,49	..	71,74	..	1,03,75	..	11,94	..
33. लेखा-परीक्षा	33. Audit	52,25,00	*73,50*	..	..	8,70,83	*12,25*	..	..
34. मुद्रा, सिक्का और टकसाल	34. Currency, Coinange and Mint	30,95,34	..	16,93,30	..	5,15,86	..	2,82,22	..
35. पेंशन	35. Pensions	20,03,61	*33,99*	..	..	5,00,90	*8,49*	..	..
36. अफीम के कारखाने और एल्कलायड के कारखाने	36. Opium and Alakaloid Factories	13,19,56	*1*	64,49	..	10,33,45	*1*	10,75	.
37. राज्य सरकारों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अंतरण	37. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	2,50,43,82	*11,54,07,00*	..	*8,82,38,00*	*41,73,97*	*2 32,48,42*	..	*1,55,39,67*
विनियोग—ब्याज सम्बन्धी अदायगियां	*Appropriation Interest Payments*	..	*975,13,02*	..	..	..	*162,52,17*	..	..
38. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्यय व्यय	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,91,22,37	*2,95*	245,67,30	..	32,48,73	..	40,94,55	..

(हजार रुपयों में)
((In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
39. सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण	39. Loans to Government Servants etc.	..	..	56,91,87	..	..	..	10,48,65	..
विनियोग—ऋण परिशोधन	*Appropriation—Repayment of Debt*	..	..	..	*70,13,22,36*	..	..	..	*11,68,87,06*
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Health and Family Planning**								
40. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	40. Ministry of Health and Family Panning	55,14	..	..	..	9,19	..	..	..
41. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	41. Medical and Public Health	55,99,89	..	23,51,11	*6,32*	9,66,52	..	3,91,85	*1,05*
42. परिवार नियोजन	42. Family Planning	58,07,28	..	20,00	..	9,67,88	..	3,33	..
भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Heavy Industry**								
43. भारी उद्योग मत्रालय	43. Ministry of Heavy Industry	28,82	..	..	..	4,80	..	..	..
44. भारी उद्योग	44. Heavy Industries	5,16,97	..	32,14,83	..	86,16	..	5,35,81	..
गृह मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Home Affairs**								
45. गृह मंत्रालय	45. Ministry of Home Affairs	2,07,55	..	..	..	34,59	..	..	..
46. मंत्रिमंडलय	46. Cabinet	1,06,16	..	..	..	17,69	..	..	..
47. कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग	47. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	5,56,13	*5*	..	*25,00*	92,69	1	..	*4,17*
48. पुलिस	48. Police	160,14,33	..	2,75,00	*6,50,00*	26,69,06	..	45,83	*1,08,33*
49. जनगणना	49. Census	3,46,18	..	..	..	57,70	..	..	..
50. गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय	50. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	77,90,25	*24,74,33*	16,99,61	..	12,98,38	*4,12,39*	2,83,27	..
51. दिल्ली	51. Delhi	86,45,26	*47,70*	33,96,72	*2,52,50*	14,40,88	7,95	5,66,12	*8042*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
52. चण्डीगढ़	52. Chandigarh	10,72,54	41,78	4,43,58	*4,00*	1,78,76	*6,96*	73,93	*67*
53. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16,78,58	*8*	7,14,72	..	2,79,76	*1*	1,19,12	..
54. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	54. Arunachal Prades-	19,81,16	..	8,43,94	..	3,30,19	..	1,40,66	..
55. दादर और नगर हवली	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98,88	..	1,29,46	..	16,48	..	21,58	..
52. लक्षद्वीप	56. Lakshadweep	2,58,72	..	79,86	..	43,12	..	13,31	..
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Industrial Development**								
57. औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	57. Ministry of Industrial Development	2,33,11	..	..	..	38,85	..	..	..
58. उद्योग	58. Industries	4,89,03	..	42,32,84	..	81,51	..	7,05,47	..
59. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग	59. Village and Small Indistries	28,23,41	*40,00*	52,90,66	*3,66,00*	4,70,57	*6,66*	8,81,78	*61,00*
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	..	..						
60. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	31,99	..	..	..	5,33	..	..	..
61. सूचना और प्रचार	61. Information and Publicity	11,98,61	..	2,07,50	..	1,99,77	..	34,58	..
62. प्रसारण	62. Broadcasting	20,39,63	..	17,62,00	..	3,39,94	..	2,93,67	..
सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Irrigation and Power**								
63. सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	4,53,66	..	7,16,00	*6,80,00*	75,61	..	1,19,33	*1,13,33*
64. सिंचाई और बाढ़-नियंत्रण योजनाएं	64. Water and Power Development	11,62,14	..	1,84,52	..	1,93,69	..	30,75	..
	65. Power Schemes	11.15,96	..	70,21,75	*11,80,00*	1,85,99	..	11,70,29	*1,96,67*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
श्रम मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Labour**								
66. श्रम मंत्रालय	66. Ministry of Labour	55,17	..	..	..	9,20	..	..	..
67. श्रम और रोजगार	67. Labour and Employment	29,42,51	*5*	2,02,54	*1,00*	4,90,42	*1*	33,76	*17*
विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs**								
68. विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	68. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	7,25,19	..	..	..	1,20,87	..	..	..
69. न्याय प्रशासन	69. Administration of Justice	22,85	*44,90*	..	..	3,81	*7,48*	..	..
पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals**								
70. पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	70. Minstry of Petroleum and Chemicals	70,30	..	242,07,21	..	11,72	..	41,59,53	..
आयोजना मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Planning**								
71. आयोजना मंत्रालय	71. Ministry of Planning	11,52	..	..	..	1,92	..	..	..
72. सांख्यिकी	72. Statistics	8,69,12	..	..	..	1,44,85	..	..	..
73. योजना आयोग	73. Planning Commission	3,15,48	..	..	..	52,58	..	..	..
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Shipping and Transport**								
74. नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	74. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	1,89,71	..	..	..	31,62	..	..	

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोजन की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
75. सड़कें	75. Roads	61,76,10	*10*	67,42,29	*8,02,00*	10,29,35	2	11,23,72	*1,33,67*
76. बंदरगाह, प्रकाशस्तम्भ और नौवहन	76. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	13,63,79	*6*	180,77,60	*1,34,00*	2,27,30	1	30,27,51	*22,33*
77. सड़क और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	77. Road and Inland Water Transport	1,03,37	..	15,24,10	*1,16,00*	17,23	..	2,54,02	*19,33*
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Steel and Mines**								
78. इस्पात विभाग	78. Department of Steel	25,02,16	..	160,68,83	*1,00,00*	4,17,03	..	26,78,14	*16,67*
79. खान विभाग	79. Department of Mines	33,15	..	..	..	5,52	..	..	..
80. खान और खनिज	80. Mines and Minerals	33,27,70	*18*	267,10,61	..	5,54,62	3	48,11,93	..
पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Supply and Rehabilation**								
81. पूर्ति विभाग	81. Department of Supply	20,74	..	..	..	3,46	..	..	..
82. पूर्ति और निपटान	82. Supplies and Disposals	7,50,69	..	..	..	1,25,11	..	..	..
83. पुनर्वास विभाग	83. Department of Rehabilitation	27,36,71	*72*	5,32,00	*4,63,86*	5,59,45	*12*	88,67	*1,28,97*
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation**								
84. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	84. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	32,75	..	..	..	5,46	..	..	..
85. मौसम विज्ञान	85. Meteorology	8,48,71	..	1,50,60	..	1,41,45	..	25,10	..
86. विमानन	86. Aviation	14,58,20	..	23,75,87	*6,00*	2,43,03	..	3,95,98	*1,00*
87. पर्यटन	87. Tourism	2,99,55	..	6,32,00	..	49,93	..	1,05,33	..
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Works and Housing**								
88. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	88. Ministry of Works and Housing	42,55	..	..	..	7,09	..	..	..
89. सरकारी निर्माण कार्य	89. Public Works	50,87,24	*21*	11,91,64	*14,41*	8,47,87	*4*	1,98,61	*2,40*
90. जल पूर्ति तथा जल निकासी	90. Water Supply and Sewerage	76,10	..	..	..	12,68	..	..	..
91. आवास तथा नगर विकास	91. Housing and Urban Development	8,12,95	*42,28*	9,82,45	*24,74,60*	1,35,49	*7,04*	1,63,74	*4,12,44*
92. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	92. Stationery and Printing	19,06,90	*4*	..	..	3,17,82	*1*	..	..
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**Department of Atomic Energy**								
93. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	93. Department of Atomic Energy	36,55	..	..	..	6,09	..	..	..

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation		कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
94. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान और विकास	94. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	36,56,36	..	59,36,48	..	6,09,39	..	9,89,41	..
95. नाभिकीय विद्युत योजनाएं	95. Nuclear Power Schemes	30,59,97	..	37,54,22	..	5,09,99	..	7,75,70	..
संस्कृति विभाग	**Department of Culture**								
96. संस्कृति विभाग	96. Department of Culture	6,75,38	..	..	..	1,12,56	..	..	..
97 पुरातत्व	97. Archaeology	5,17,56	..	..	..	86,26	..	..	..
लैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग	**Department of Electronics**								
98. इलाक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग	98. Department of Electronics	9,36,83	..	4,00,78	..	1,56,14	..	66,80	..
विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग	**Department of Science and Technology**								
99. विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग	99. Department of Science and Technology	5,96,37	..	1,32,48	..	99,39	..	22,08	..
100. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	100. Survey of India	12,53,52	..	..	..	2,08,92	..	..	..
101. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को अनुदान	101. Grants to Coucil of Scientific and Industrial Research	30,12,03	..	..	..	5,02,01	..	..	..
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**Department of Space**								
102. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	102. Department of Space	20,98,69	..	7,10,83	..	3,49,78	..	1,18,47	..

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

	मांग या विनियोग की सारणी Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग Total Demand				लेखानुदान के लिए राशि Amount required on Account			
		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital		राजस्व Revenue		पूंजी Capital	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
संसद, संसद कार्य विभाग, राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	**Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission**								
103. लोक सभाम	103. Lok Sabha	3,11,26	*1,04*	..	..	52,89	*17*	..	..
104. राज्य-सभा	104. Rajya Sabha	1,37,42	*90*	..	..	22,90	*15*	..	..
105. संसद कार्य विभाग	105. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	16,73	..	..	..	2,79	..	..	..
विनियोग : राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी, परिजन और भत्ते	*Appropriation—Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	..	*53,29*	..	..	..	*8,88*	..	..
106. उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	106. Secretariat of the Vice-President	4,44	..	..	..	74	..	..	..
विनियोग : संघ लोक-सेवा आयोग	*Appropriation—Union Public Service Commission*	..	*1,33,95*	..	..	..	*22,32*	..	..
जोड़ राजस्व/पूंजी	TOTAL—Revenue/Capital	4728·07,01	*2159,27,16*	2800,87,99	*8039,97,65*	799,83,97	*400,04,60*	474,31,06	*1348,84,60*
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	6887,34,17		10840,85,64		1199,88,57		1823,15,66	
		17728,19,81				3023,04,23			

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA

Bill No. 23 of 1974

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1974

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1974.

Withdrawal of Rs. 30,23,04,23,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1974-75.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three thousand and twenty-three crores, four lakhs and twenty-three thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1974-75.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE
(*See* Section 2 and 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	27,20,000	..	27,20,000
2	Department of Agricultural, Research and Education	Revenue	1,30,000	..	1,30,000
3	Agriculture	Revenue	13,04,65,000	..	13,04,65,000
		Capital	61,32,08,000	*10,00,40,000*	71,32,48,000
4	Fisheries	Revenue	1,23,59,000	..	1,23,59,000
		Capital	21,30,000	*4,17,000*	25,47,000
5	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . .	Revenue	5,28,22,000	*17,000*	5,28,39,000
		Capital	48,07,000	6,58,*000*	54,65,000
6	Forest	Revenue	1,49,80,000	..	1,49,80,000
		Capital	9,17,000	*35,83,000*	45,00,000
7	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	5,82,36,000	..	5,82,36,000
8	Department of Food	Revenue	20,02,46,000	..	20,02,46,000
		Capital	2,19,97,000	*6,22,000*	2,26,19,000
9	Department of Community Development . .	Revenue	4,93,08,000	..	4,93,08,000
10	Department of Cooperation	Revenue	1,10,73,000	..	1,10,73,000
		Capital	3,51,87,000	*45,83,000*	3,97,70,000
11	Ministry of Commerce	Revenue	18,10,000	..	18,10,000
		Capital	..	*83,000*	83,000
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production . . .	Revenue	28,07,02,000	..	28,07,02,000
		Capital	32,50,58,000	*18,92,000*	32,69,50,000
13	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	13,35,000	..	13,35,000
		Capital	45,83,000	..	45,83,000
14	Overseas Communications Service . . .	Revenue	1,14,15,000	..	1,14,15,000
		Capital	63,33,000	*3,000*	63,36,000
15	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses . .	Revenue	62,44,34,000	*2,000*	62,44,36,000
16	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues . .	Revenue	13,89,10,000	..	13,89,10,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	Capital	24,73,83,000	..	24,73,83,000
18	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	24,88,000	..	24,88,000
		Capital	4,18,87,000	*6,67,000*	4,25,54,000
19	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	2,06,40,44,000	*1,50,000*	2,06,41,94,000
20	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	18,23,40,000	*7,000*	18,23,47,000
21	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	63,81,66,000	*25,000*	63,81,91,000
22	Defence Service—Pensions	Revenue	12,75,17,000	*2,000*	12,75,19,000
23	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Capital	39,47,88,000	*5,00,000*	39,52,88,000
24	Department of Education	Revenue	19,73,000	..	19,73,000
25	Education	Revenue	17,89,52,000	..	17,89,52,000
		Capital	10,99,000	*63,11,000*	74,10,000
26	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	3,46,79,00	..	3,46,79,000
27	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	12,52,61,000	*1,000*	12,52,62,000
		Capital	5,20,00,000	..	5,20,00,000
28	Ministry of Finance	Revenue	4,10,56,000	*5,000*	4,10,61,000
29	Customs	Revenue	2,94,23,000	*7,000*	2,94,30,000
30	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	4,72,31,000	*14,000*	4,72,45,000
31	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	Revenue	5,23,89,000	*21,000*	5,24,10,000
32	Stamps	Revenue	1,03,75,000	..	1,02,75,000
		Capital	11,94,000	..	11,94,000
33	Audit	Revenue	8,70,83,000	*12,25,000*	8,83,08,000
34	Currency, Coinage and Mnit	Revenue	5,15,86,000	..	5,15,86,000
		Capital	2,82,22,000	..	2,82,22,000
35	Pensions	Revenue	5,00,90,000	*8,49,000*	5,09,39,000
36	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue	10,33,45,000	*1,000*	10,33,46,000
		Capital	10,75,000	..	10,75,000
37	Transfers to State and Union Territory Government	Revenue	41,73,97,000	*2,32,48,42,000*	2,74,22,39,000
		Capital	..	*1,55,39,67,000*	1,55,39,67,000
	CHARGED—*Interest Payment*	Revenue	..	*1,62,52,17,000*	1,62,52,17,000
38	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Revenue	32,48,73,000	*49,000*	32,49,22,000
		Capital	40,94,55,000	..	40,94,55,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
39	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	10,48,65,000	..	10,48,65,000
	CHARGED —*Repayment of Debt*	Capital	..	*11,68,87,06,000*	11,68,87,06,000
40	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Revenue	9,19,000	..	9,19,000
41	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	9,66,52,000	..	9,66,52,000
		Capital	3,91,85,000	*1,05,000*	3,92,90,000
42	Family Planning	Revenue	9,67,88,000	..	9,67,88,000
		Capital	3,33,000	..	3,33,000
43	Ministry of Heavy Industry	Revenue	4,80,000	..	4,80,000
44	Heavy Industries	Revenue	86,16,000	..	86,16,000
		Capital	5,35,81,000	..	5,35,18,000
45	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	34,59,000	..	34,59,000
46	Cabinet	Revenue	17,69,000	..	17,69,000
47	Department of Pesronnel and Administrative Reforms	Revenue	92,69,000	*1,000*	92,70,000
		Capital	..	4,17,000	4,17,000
48	Police	Revenue	26,69,06,000	..	26,69,06,000
		Capital	45,83,000	*1,08,33,000*	1,54,16,000
49	Census	Revenue	57,70,000	..	57,70,000
50	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	12,98,38,000	*4,12,39,000*	17,10,77,000
		Capital	2,83,27,000	..	2,83,27,000
51	Delhi	Revenue	14,40,88,000	*7,95,000*	1 4,48,83,000
		Capita l	5,66,12,000	*42,08,000*	6,08,20,000
52	Chandigarh	Revenue	1,78,76,000	*6,96,000*	1,85,72,000
		Capital	73,93,000	*67,000*	74,60,000
53	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	2,79,76,000	*1,000*	2,79,77,000
		Capital	1,19,12,000	..	1,19,12,000
54	Arunachal Pradesh	Revenue	3,30,19,000	..	3,30,19,000
		Capital	1,40,66,000	..	1,40,66,000
55	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	16,48,000	..	16,48,000
		Capital	21,58,000	..	21,58,000
56	Lakshadeep	Revenue	43,12,000	..	43,1 ,000
		Capital	13,31,000	..	13,31,000
57	Ministry of Industrial Development	Revenue	38,85,000	..	38,85,000
58	Industties	Revenue	81,51,000	..	81,51000
		Capital	7,05,47,000	..	7,05,47,000
59	Village and Small Industries	Revenue	4,70,57,000	6,66,000	4,77,23,000
		Capital	8,81,78,000	*61,00,000*	9,42,68,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	5,33,000	..	5,33,000
61	Information and Publicity	Revenue	1,99,77,000	..	1,99,77,000
		Capital	34,58,000	..	34,58,000
62	Broadcasting	Revenue	3,39,94,000	..	3,39,94,000
		Capital	2,93,67,000	..	2,93,67,000
63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Revenue	75,61,000	..	75,61,000
		Capital	1,19,33,000	*1,13,33,000*	2,32,66,000
64	Water and Power Development	Revenue	1,93,69,000	..	1,93,69,000
		Capital	30,75,000	..	30,75,000
65	Power Schemes	Revenue	1,85,99,000	..	1,85,99,000
		Capital	11,70,29,000	*1,96,67,000*	13,66,96,000
66	Ministry of Labour	Revenue	9,20,000	..	9,20,000
67	Labour and Employment	Revenue	4,90,42,000	*1,000*	4,90,43,000
		Capital	33,76,000	17,000	33,93,000
68	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Revenue	1,20,87,000	..	1,20,87,000
69	Administration of Justice	Revenue	3,81,000	*7,48,000*	11,29,000
70	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Revenue	11,72,000	..	11,72,000
		Capital	41,59,53,000	..	41,59,53,000
71	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	1,92,000	..	1,92,000
72	Statistics	Revenue	1,44,85,000	..	1,44,85,000
73	Planning Commission	Revenue	52,58,000	..	52,58,000
74	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Revenue	31,62,000	..	31,62,000
75	Roads	Reveune	10,29,35,000	*2,000*	10,29,37,000
		Capital	11,23,72,000	*1, 33,67,000*	12,57,39,000
76	Port, Lighthouse and Shipping	Revenue	2,27,30,000	*1,000*	2,27,31,000
		Capital	30,27,51,000	*22,33,000*	30,49,84,000
77	Road and Inland Water Transport	Revenue	17,23,000	..	17,23,000
		Capital	2,54,02,000	*19,33,000*	2,73,35,000
78	Department of Steel	Revenue	4,17,03,000	..	4,17,03,000
		Capital	26,78,14,000	*16,67,000*	26,94,81,000
79	Department of Mines	Revenue	5,52,000	..	5,52,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
80	Mines and Minerals	Revenue	5,54,62,000	*3,000*	5,54,65,000
		Capital	48,11,93,000	..	48,11,93,000
81	Department of Supply	Revenue	3,46,000	..	3,46,000
82	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	1,25,11,000	..	1,25,11,000
83	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue	5,59,45,000	*12,000*	5,59,57,000
		Capital	88,67,000	*1,28,97,000*	2,17,64,000
84	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Revenue	5,46,000	..	5,46,000
85	Meteorology	Revenue	1,41,45,000	..	1,41,45,000
		Capital	25,10,000	..	25,10,000
86	Aviation	Revenue	2,43,03,000	..	2,43,03,000
		Capital	3,95,98,000	*1,00,000*	3,96,98,000
87	Tourism	Revenue	49,93,000	..	49,93,000
		Capital	1,05,33,000	..	1,05,33,000
88	Ministry of Works and Housing	Revenue	7,09,000	..	7,09,000
89	Public Works	Revenue	8,47,87,000	*4,000*	8,47,91,000
		Capital	1,98,61,000	*2,40,000*	2,01,01,000
90	Water Supply and Swerage	Revenue	12,68,000	..	12,68,000
91	Housing and Urban Development	Revenue	1,35,49,000	*7,04,000*	1,42,53,000
		Capital	1,63,74,000	*4,12,44,000*	5,76,18,000
92	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	3,17,82,000	*1,000*	3,17,83,000
93	Department of Atomic Energy	Revenue	6,09,000	..	6,09,000
94	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	Revenue	6,09,39,000	..	6,09,39,000
		Capital	9,89,41,000	..	9,89,41,000
95	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	5,09,99,000	..	5,09,99,000
		Capital	7,75,70,000	..	7,75,70,000
96	Department of Culture	Revenue	1,12,56,000	..	1,12,56,000
97	Archaeology	Revenue	86,26,000	..	86,26,000
98	Department of Electronics	Revenue	1,56,14,000	..	1,56,14,000
		Capital	66,80,000	..	66,80,000
99	Department of Science and Technology	Revenue	99,39,000	..	99,39,000
		Capital	22,08,000	..	22,08,000
100	Survey of India	Revenue	2,08,92,000	..	2,08,92,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
101	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	5,02,01,000	..	5,02,01,000
102	Department of Space	Revenue	3,49,78,000	..	3,49,78,000
		Capital	1,18,47,000	..	1,18,47,000
103	Lok Sabha	Revenue	52,89,000	*17,000*	53,06,000
104	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	22,90,000	*15,000*	23,05,000
105	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	2,79,000	..	2,79,000
	CHARGED—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	*8,88,000*	8,88,000
106	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Revenue	74,000	..	74,000
	CHARGED—*Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue	..	*22,32,000*	22,32,000
	TOTAL		12,74,15,03,000	*17,48,89,20,000*	30,23,04,23,000

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL 1974

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India, read with article 116 thereof, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made in advance by the Lok Sabha in respect of the estimated expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for a part of the financial year 1974-75.

Y. B. CHAVAN.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. F. 3(20)-B/74, dated the 14th March, 1974 from Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Finance to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.]

The President having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75, recommends under article 117(1) and (3) of the Constitution of India read with article 116(2) thereof, the introduction of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1974, in the Lok Sabha and also the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the Demands for Grants, 'on account' for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding Railways) for the year 1974-75 have been voted.

LOK SABHA

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75.

(*Shri Y. B. CHAVAN, Minister of Finance*),

Act No. 7 of 1974.

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ACT, 1974

AN

ACT

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1974.

Withdrawal of Rs. 30,23,04,23,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1974-75.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three thousand and twenty-three crores, four lakhs and twenty-three thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1974-75.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(See section 2 and 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	27,20,000	..	27,20,000
2.	Department of Agricultual Research and Education	Revenue	1,30,000	..	1,30,000
3.	Agriculture	Revenue	13,04,65,000	..	13,04,65,000
		Capital	61,32,08,000	*10,00,40,000*	71,32,48,000
4.	Fisheries	Revenue	1,23,59,000	..	1,23,59,000
		Capital	21,30,000	*4,17,000*	25,47,000
5.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	Revenue	5,28,22,000	*17,000*	28,39,000
		Capital	48,07,000	*6,58,000*	54,65,000
6.	Forest	Revenue	1,49,80,000	..	1,49,80,000
		Capital	9,17,000	*35,83,000*	45,00,000
7.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	5,82,36,000	..	5,82,36,000
8.	Department of Food	Revenue	20,02,46,000	..	20,02,46,000
		Capital	2,19,97,000	*6,22,000*	2,26,19,000
9.	Department of Community Development	Revenue	4,93,08,000	..	4,93,08,000
10.	Department of Co-operation	Revenue	1,10,73,000	..	1,10,73,000
		Capital	3,51,87,000	*45,83,000*	3,97,70,000
11.	Ministry of Commerce	Revenue	18,10,000	..	18,10,000
		Capital	..	*83,000*	83,000
12.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	Revenue	28,07,02,000	..	28,07,02,000
		Capital	32,50,58,000	*18,92,000*	32,69,50,000
13.	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	13,35,000	..	13,35,000
		Capital	45,83,000	..	45,83,000
14.	Overseas Communications Service	Revenue	1,14,15,000	..	1,14,15,000
		Capital	63,33,000	*3,000*	63,36,000
15.	Posts and Telegraphs-Working Expenses	Revenue	62,44,34,000	*2,000*	62,44,36,000
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	Revenue	13,89,10,000	..	13,89,10,000
17.	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	Capital	24,73,83,000	..	24,73,83,000
18.	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	24,88,000	..	24,88,000
		Capital	4,18,87,000	*6,67,000*	4,25,54,000
19.	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	2,06,40,44,000	*1,50,000*	2,06,41,94,000
20.	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	18,23,40,000	*7,000*	18,23,47,000
21.	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	63,81,66,000	*25,000*	63,81,91,000
22.	Defence Services—Pensions	Revenue	12,75,17,000	*2,000*	12,75,19,000
23.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Capital	39,47,88,000	*5,00,000*	39,52,88,000
24.	Department of Education	Revenue	19,73,000	..	19,73,000
25.	Education	Revenue	17,89,52,000	..	17,89,52,000
		Capital	10,99,000	*63,11,000*	74,10,000
26.	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	3,46,79,000	..	3,46,79,000

1	2	3			
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27.	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	12,52,61,000	*1,000*	12,52,62,000
		Capital	5,20,00,000	..	5,20,00,000
28.	Ministry of Finance	Revenue	4,10,56,000	*5,000*	4,10,61,000
29.	Customs	Revenue	2,94,23,000	*7,000*	2,94,30,000
30.	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	4,72,31,000	*14,000*	4,72,45,000
31.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	Revenue	5,23,89,000	*21,000*	5,24,10,000
32.	Stamps	Revenue	1,03,75,000	..	1,03,75,000
		Capital	11,94,000	..	11,94,000
33.	Audit	Revenue	8,70,83,000	*12,25,000*	8,83,08,000
34.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	Revenue	5,15,86,000	..	5,15,86,000
		Capital	2,82,22,000	..	2,82,22,000
35.	Pensions	Revenue	5,00,90,000	*8,49,000*	5,09,39,000
36.	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue	10,33,45,000	*1,000*	10,33,46,000
		Capital	10,75,000	..	10,75,000
37.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	Revenue	41,37,97,000	*2,32,48,42,000*	2,74,22,39,000
		Capital	..	*1,55,39,67,000*	1,55,39,67,000
	CHARGED—*Interest Payments*	Revenue	..	*1,62,52,17,000*	1,62,52,17,000
38.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Revenue	32,48,73,000	*49,000*	32,49,22,000
		Capital	40,94,55,000	..	40,94,55,000
39.	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	10,48,65,000	..	10,48,65,000
	CHARGED—*Repayment of Debt*	Capital	..	*11,68,87,06,000*	11,68,87,06,000
40.	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Revenue	9,19,000	..	9,19,000
41.	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	9,66,52,000	..	9,66,52,000
		Capital	3,91,85,000	*1,05,000*	3,92,90,000
42.	Family Planning	Revenue	9,67,88,000	..	9,67,88,000
		Capital	3,33,000	..	3,33,000
43.	Ministry of Heavy Industry	Revenue	4,80,000	..	4,80,000
44.	Heavy Industries	Revenue	86,16,000	..	86,16,000
		Capital	5,35,81,000	..	5,35,81,000
45.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	34,59,000	..	34,59,000
46.	Cabinet	Revenue	17,69,000	..	17,69,000
47.	Department of Pessonnel and Administrative Reforms	Revenue	92,69,000	*1,000*	92,70,000
		Capital		*4,17,000*	4,17,000
48.	Police	Revenue	27,69,06,000	..	26,69,06,000
		Capital	45,83,000	*1,08,33,000*	1,54,16,000
49.	Census	Revenue	57,70,000	..	57,70,000
50.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	12,98,38,000	*4,12,39,000*	17,10,77,000
		Capital	2,83,27,000	..	2,83,27,000
51.	Delhi	Revenue	14,40,88,000	*7,95,000*	14,48,83,000
		Capital	5,66,12,000	*42,08,000*	6,08,20,000
52.	Chandigarh	Revenue	1,78,76,000	*6,96,000*	1,85,72,000
		Capital	73,93,000	*67,000*	74,60,000

1	2	3			
No. of Vote	Service and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
53. Andaman and Nicobar Island		Revenue	2,79,76,000	*1,000*	2,79 77 000
		Capital	1,19,12,000	..	1,19,12,000
54. Arunachal Pradesh		Revenue	3,30,19,000	..	3,30,19,000
		Capital	1,40,66,000	..	1,40,66,000
55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli.		Revenue	16,48,000	..	16,48,000
		Capital	21,58,000		21,58,000
56. Lakhsadweep.		Revenue	43,12,000	..	43,12,000
		Capital	13,31,000	..	13,31,000
57. Ministry of Industrial Development		Revenue	38,85,000	..	38,85,000
58. Industries		Revenue	81,51,000	..	81,51,000
		Capital	7,05,47,000	..	7,05,47,000
59. Village and Small Industries		Revenue	4,70,57,000	6,66,000	4,77,23,000
		Capital	8,81,78,000	61,00,000	9,42,78,000
60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		Revenue	5,33,000	..	5,33,000
61 Information and Publicity		Revenue	1,99,77,000	..	1,99,77,000
		Capital	34,58,000	..	34,58,000
62 Broadcasting		Revenue	3,39,94,000	..	3,39,94,000
		Capital	2,93,67,000	..	2,93,67,000
63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power		Revenue	75,61,000	..	75,61,000
		Capital	1,19,33,000	*1,13,33,000*	2,32,66,000
4. Water and Power Development		Revenue	1,93,69,000	..	1,93,69,000
		Capital	30,75,000	..	30,75,000
65. Power Schemes		Revenue	1,85,99,000	..	1,85,99,000
		Capital	11,70,29,000	*1,96,67,000*	13,66,96,000
66. Ministry of Labour		Revenue	9,20,000	..	9,20,000
67. Labour and Employment		Revenue	4,90,42,000	*1,000*	*4,90,43,000*
		Capital	23,76,000	*17,000*	33,93,000
68. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.		Revenue	1,20,87,000	..	1,20,87,000
69. Administration of Justice		Revenue	3,81,000	*7,48,000*	11,29,000
70. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals		Revenue	11,72,000	..	11,72,000
		Capital	41,59,53,000	..	41,59,53,000
71. Ministry of Planning		Revenue	1,92,000	..	1,92,000
72. Statistics		Revenue	1,44,85,000	..	1,44,85,000
73. Planning Commission		Revenue	52,58,000	..	52,58,000
74. Ministry of Shipping and Transport		Revenue	3,62,000	..	31,62,000
75. Roads		Revenue	10,29,35,000	*2,000*	10,29,37,000
		Capital	11,23,72,000	*1,33,67,000*	12,57,39,000
76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping		Revenue	2,27,30,000	*1,000*	2,27,31,000
		Capital	30,27,51,000	*22,33,000*	30,49,84,000
77. Road and Inland Water Transport		Revenue	17,23,000	..	17,23,000
		Capital	2,54,02,000	*19,33,000*	2,73,35,000
78. Department of Steel		Revenue	4,17,03,000	..	4,17,03,000
		Capital	26,78,14,000	*16,67,000*	26,94,81,000
79. Department of Mines		Revenue	5,52,000	..	5,52,000

1	2	3			
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
80.	Mines and Minerals	Revenue	5,54,52,000	..	5,54,65,000
		Capital	48,11,93,000	*3,000*	48,11,93,000
81.	Department of Supply	Revenue	3,46,000	..	3,46,000
82.	Supplies and disposals	Revenue	1,25,11,000	..	1,25,11,000
83.	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue	5,59,45,000	*12,000*	5,59,57,000
		Capital	88,67,000	*1,28,97,000*	2,17,64,000
84.	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Revenue	5,46,000	..	5,46,000
85.	Metlorology	Revenue	1,41,45,000	..	1,41,45,000
		Capital	25,10,000	..	25,10,000
86.	Aviation	Revenue	2,43,03,000	..	2,43,03,000
		Capital	3,95,98,000	*1,00,000*	3,96,98,000
87.	Tourism	Revenue	49,93,000	..	49,93,000
		Capital	1,05,33,000	..	1,05,33,000
88.	Ministry of Works and Housing	Revenue	7,09,000	..	7,09,000
89.	Public Works	Revenue	8,47,87,000	*4,,000*	8,47,91,000
		Capital	1,98,61,000	*2,40,000*	2,01,01,000
90.	Water Supply and Sewerage	Revenue	12,68,000	..	12,68,000
91.	Housing and Urban Development	Revenue	1,35,49,000	*7,04,000*	1,42,53,000
		Capital	1,63,74,000	*4,12,44,000*	5,76,18,000
92.	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	3,17,82,000	*1,000*	3,17,83,000
93.	Department of Atomic Energy	Revenue	6,09,000	..	6,09,000
94.	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	Revenue	6,09,39,000	..	6,09,39,000
		Capital	9,89,41,000	..	9,89,41,000
95.	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	5,09,99,000	..	5,09,99,000
		Capital	7,75,70,000	..	7,75,70,000
96.	Department of Culture	Revenue	1,12,56,000	..	1,12,56,000
97.	Archaeology	Revenue	86,26,000	..	86,26,000
98.	Department of Electronics	Revenue	1,56,14,000	..	1,56,14,000
		Capital	66,80,000	..	66,80,000
99.	Department of Science and Technology	Revenue	99,39,000	..	99,39,000
		Capital	22,08,000	..	22,08,000
100.	Survey of India	Revenue	2,08,92,000	..	2.08,92,000
101.	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	5,02,01,000	..	5,02,01,000
102.	Department of Space	Revenue	3,49,78,000	..	3,49,778,000
		Capital	1,18,47,000	..	1,18,4,000
103.	Lok Sabha	Revenue	52,89,000	*17,000*	53,06,000
104.	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	22,90,000	*15,000*	23,05,000
105.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	2,79,000	..	2,79,000
	CHARGED—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the the President*	Revenue	..	*8,88,000*	8,88,000
106.	Secretariat of the Vice-President.	Revenue	74,000	..	74,000
	CHARGED—*Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue	..	*22,32,000*	22,32,000
	TOTAL		12,74,15,03,000	*17,48,89,20,000*	30,23,04,23,000

Bill No. 43 of 1974

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1974

A

BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1974.

Issue of Rs. 1,77,28,19,81,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1974-75.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1974] to the sum of seventeen thousand, seven hundred and twenty-eight crores, nineteen lakhs and eighty-one thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1974-75 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule. 7 of 1974.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

26 M of Fin/75—69

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and Purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	1,63,22,000	..	1,63,22,000
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Revenue	7,80,000	..	7,80,000
3	Agriculture	Revenue	78,27,91,000	..	78,27,91,000
		Capital	3,67,92,50,000	*60,02,40,000*	4,27,94,90,000
4	Fisheries	Revenue	7,41,56,000	..	7,41,56,000
		Capital	1,27,80,000	*25,00,000*	1,52,80,000
5	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	Revenue	31,69,33,000	*1,00,000*	31,70,33,000
		Capital	2,88,40,000	*39,50,000*	3,27,90,000
6	Forest	Revenue	8,98,80,000	..	8,98,80,000
		Capital	55,00,000	*2,15,00,000*	2,70,00,000
7	Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	Revenue	34,94,16,000	..	34,94,16,000
8	Department of Food	Revenue	1,20,12,99,000	..	1,20,12,99,000
		Capital	13,19,80,000	*37,35,000*	13,57,15,000
9	Department of Community Development	Revenue	29,58,19,000	..	29,58,19,000
10	Department of Cooperation	Revenue	6,64,41,000	..	6,64,41,000
		Capital	21,11,24,000	*2,75,00,000*	23,86,24,000
11	Ministry of Commerce	Revenue	1,08,09,000	..	1,08,09,000
		Capital	..	*5,00,000*	5,00,000
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	Revenue	1,68,25,83,000	..	1,68,25,83,000
		Capital	1,95,03,49,000	*1,13,50,000*	1,96,16,99,000
13	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	80,12,000	..	80,12,000
		Capital	2,75,00,000	..	2,75,00,000
14	Overseas Communications Service	Revenue	6,84,90,000	..	6,84,90,000
		Capital	3,80,00,000	*20,000*	3,80,20,000
15	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	Revenue	3,74,66,01,000	*10,000*	3,74,66,11,000
16	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	Revenue	83,34,62,000	..	83,34,62,000
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	Capital	1,48,43,00,000	..	1,48,43,00,000
18	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	1,49,27,000	..	1,49,27,000
		Capital	25,13,22,000	*40,00,000*	25,53,22,000
19	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	12,38,42,62,000	*9,00,000*	12,38,51,62,000
20	Defence Services—Mavy	Revenue	1,09,40,41,000	*40,000*	1,09,40,81,000
21	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	3,82,89,97,000	*1,50,000*	3,82,91,47,000
22	Defence Services—Pensions	Revenue	76,51,00,000	*10,000*	76,51,10,000
23	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Capital	2,36,87,29,000	*30,00,000*	2,37,17,29,000
24	Department of Education	Revenue	1,18,39,000	..	1,18,39,000
25	Education	Revenue	1,07,37,11,000	..	1,07,37,11,000
		Capital	65,92,000	*3,78,65,000*	4,44,57,000
26	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	20,80,76,000	..	20,80,76,000
27	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	75,15,67,000	*5,000*	75,15,72,000
		Capital	31,20,00,000	..	31,20,00,000

1	2		3		
No of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28	Ministry of Finance	Revenue	24,63,38,000	*31,000*	24,63,69,000
29	Customs	Revenue	17,65,39,000	*43,000*	17,65,82,000
30	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	28,33,88,000	*86,000*	28,34,74,000
31	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	Revenue	31,43,33,000	*1,28,000*	31,44,61,000
32	Stamps	Revenue Capital	6,22,49,000 71,74,000	.. ..	6,22,49,000 71,74,000
33	Audit	Revenue	52,25,00,000	*73,50,000*	52,98,50,000
34	Currency, Coinage and Mint	Revenue Capital	30,95,34,000 16,93,30,000	.. ..	30,95,34,000 16,93,30,000
35	Pensions	Revenue	20,03,61,000	*33,99,000*	20,37,60,000
36	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue Capital	13,19,56,000 64,49,000	*1,000* ..	13,19,57,000 64,49,000
37	Transfer to State and Union Territory Governments	Revenue Capital	2,50,43,82,000 ..	*11,54,07,00,000* *8,82,38,00,000*	14,04,50,82,000 8,82,38,00,000
	CHARGED.— *Interest Payments*	Revenue	..	*9,75,13,02,000*	9,75,13,02,000
38	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	Revenue Capital	1,91,22,37,000 2,45,67,30,000	*2,95,000* ..	1,91,25,32,000 2,45,67,30,000
39	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	Capital	56,91,87,000	..	56,91,87,000
	CHARGED— *Repayment of Debt*	Capital	..	*70,13,22,36,000*	70,13,22,36,000
40	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Revenue	55,14,000	..	55,14,000
41	Medical and Pblic Health	Revenue Capital	55,99,89,000 23,51,11,000	.. *6,32,000*	55,99,89,000 23,57,43,000
42	Family Planning	Revenue Capital	58,07,28,000 20,00,000	.. ..	58,07,28,000 20,00,000
43	Ministry of Heavy Industry	Revenue	28,82,000	..	28,82,000
44	Heavy Industries	Revenue Capital	5,16,97,000 32,14,83,000	.. ..	5,16,97,000 32,14,83,000
45	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	2,07,55,000	..	2,07,55,000
46	Cabinet	Revenue	1,06,16,000	..	1,06,16,000
47	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	Revenue Capital	5,56,13,000 ..	*5,000* *25,00,000*	5,56,18,000 25,00,000
48	Police	Revenue Capital	1,60,14,33,000 2,75,00,000	.. *6,50,00,000*	1,60,14,33,000 9,25,00,000
49	Census	Revenue	3,46,18,000	..	3,46,18,000
50	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue Capital	77,90,25,000 16,99,61,000	*24,74,33,000* ..	1,02,64,58000 16,99,61,000
51	Delhi	Revenue Capital	86,45,26,000 33,96,72,000	*47,70,000* *2,52,50,000*	86,92,96,000 36,49,22,000
52	Chandigarh	Revenue Capital	10,72,54,000 4,43,58,000	*41,78,000* *4,00,000*	11,14,32,000 4,47,58,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
53	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	16,78,58,000	*8,000*	16,78,66,000
		Capital	7,14,72,000	..	7,14,72,000
54	Arunachal Pradesh	Revenue	19,81,16,000	..	19,81,16,000
		Capital	8,43,94,000	..	8,43,94,000
55	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	98,88,000	..	98,88,000
		Capital	1,29,46,000	..	1,29,46,000
56	Lakshadweep	Revenue	2,58,72,000	..	2,58,72,000
		Capital	79,86,000	..	79,86,000
57	Ministry of Industrial Development	Revenue	2,33,11,000	..	2,33,11,000
58	Industries	Revenue	4,89,03,000	..	4,89,03,000
		Capital	42,32,84,000	..	42,32,84,000
59	Village and Small Industries	Revenue	28,23,41,000	*40,00,000*	28,63,41,000
		Capital	52,90,66,000	*3,66,00,000*	56,56,66,000
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	31,99,000	..	31,99,000
61	Information and Publicity	Revenue	11,98,61,000	..	11,98,61,000
		Capital	2,07,50,000	..	2,07,50,000
62	Broadcasting	Revenue	20,39,63,000	..	20,39,63,000
		Capital	17,62,00,000	..	17,62,00,000
63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Revenue	4,53,66,000	..	4,53,66,000
		Capital	7,16,00,000	*6,80,00,000*	13,96,00,000
64	Water and Power Development	Revenue	11,62,14,000	..	11,62,14,000
		Capital	1,84,52,000	..	1,84,52,000
65	Power Schemes	Revenue	11,15,96,000	..	11,15,96,000
		Capital	70,21,75,000	*11,80,00,000*	82,01,75,000
66	Ministry of Labour	Revenue	55,17,000	..	55,17,000
67	Labour and Employment	Revenue	29,42,51,000	*5,000*	29,42,56,000
		Capital	2,02,54,000	*1,00,000*	2,03,54,000
68	Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Revenue	7,25,19,000	..	7,25,19,000
69	Administration of Justice	Revenue	22,85,000	*44,90,000*	67,75,000
70	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Revenue	70,30,000	..	70,30,000
		Capital	2,42,07,21,000	..	2,42,07,21,000
71	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	11,52,000	..	11,52,000
72	Statistics	Revenue	8,69,12,000	..	8,69,12,000
73	Planning Commission	Revenue	3,15,48,000	..	3,15,48,000
74	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Revenue	1,89,71,000	..	1,89,71,000
75	Roads	Revenue	61,76,10,000	*10,000*	61,76,20,000
		Capital	67,42,29,000	*8,02,00,000*	75,44,29,000
76	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Revenue	13,63,79,000	*6,000*	13,63,85,000
		Capital	1,80,77,60,000	*1,34,00,000*	1,82,11,60,000
77	Road and Inland Water Transport	Revenue	1,03,37,000	..	1,03,37,000
		Capital	15,24,10,000	*1,16,00,000*	16,40,10,000
78	Department of Steel	Revenue	25,02,16,000	..	25,02,16,000
		Capital	1,60,68,83,000	*1,00,00,000*	1,61,68,83,000
79	Department of Mines	Revenue	33,15,000	..	33,15,000
80	Mines and Minerals	Revenue	33,27,70,000	*18,000*	33,27,88,000
		Capital	2,67,10,61,000	..	2,67,10,61,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and Purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81	Department of Supply	Revenue	20,74,000	..	20,74,000
82	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	7,50,69,000	..	7,50,69,000
83	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue Capital	27,36,71,000 5,32,00,000	*72,000* 4,63,86,000	27,37,43,000 9,95,86,000
84	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Revenue	32,75,000	..	32,75,000
85	Meteorology	Revenue Capital	8,48,71,000 1,50,60,000	.. ..	8,48,71,000 1,50,60,000
86	Aviation	Revenue Capital	14,58,20,000 23,75,87,000	.. 6,00,000	14,58,20,000 23,81,87,000
87	Tourism	Revenue Capital	2,99,55,000 6,32,00,000	.. ..	2,99,55,000 6,32,00,000
88	Ministry of Works and Housing	Revenue	42,55,000	..	42,55,000
89	Public Works	Revenue Capital	50,87,24,000 11,91,64,000	*21,000* *14,41,000*	50,87,45,000 12,06,05,000
90	Water Supply and Sewerage	Revenue	76,10,000	..	76,10,000
91	Housing and Urban Development	Revenue Capital	8,12,95,000 9,82,45,000	*42,28,000* *24,74,60,000*	8,55,23,000 34,57,05,000
92	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	19,06,90,000	*4,000*	19,06,94,000
93	Department of Atomic Energy	Revenue	36,55,000	..	36,55,000
94	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	Revenue Capital	36,56,36,000 59,36,48,000	.. ..	36,56,36,000 59,36,48,000
95	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue Capital	30,59,97,000 37,54,22,000	.. ..	30,59,97,000 37,54,22,000
96	Department of Culture	Revenue	6,75,38,000	..	6,75,38,000
97	Archaeology	Revenue	5,17,56,000	..	5,17,56,000
98	Department of Electronics	Revenue Capital	9,36,83,000 4,00,78,000	.. ..	9,36,83,000 4,00,78,000
99	Department of Science and Technology	Revenue Capital	5,76,37,000 1,32,48,000	.. ..	5,96,37,000 1,32,48,000
100	Survey of India	Revenue	12,53,52,000	..	12,53,52,000
101	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	30,12,03,000	..	30,12,03,000
102	Department of Space	Revenue Capital	20,98,69,000 7,10,83,000	.. ..	20,98,69,000 7,10,83,000
103	Lok Sabha	Revenue	3,11,26,000	*1,04,000*	3,12,30,000
104	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	1,37,42,000	*90,000*	1,38,32,000
105	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	16,73,000	..	16,73,000
	CHARGED.— *Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	Revenue	..	*53,29,000*	53,29,000
106	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Revenue	4,44,000	..	4,44,000
	CHARGED.— *Union Public Service Commission*	Revenue	..	*1,33,95,000*	1,33,95,000
	TOTAL		75,28,95,00,000	*1,01,99,24,81,000*	1,77,28,19,81,000

THE APPLICATION (NO. 2) BILL 1974, AS INTRODUCED

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made by the Lok Sabha for expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for the financial year 1974-75.

Y. B. CHAVAN.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. F. 3(55)-B/74 dated the 20th April, 1974 from Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Finance to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha]

The President having been informated of the subject matter of the proposed Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the Financial Year 1974-75 recommends under Article 117(1) and (3) of the Constitution, the introduction of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1974 in the Lok Sabha and also the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha after the Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding Railways) for the year 1974-75 have been voted.

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL, 1974 AS INTRODUCED LOK SABHA

A

BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

(Shri Y. B. CHAVAN,
Minister of Finance)

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) ACT, 1974

An Act

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1974.

Issue of Rs. 1,77,28,19,81,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1974-75.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1974] to the sum of seventeen thousand, seven hundred and twenty-eight crores, nineteen lakhs and eighty-one thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1974-75 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

7 of 1974

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Changed on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	Revenue	1,63,22,000	..	1,63,22,000
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education.	Revenue	7,80,000	..	7,80,000
3	Agriculture	Revenue	78,27,91,000	..	78,27,91,000
		Capital	3,67,92,50,000	*60,02,40,000*	4,27,94,90,000
4	Fisheries	Revenue	7,41,56,000	..	7,41,56,000
		Capital	1,27,80,000	*25,00,000*	1,52,80,000
5	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . .	Revenue	31,69,33,000	*1,00,000*	31,70,33,000
		Capital	2,88,40,000	*39,50,000*	3,27,90,000
6	Forest	Revenue	8,98,80,000	..	8,98,80,000
		Capital	55,00,000	*2,15,00,000*	2,70,00,000
7	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research .	Revenue	34,94,16,000	..	34,94,16,000
8	Department of Food	Revenue	1,20,12,99,000	..	1,20,12,99,000
		Capital	13,19,80,000	*37,35,000*	13,57,15,000
9	Department of Community Development . . .	Revenue	29,58,19,000	..	29,58,19,000
10	Department of Co-operation	Revenue	6,64,41,000	..	6,64,41,000
		Capital	21,11,24,000	*2,75,00,000*	23,86,24,000
11	Ministry of Commerce	Revenue	1,08,09,000	..	1,08,09,000
		Capital	..	*5,00,000*	*5,00,000*
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production . . .	Revenue	1,68,25,83,000	..	1,68,25,83,000
		Capital	1,95,03,49,000	*1,13,50,000*	1,96,16,99,000
13	Ministry of Communications	Revenue	80,12,000	..	80,12,000
		Capital	2,75,00,000	..	2,75,00,000
14	Overseas Communications Services	Revenue	6,84,90,000	..	6,84,90,000
		Capital	3,80,00,000	20,000	3,80,20,000
15	Posts and Telegraphs—				
	Working Expenses	Revenue	3,74,66,01,000	*10,000*	3,74,66,11,000
16	Posts and Telegraphs— Dividend to General Revenues. Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	Revenue	83,34,62,000	..	83,34,62,000
17	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . .	Capital	1,48,43,00,000	..	1,48,43,00,000
18	Ministry of Defence	Revenue	1,49,27,000	..	1,49,27,000
		Capital	25,13,22,000	*40,00,000*	25,53,22,000
19	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	12,38,42,62,000	*9,00,000*	12,38,51,62,000
20	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	1,09,40,41,000	*40,000*	1,09,40,81,000
21	Defence Services—Air Force	Revenue	3,82,89,97,000	*1,50,000*	3,82,91,47,000
22	Defence Services— Pensions	Revenue	76,51,00,000	*10,000*	76,51,10,000
23	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	Capital	2,36,87,29,000	*30,00,000*	2,37,17,29,000
24	Department of Education	Revenue	1,18,39,000	..	1,18,39,000
25	Education	Revenue	1,07,37,11,000	..	1,07,37,11,000
		Capital	65,92,000	*3,78,65,000*	4,44,57,000
26	Department of Social Welfare	Revenue	20,80,76,000	..	20,80,76,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27	Ministry of External Affairs	Revenue	75,15,67,000	*5,000*	75,15,72,000
		Capital	31,20,00,000	..	31,20,00,000
28	Minisitry of Finance	Revenue	24,63,38,000	*31,000*	24,63,69,000
29	Customs	Revenue	17,65,39,000	*43,000*	17,65,82,000
30	Union Excise Duties	Revenue	28,33,88,000	*86,000*	28,34,74,000
31	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	Revenue	31,43,33,000	*1,28,000*	31,44,61,000
32	Stamps	Revenue	6,22,49,000	..	6,22,49,000
		Capital	71,74,000	..	71,74,000
33	Audit	Revenue	52,25,00,000	*73,50,000*	52,98,50,000
34	Currency Coinage and Mint	Revenue	30,95,34,000	..	30,95,34,000
		Capital	16,93,30,000	..	16,93,30,000
35	Pensions	Revenue	20,03,61,000	*33,99,000*	20,37,60,000
36	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	Revenue	13,19,56,000	*1,000*	13,19,57,000
		Capital	64,49,000	..	64,49,000
37	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments .	Revenue	2,50,43,82,000	*1154,07,00,000*	14,04,50,82,000
		Capital	..	*8,82,38,00,000*	8,82,38,00,000
	CHARGED.— *Interest Payments*	Revenue	..	*9,75,13,02,000*	9,75,13,02,000
38	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . .	Revenue	1,91,22,37,000	*2,95,000*	1,91,25,32,000
		Capital	2,45,67,30,000	..	2,45,67,30,000
39	Loans to Government Servants, etc	Capital	56,91,87,000	..	56,91,87,000
	CHARGED—				
	Repayment of Debt	Capital	..	*70,13,22,36,000*	70,13,22,36,000
40	Ministry of Health and Family Planning . . .	Revenue	55,14,000		55,14,000
41	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	55,99,89,000		55,99,89,000
		Capital	23,51,11,000	*6,32,000*	23,57,43,000
42	Family Planning	Revenue	58,07,28,000		58,02,28,000
		Capital	20,00,000		20,00,000
43	Ministry of Heavy Industry	Revenue	28,82,000		28,82,000
44	Heavy Industries	Revenue	5,16,97,000		5,16,97,000
		Capital	32,14,83,000		32,14,83,000
45	Ministry of Home Affairs	Revenue	2,07,55,000		2,07,55,000
46	Cabinet	Revenue	1,06,16,000		1,06,16,000
47	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.	Revenue	5,56,13,000	*5,000*	5,56,18,000
		Capital	..	*25,00,000*	25,00,000
48	Police	Revenue	1,60,14,33,000	..	1,60,14,33,000
		Capital	2,75,00,000	..	9,25,00,000
				6,50,00,000	
49	Census	Revenue	3,46,18,000	..	3,46,18,000
50	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs .	Revenue	77,90,25,000	*24,74,33,000*	1,02,64,58,000
		Capital	16,99,61,000	..	16,99,61,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51	Delhi	Revenue	86,45,26,000	*47,70,000*	86,92,96,000
		Capital	33,96,72,000	*2,52,50,000*	36,49,22,000
52	Chandigarh	Revenue	10,72,54,000	*41,78,000*	11,14,32,000
		Capital	4,43,58,000	*4,00,000*	4,47,58,000
53	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Revenue	16,78,58,000	*8,000*	16,78,66,000
		Capital	7,14,72,000	..	7,14,72,000
54	Arunachal Pradesh	Revenue	19,81,16,000	..	19,81,16,000
		Capital	8,43,94,000	..	8,43,94,000
55	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	98,88,000	..	98,88,000
		Capital	1,29,46,000	..	1,29,46,000
56	Lakshadweep	Revenue	2,58,72,000	..	2,58,72,000
		Capital	79,86,000	..	79,86,000
57	Ministry of Industrial Development	Revenue	2,33,11,000	..	2,33,11,000
58	Industries	Revenue	4,89,03,000	..	4,89,03,000
		Capital	42,32,84,000	..	42,32,84,000
59	Village and Small Industries	Revenue	28,23,41,000	*40,00,000*	28,63,41,000
		Capital	52,90,66,000	*3,66,00,000*	56,56,66,000
60	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	31,99,000	..	31,99,000
61	Information and Publicity	Revenue	11,98,61,000	..	11,98,61,000
		Capital	2,07,50,000	..	2,07,50,000
62	Broadcasting	Revenue	20,39,63,000	..	20,39,63,000
		Capital	17,62,00,000	..	17,62,00,000
63	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Revenue	4,53,66,000	..	4,53,66,000
		Capital	7,16,00,000	*6,80,00,000*	13,96,00,000
64	Water and Power Development	Revenue	11,62,14,000	..	11,62,14,000
		Capital	1,84,52,000	..	1,84,52,000
65	Power Schemes	Revenue	11,15,96,000	..	11,15,96,000
		Capital	70,21,75,000	*11,80,00,000*	82,01,75,000
66	Ministry of Labour	Revenue	55,17,000	..	55,17,000
67	Labour and Employment	Revenue	29,42,51,000	*5,000*	29,42,56,000
		Capital	2,02,54,000	*1,00,000*	2,03,54,000
68	Ministry of Law, Justice and Comapany Affairs	Revenue	7,25,19,000	..	7,25,19,000
69	Administration of Justice	Revenue	22,85,000	*44,90,000*	67,75,000
70	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	Revenue	70,30,000	..	70,30,000
		Capital	2,42,07,21,000	..	2,42,07,21,000
71	Ministry of Planning	Revenue	11,52,000	..	11,52,000
72	Statistics	Revenue	8,69,12,000	..	8,69,12,000
73	Planning Commission	Revenue	3,1 5,48,000	..	3,15,48,000
74	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Revenue	1,89,71,000	..	1,89,71,000
75	Roads	Revenue	61,76,10,000	*10,000*	61,76,20,000
		Capital	67,42,29,000	*8,02,00,000*	75,44,29,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs,
76	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	Revenue	13,63,79,000	*6,00 0*	13,63,85,000
		Capital	1,80,77,60,000	*1,34,00,000*	1,82,11,60,000
77	Road and Inland Water Transport	Revenue	1,03,37,000	...	1,03,37,000
		Capital	15,24,10,000	*1,16,00,000*	16,40,10,000
78	Department of Steel	Revenue	25,02,16,000		25,02,16,000
		Capital	1,60,68,83,000	*1,00,00,000*	1,61,68,83,000
79	Department of Mines	Revenue	33,15,000	...	33,15,000
80	Mines and Miernals	Revenue	33,27,70,000	*18,000*	33,27,88,000
		Capital	2,67,10,61,000	...	2,67,10,61,000
81	Department of Supply	Revenue	20,74,000	...	20,74,000
82	Supplies and Disposals	Revenue	7,50,69,000	..	7,50,69,000
83	Department of Rehabilitation	Revenue	27,36,71,000	*72,000*	27,37,43,000
		Capital	5,32,00,000	*4,63,86,000*	9,95,86,000
84	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . . .	Revenue	32,75,000	..	32,75,000
85	Meterology	Revenue	8,48,71,000	...	8,48,71,000
		Capital	1,50,60,000		1,50,60,000
86	Aviation	Revenue	14,58,20,000	...	14,58,20,000
		Capital	23,75,87,000	*6,00,000*	23,81,87,000
87	Tourism	Revenue	2,99,55,000	...	2,99,55,000
		Capital	6,32,00,000	...	6,32,00,000
88	Ministry of Works and Housing	Revenue	42,55,000	...	42,55,000
89	Public Works	Revenue	50,87,24,000	*21,000*	50,87,45,000
		Capital	11,91,64,000	*14,41,000*	12,06,05,000
90	Water Supply and Sewerage	Revenue	76,10,000	...	76,10,000
91	Housing and Urban Development	Revneue	8,1,2,95,000	*42,28,000*	8,55,23,000
		Capital	9,82,45,000	24,74,60,000	34,57,05,000
92	Stationery and Planning	Revenue	19,06,90,000	*4,000*	19,06,94,000
93	Department of Atomic Energy	Revneue	36,55,000	...	36,55,000
94	Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	Revenue	36,56,36,000	...	36,56,36,000
		Capital	59,36,48,000	...	59,36,48,000
95	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	30,59,97,000	..	30,59,97,000
		Capital	37,54,22,000	..	37,54,22,000
96	Department of Culture	Revenue	6,75,38,000	..	6,75,38,000
97	Archaeology	Revenue	5,17,56,000	..	5,17,56,000
98	Department of Electronics	Revenue	9,36,83,000	...	9,36,83,000
		Capital	4,00,78,000	..	4,00,78,000
99	Department of Science and Technology . . .	Revenue	5,96,37,000	..	5,96,37,000
		Capital	1,32,48,000	...	1,32,48,000
100	Survey of India	Revenue	12,53,52,000	...	12,53,52,000
101	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	Revenue	30,12,03,000	...	0,12,03,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
102	Department of Space	Revenue	20,98,69,000	...	20,98,69,000
		Capital	7,10,83,000	...	7,10,83,000
				...	
103	Lok Sabha	Revenue	3,11,26,000	*1,04,000*	3,12,30,000
104	Rajya Sabha	Revenue	1,37,42,000	*90,000*	1,38,32,000
105	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Revenue	16,73,000	...	16,73,000
	CHARGED.—				
	Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	Revenue	..	*52,29,000*	53,29,000
106	Secretariat of the Vice President	Revenue	4,44,000	...	4,44,000
	CHARGED.—				
	Union Public Service Commission	Revenue	...	*1,33,95,000*	1,33,95,000
	TOTAL		75,28,95,00,000	*1,01,99,24,81,000*	1,77,28,19,81,000

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

RESOLUTION PUBLISHING THE BUDGET AS FINALLY ADOPTED

New Delhi, the 25th *July*, 1974

No F. 8 (13)-W&M/74—The Annual Financial Statement for 1974-75 as presented to the Parliament on the 28th February, 1974 is now published in its final form for general information.

2. The proposals for additional taxation in the Finance Bill, as introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 28th February, 1974, amounted to gross additional revenue of Rs. 212.02 crores as follows :—

	(In thousands of Rupees)
Customs	20,05,00
Union Excise Duties.	1,91,97,00
	2,12,02,00

The States' share of Union Excise Duties was placed at Rs. 25,92,00, the net accretion to the Centre being T. Rs. 1,86,10,00. The surplus on Revenue account was estimated at T. Rs. 2,32,98,43 and the overall deficit at T. Rs. 125,04,44.

3. As a result of modifications in the Finance Bill, 1974, the gross additional revenue from proposals for additional taxation will be reduced by T. Rs. 88,00 as detailed below :—

	(In thousands of Rupees)
Union Excise Duties	(—)1,10,00
Less—States' share in the reduction of Union Excise Duties	(+) 22,00
TOTAL	(—)88,00

4. The Demands for Grants for 1974-75 were voted without modification.

5. The estimate of surplus on Revenue Account will thus stand at T. Rs. 2,32,10,43 and the overall deficit at T. Rs. 1,25,92,44.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, 25 जुलाई, 1974

संख्या एफ 8 (13)-डब्लू एन्ड एम/74.—1974-75 का वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण 28 फरवरी, 1974, को संसद् में प्रस्तुत किया गया था । यह विवरण जैसा अन्ततः स्वीकार किया गया सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

2. वित्त विधेयक में, जैसाकि वह 28 फरवरी, 1974 को लोक सभा में पेश किया गया था, प्रस्तावित अतिरिक्त करों से 212.02 करोड़ रुपयों के सकल अतिरिक्त राजस्व का हिसाब लगाया गया जो इस प्रकार है :--

	(हजार रुपयों में)
सीमा शुल्क	20,05,00
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	1,91,97,00
	2,12,02,00

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों की आय में राज्यों का हिस्सा 25,92,00,000 रुपये बैठता था और केन्द्र को प्राप्त होने वाली निवल रकम का अनुमान 1,86,10,00,000 रुपये था । अनुमान था कि राजस्व खाते में 2,32,98,43,000 रुपये की बचत होगी और कुल घाटा 125,04,44,000 रुपये का होगा।

3. वित्त विधेयक, 1974 में किये गये संशोधनों के परिणामस्वरूप अतिरिक्त कर प्रस्तावों से होने वाला सकल अतिरिक्त राजस्व 88,00,000 रुपये कम हो जायगा, जिसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :--

	(हजार रुपयों में)
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	(—) 1,10,00
घटाइये—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों में होने वाली कमी में राज्यों का हिस्सा	(+) 22,00
	(—) 88,00

4. 1974-75 की अनुदानों की मांगें बिना किसी संशोधन के मंजूर कर ली गयीं ।

5. इस प्रकार अनुदान है कि राजस्व खाते की बचत 2,32,10,43,000 रुपये और कुल घाटा 1,25,92,44,000 रुपये होगा ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1974-75

का

बजट

BUDGET

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1974-75

(जैसा अन्ततः स्वीकार किया गया)
(As Finally adopted)

एम० जी० कौल,
सचिव, भारत सरकार
M. G. KAUL
Secretary to the Government of India

नई दिल्ली 25 जुलाई 1974
New Delhi, the 25 July, 1974

विषय-सूची

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विलरण I—भारत की सामेकित निधि-राजस्व काता-प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां actual receipts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
क. कर राजस्व	A. TAX REVENUE :				
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर	(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure :				
020. निगम कर	020. Corporation Tax . . .	5,57,86,27	6,08,00,00	6,27,00,00	6,61,00,00
021. निगम कर से भिन्न आय संबंधी कर	021. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,37,55,11	1,34,73,06	1,41,36,00	2,17,74,00
028. आय और व्यय पर आय कर	028. Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	3,77,48	..	..	..
जोड़-आय और व्यय पर कर	Total—Taxes on Income and Expenditure	6,99,18,86	7,42,73,06	7,68,36,00	8,78,74,00
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी संबंधी लेनदेनों पर कर	(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions :				
029. भू-राजस्व	029. Land Revenue	27,95	36,38	26,72	27,04
030. स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण शुल्क	030. Stamps and Registration Fees .	9,57,57	10,09,58	11,48,23	11,62,70
031. सम्पदा शुल्क	031. Estate Duty	2,58,43	45,95	(—)1,24,00	37,00
032. धन कर	032. Taxes on Wealth . . .	35,94,01	43,00,00	40,00,00	40,00,00
033. दान कर	033. Gift Tax	4,02,45	3,50,00	4,50,00	4,00,00
035. कृषि भूमि से भिन्न अचल सम्पत्ति पर कर	035. Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land .	..	3	..	..
जोड़-सम्पत्ति और पूंजी संबंधी लेनदेनों पर कर	Total—Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions . . .	52,40,41	57,41,94	55,00,95	56,26,74
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर पर कर	(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services :				
037. सीमाशुल्क	027. Customs	8,56,63,90	9,74,20,00	9,74,20,00	9,36,05,00
038. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	038. Union Exise Duties . . .	23,24,25,22	27,03,26,41	26,33,84,00	30,18,11,00
039. राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क	039. State Excise	6,62,82	7,47,29	8,94,84	10,39,36
040. बिक्री कर	040. Sales Tax	36,61,81	38,24,38	43,93,62	46,97,70
041. गाड़ियों पर कर	041. Taxes on Vehicles . . .	3,22,05	3,62,12	3,53,51	3,93,67
042. माल और यात्रियों पर कर	042. Taxes on Goods and Passengers .	25,90,72	11,10,97	10,33,50	11,93,50
043. बिजली पर कर और शुल्क	043. Taxes and Duties on Electricity .	32,12	30,52	38,50	38,75
045. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	045. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services . . .	4,62,63	10,74,80	10,56,68	9,22,45
जोड़—वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	Total—Taxes on Commodities and Services	32,58,21,27	37,48,96,49	36,85,74,65	40,37,01,43
जोड़—कर राजस्व	TOTAL—TAX REVENUE . .	40,09,80,54	45,49,11,49	45,09,11,60	49,72,02,17

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि-राजस्व खाता-प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व :	B—NON-TAX REVENUE :				
(क) मुद्रा, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल :	(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint :				
046. मुद्रा, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल	046. Currency, Coinage and Mint .	28,56,66	24,56,71	31,38,02	36,20,43
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ :	(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits :				
049. ब्याज प्राप्तियां राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	049. Interest Receipts : Interest from State and Union Territory Governments . .	3,81,75,50	3,85,00,00	3,82,00,00	4,07,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज	Interest from Railways . .	1,43,53,05	1,55,96,39	1,55,22,97	1,69,20,97
डाक और तार से ब्याज	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs	11,89,42	14,43,20	17,30,06	16,35,54
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts . .	1,76,25,91	2,15,65,22	2,31,34,93	2,69,59,55
जोड़—ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Total—Interest Receipts . .	7,13,43,88	7,71,04,81	7,85,87,96	8,62,16,06
050. लाभांश और लाभ	050. Dividends and Profits . .	1,64,04,96	1,84,26,79	1,83,09,31	1,90,92,30
जोड़—ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	Total—Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits . . .	8,77,48,84	9,55,31,60	9,68,97,27	10,53,08,36
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue				
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services :				
051. लोक सेवा आयोग	051. Public Service Commission .	41,46	48,54,	43,73	46,74
055. पुलिस	055. Police	2,22,72	2,37,44	10,09,62	6,96,26
056. जेल	056. Jails	3,39	5,72	6,24	6,17
057. पूर्ति और निपटान	057. Supplies and Disposals . .	8,78,25	7,93,11	8,34,13	8,69,64
058. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	058. Stationery and Printing . .	95,18	1,00,88	1,45,37	1,51,33
059. लोक निर्माण कार्य	059. Public Works	..	2,89,19	3,70,10	3,72,64
065. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	065. Other Administrative Services .	7,20,34	5,26,84	8,02,12	7,99,27
066. पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों के सम्बन्ध अंशदान और वसूलियां	066. Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & other Retirement benefits	2,01,41	1,96,87	2,09,16	2,11,27
067. सहायता सामग्री और उपकरण	067. Aid Materials nd Equipments .	..	8,40,00	11,20,00	11,62,00
068. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	068. Miscellaneous General Services .	38,34,92	4,89,59	21,37,07	4,22,95
रक्षा सेवाएं :	Defence Services :				
069. रक्षा सेवाएँ—स्थल सेना	069. Defence Services—Army . .	66,92,01	68,02,00	78,27,77	84,86,81
070. रक्षा सेवाएं—नौसेना	070. Defence Services—Navy . .	3,96,41	1,80,00	3,00,00	3,40,00
071. रक्षा सेवाएँ— वायु सेना	071. Defence Services—Air Force .	9,61,45	6,75,00	7,49,00	7,50,00
072. रक्षा सेवाएँ— पेंशन प्राप्तियां	072. Defence Services—Pension receipts	3,00,79	2,24,00	4,20,00	4,39,48
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएँ	Total—Defence Services : . .	83,50,66	78,81,00	92,96,77	1,00,16,29
जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं	Total—General Services . .	1,43,48,33	1,14,04,18	1,59,74,31	1,47,54,56

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि —राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
(ii) सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं :	(ii) Social and Community Services.				
077. शिक्षा	077. Education	3,25,10	3,40,98	2,93,82	1,99,76
078. कला और संस्कृति	078. Art and Culture . . .	..	28,69	32,97	34,45
080. चिकित्सा	080. Medical	1,43,29	1,31,28	1,52,84	1,57,55
081. परिवार नियोजन	081. Family Planning. . . .	9,24,53	3,80,63	4,93,15	14,41,29
082. लोक-स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल पूर्ति	082. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	1,00,96	97,09	94,59	99,81
083. आवास	083. Housing	8,12,94	5,43,33	6,79,42	7,30,26
084. नगर विकास	084. Urban Development . . .	..	..	3	3
085. सूचना और प्रचार	085. Information and Publicity . .	1,91,48	1,88,62	2,08,60	3,08,98
086. प्रसारण	086. Braodcasting	20,10,60	24,80,80	23,92,60	24,54,24
087. श्रम और नियोजन	087. Labour and Employment . .	21,59	49,05	38,37	39,67
088. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	088. Social Security and Welfare .	..	1,13,36	3,29,48	1,10,63
095. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	095. Other Social and Community Services	5,64,19	4,40,27	6,74,62	6,49,83
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	Total—Social and Community Services	50,94,68	48,94,10	53,90,49	62,26,50
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services :				
098. सहकारिता	098. Co-operation	28,46	3,52	3,48,	3,48
104. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	104. Other General Economic Services	61,90,51	18,21,00	25,72,87	31,88,06
105. कृषि	105. Agriculture	1,51,58	2,05,97	1,69,35	1,74,41
106. लघु सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	106. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development. .	..	3,00	18,90	19,90
109. खाद्य और पोषाहार	109. Food and Nutrition . . .	..	3,00	5,03	5,03
110. पशुपालन	110. Animal Husbandry . . .	44,93	52,62	36,69	38,09
111. डेरी विकास	111. Dairy Development . . .	1,16,79	3,69	1,00,00	20,93,00
112. मछली उद्योग	112. Fisheries	45,44	80,95	35,53	43,20
113. वन	113. Forest	3,93,06	4,05,89	4,25,86	4,29,53
114. सामुदायिक विकास	114. Community Development . .	4,46	1,96	2,26	2,26
120. उद्योग	120. Industries	21,65,51	22,20,10	21,70,47	26,40,95
121. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	121. Village and Small Industries .	19,12	42,53	35,13	39,16
128. खान और खनिज पदार्थ	128. Mines and Minerals . . .	2,93	1,03,90	99,04	1,06,10
131. जल और बिजली विकास सेवाएं	131. Water and Power Development Services	7,83	23,63	40,34	42,90
132. बहुप्रयोजनी नदी परियोजनाएं	132. Multipurpose River Projects .	10,00	1,39	98	98
133. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल-निकास और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएँ	133. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects .	4,02	3,45	2,78	2,78

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि —राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Accounts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
134. बिजली परियोजनाएं	134. Power Projects	5,31,59	16,64,43	23,49,39	32,17,33
135. पत्तन, प्रकाशस्तम्भ और नौवहन	135. Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping .	2,62,28	2,42,80	5,94,99	5,71,08
136. सिविल विमानन	136. Civil Aviation	1,70,69	2,04,59	3,34,23	3,09,08
137. सड़कें और पुल	137. Roads and Bridges . . .	..	2,25	2,75	2,75
138. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	138. Road & Water Transport Services.	8,80,93	94,57	1,07,56	1,09,24
144. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	144. Other Transport and Communication Services	7,00,13	9,91,86	12,41,81	11,03,49
रेलवे—	Railways—				
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों से आय	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget	11,62,77,18	12,64,55,49	11,70,32,88	14,35,38,35
डाक और तार :	Posts & Telegraphs :				
155. डाक प्राप्तियां	155. Postal Receipts	1,18,50,73	1,26,20,25	1,21,04,43	1,46,79,85
156. दूर-संचार प्राप्तियां	156. Telecommunication Receipts .	2,02,45,85	2,35,79,75	2,26,95,57	2,83,01,15
जोड़—डाक और तार	Total—Posts & Telegraphs . . .	3,20,96,58	3,62,00,00	3,48,00,00	4,29,81,0
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total—Economic Services . .	16,01,04,02	17,08,32,59	16,21,82,32	20,06,62,15
जोड़—कर भिन्न-राजस्व	TOTAL—NON TAX REVENUE .	27,02,52,53	28,51,19,18	28,35,82,41	33,05,72,00
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां आगे ले जायी गयीं (देखिये पृष्ठ 13)	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS carried over (see page 13). . .	67,12,33,07	74,00,30,67	73,44,94,01	82,77,74,17
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Deficit) . . .	14,29,27	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL	67,26,62,34	74,00,30,67	73,44,94,01	82,77,74,71

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT— DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
क सामान्य सेवाएं :	A GENERAL SERVICES :				
(क) राज्य के अंग :	(a) Organs of State :				
211. संसद	211. Parliament	3,74,40	4,35,37	4,39,04	4,67,27
212. राष्ट्रपति/उपराष्ट्रपति/संघ क्षेत्रों के के प्रशासक	212. President/Vice-President/Administrators of Union Territories	81,15	62,51	64,37	65,92
213. मंत्रि परिषद्	213. Council of Ministers	84,29	1,08,06	1,07,20	1,14,01
214. न्याय प्रशासन	214. Administration of Justice . . .	1,30,95	1,53,29	1,49,15	1,96,33
215. चुनाव	215. Elections	5,29,57	4,43,77	4,05,31	3,68,62
216. लेखा परीक्षा	216. Audit	30,13,13	38,30,67	39,53,77	44,78,12
जोड़--राज्य के अंग	Total—Organs of State	42,13,49	50,33,67	51,18,84	56,90,27
(ख) राजस्व सेवाएं :	(b) Fiscal Services :				
220. आय और व्यय पर करों की वसूली	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	22,53,84	23,58,12	28,44,57	31,00,35
229. भू राजस्व	229. Land Revenue	21,24	19,70	19,82	23,45
230. स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण	230. Stamps and Registration	6,14,44	5,59,50	5,30,83	6,22,32
231. सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दान कर की वसूली	231. Collection of Estate Duty Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	90,42	1,02,88	1,10,53	1,15,79
237. सीमा शुल्क	237. Customs	12,85,40	13,39,86	12,45,02	18,00,52
238. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties	13,59,50	18,30,54	18,67,13	23,06,90
239. राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क	239. State Excise	9,47	11,28	11,28	13,58
240. बिक्री कर	240. Sales Tax	51,83	56,98	57,09	76,56
241. गाड़ियों पर कर	241. Taxes on Vehicles	12,65	12,56	13,08	15,02
245. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	245. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	40,56	56,10	46,22	66,51
246. मुद्रा सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल	246. Currency, Coinage and Mint . . .	20,29,65	20,19,11	19,43,89	30,70,18
247. अन्य राजस्व	247. Other Fiscal Services	1,25,61	1,67,05	1,85,56	2,12,67
जोड़--राजस्व सेवाएं	Total—Fiscal Services	78,94,61	85,33,68	88,75,02	1,14,23,85
(ग) ब्याज की अदायगी और ऋण सेवा	(c) **Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt :**				
249. ब्याज अदायगियां	249. Interest Payments . . .	7,76,37,54	8,34,84,60	8,97,47,63	9,75,13,02
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं :	(d) **Administrative Services :**				
251. लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission . .	1,15,24	1,21,83	1,20,82	1,33,95
252. सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं	252. Secretariat-General Services .	31,70,45	30,22,46	32,59,62	34,45,92
253. जिला प्रशासन	253. District Administration . .	3,65,12	2,32,97	2,50,75	2,73,13
254. खजाना और लेखा प्रशासन	254. Treasury and Accounts Administration	1,63,07	34,03	34,36	38,80
255. पुलिस	255. Police	1,30,90,54	1,22,69,30	1,26,12,26	1,56,04,94
256. जेल	256. Jails	40,57	29,82	39,16	35,27
257. पूर्ति और निपटान	257. Supplies and Disposals . .	5,05,36	6,58,57	6,82,62	7,50,69

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT— DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
258. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	258 Stationery and Printing	6,79,18	5,71,22	2,46,91	4,02,91
259. लोक निर्माण कार्य	259 Public Works	5,54,94	11,15,77	11,26,47	4,11,40
260. आग से बचाव और नियंत्रण	260 Fire Protection and Control	11,98	20,36	19,06	21,07
261. विदेशी मामले	261 External Affairs	24,14,49	30,11,66	29,22,36	32,93,60
265. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	265 Other Administrative Services	12,55,02	22,66,76	22,22,43	1,44,97,00
योग—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं :	Total—Administrative Services	2,23,65,96	2,33,54,75	2,35,36,82	3,89,08,68
(ङ) पेंशन और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services :				
266. पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	266 Pensions and Other Retirement benefits	18,77,84	17,67,36	16,98,61	19,88,44
267. सहायता सामग्री और उपकरण	267 Aid Materials and Equipments	..	..	..	..
268. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268 Miscellaneous General Services	17,56	14,05,91	10,91,67	11,20,38
योग—पेंशन और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Total—Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	18,95,40	31,73,27	27,90,28	31,08,82
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं :	(f) Defence Services :				
269. रक्षा सेवाएं—स्थल सेना	269 Defence Services—Army	10,92,07,05	10,05,00,00	11,41,73,47	12,11,15,62
270. रक्षा सेवाएं—नौसेना	270 Defence Services—Navy	69,48,66	87,35,40	99,08,43	1,09,30,81
271. रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	271 Defence Services—Air Force	3,04,80,00	3,30,87,50	3,40,81,16	3,82,91,47
272. रक्षा सेवाएं—पेंशन	272 Defence Services—Pensions	56,51,28	60,40,10	62,47,10	76,51,10
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	Total—Defence Services	15,22,86,99	14,83,63,00	16,44,10,16	17,79,89,00
जोड़—सामान्य सेवाएं	TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	26,62,93,99	27,19,42,97	29,44,78,75	33,46,33,64
ख. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	**B. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :**				
276. सचिवालय—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	276 Secretariat-Social and Community Services	2,98,55	4,16,55	4,11,53	4,65,93
277. शिक्षा	277 Education	1,17,17,26	1,13,45,45	1,09,33,95	1,38,25,61
278. कला और संस्कृति	278 Art and Culture	3,73,74	6,74,08	7,06,45	10,49,75
279. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	279 Scientific Services and Research	74,53,63	81,36,78	78,52,68	1,11,73,91
280. चिकित्सा	280 Medical	23,56,84	25,37,97	24,12,18	27,60,25
281. परिवार नियोजन	281 Family Planning	5,95,93	6,12,60	4,57,76	5,82,38
282. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई और जल पूर्ति	282 Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	6,37,20	8,54,81	7,81,43	8,92,98
283. आवास	283 Housing	7,70,41	9,17,47	7,03,84	6,69,91
284. नगर विकास	284 Urban Development	18,12	63,29	57,31	2,31,11
285. सूचना और प्रचार	285 Information and Publicity	8,58,69	10,05,05	9,70,92	11,40,97
286. प्रसारण	286 Broadcasting	14,89,45	15,87,30	16,34,82	18,24,13
287. श्रम और रोजगार	287 Labour and Employment	15,05,26	21,49,02	20,59,11	24,19,54

विवरण I--भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
288. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288 Social Security and Welfare	8,45,19	1,27,72,79	33,58,86	79,81,57
289. दैवी आपदाओं के सम्बन्ध में सहायता	289 Relief on account of Natural Calamities	39	1,01	99	1,04
295. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	295 Other Social and Community Services	26,27	1,03,05	95,66	62,01
योग—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	2,89,46,93	4,31,77,22	3,24,37,49	4,50,81,09
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	C ECONOMIC SERVICES :				
(क) सामान्य—आर्थिक सेवाएं :	(a) General Economic Services :				
296. सचिवालय—आर्थिक सेवाएं :	296 Secretariat Economic Services	7,79,73	9,99,87	10,54,55	11,82,17
297. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात प्रोत्साहन	297 Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	77,97,03	77,62,36	77,08,09	87,24,38
298. सहकारिता	298 Co-operation	4,20,29	1,98,62	5,21,47	5,53,28
304. अन्य सामान आर्थिक सेवाएं	304 Other General Economic Services	1,26,98,52	1,83,31,44	33,56,68	32,61,70
योग—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total—General Economic Services	2,16,95,57	2,72,92,29	1,26,40,79	1,37,21,53
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं :	(b) Agriculture and Allied Services :				
305. कृषि	305 Agriculture	52,56,21	55,01,76	44,96,60	60,99,53
306. लघु सिंचाई	306 Minor Irrigation	..	7,30,83	3,43,98	3,80,10
307. भूमि और जल संरक्षण	307 Soil and Water Conservation	..	1,90,90	99,09	3,15,62
308. क्षेत्र विकास	308 Area Development	..	2,00,46	1,90,21	1,86,13
309. खाद्य और पोषाहार	309 Food and Nutrition	1,16,21,00	1,36,34,77	2,56,76,08	1,06,25,46
310. पशु पालन	310 Animal Husbandry	6,04,36	5,45,19	5,04,94	7,03,46
311. डेरी विकास	311 Dairy Development	1,26,72	2,73,58	3,96,31	24,58,27
312. मछली उद्योग	312 Fisheries	1,48,97	3,05,38	3,56,05	6,31,14
313. बन	313 Forest	6,61,38	6,55,58	5,53,29	7,23,76
314. सामुदायिक विकास	314 Community Development	1,78,39	1,99,49	1,65,95	1,07,65
जोड़—कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	Total—Agriculture and Allied Services	1,85,97,03	2,22,37,94	3,27,82,50	2,22,31,12
(ग) उद्योग और खनिज :	(c) Industry and Minerals :				
320. उद्योग	320 Industries	62,05,54	43,76,69	49,62,12	58,83,97
321. ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	321 Village and Small Industries	98,90	24,60,53	21,69,76	27,68,52
328. खान और खनिज	328 Mines and Minerals	28,83,42	33,16,85	29,54,96	33,41,09
जोड़—उद्योग और खनिज	Total—Industry and Minerals	91,87,86	1,01,54,07	1,00,86,84	1,19,93,58
(घ) जल और बिजली विकास	(d) Water and Power Development :				
331. जल और बिजली विकास सेवाएं	333 Water and Power Development Services	5,20,23	7,23,46	6,56,88	7,83,68
333. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	333 Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	59,51	46,55	50,59	1,57,23

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रूपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
334. बिजली परियोजनाएं	334 Power Projects	13,69,13	28,38,52	22,07,50	42,89,93
जोड़—जल और बिजली विकास	Total—Water and Power Development	19,48,87	36,08,53	29,14,97	52,30,84
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार	(e) Transport and Communications :				
335. पत्तन, प्रकाश स्तम्भ और नौवहन	335 Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping .	8,93,87	16,07,97	18,23,66	14,17,48
336. सिविल विमानन	336 Civil Aviation	11,17,61	11,38,23	12,28,41	11,18,05
337. सड़कें और पुल	337 Roads and Bridges . . .	29,16,62	31,40,33	31,43,03	33,36,54
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338 Road and Water Transport Services	1,44,35	4,29,70	3,74,78	2,42,03
339. पर्यटन	339 Tourism	2,94,55	3,05,359	3,33,68	3,04,35
344. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	344 Other Transport and Communication Services	5,34,08	6,68,23	6,78,51	7,59,98
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार	Total—Transport and Communications	59,01,08	72,90,05	75,82,07	71,78,43
(च) रेल :	(f) *Railways :*				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेल व्यय	Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget	11,62,77,18	12,64,55,49	11,70,32,88	14,35,38,35
(छ) डाक और तार :	(g) *Posts & Telegraphs :*				
355. डाक सेवाएं	355 Postal Services	1,81,82,61	1,34,08,72	1,52,53,24	1,63,47,10
356. दूरसंचार सेवाएं	356 Telecommunication Services .	87,62,81	1,58,92,67	1,62,72,33	1,82,99,28
357. सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	357 Dividends to General Revenues .	14,39,40	17,69,57	21,58,43	18,50,36
358. डाक तार के अधिशेष से विनियोजन	358 Appropriations from Posts & Telegraphs Surplus. . . .	37,11,77	51,29,04	11,16,00	64,84,26
जोड़—डाक और तार	Total—Posts and Telegraphs . .	3,20,96,59	3,62,00,00	3,48,00,00	4,29,81,00
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाएं	Total—Economic Services . . .	20,57,04,18	23,32,38,37	21,78,40,05	24,68,74,85
घ. सहायक अनुदान और अंशदान :	D. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS :				
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	360. Grant-in-aid to State Governments	9,26,36,41	8,40,93,40	9,65,68,25	10,11,35,58
361. संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	361. Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	20,49,93	28,26,21	29,93,16	35,19,47
362. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्सों की अदायगी	362. Payment of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	5,66,73,55	6,15,60,08	6,30,69,69	6,72,40,00
363. स्थानीय निकायों और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को मुआवजा और समनुदेशन	363. Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	18,66,19	16,76,52	16,72,01	17 ,62,65

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees

		वास्तविक भुगतान Accounts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
364. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	364. Technical and Economic Co-operation with other Countries . .	1,27,77,30	53,18,21	45,74,05	43,16,46
जोड़—सहायक अनुदान और अंशदान	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS .	16,60,03,38	15,54,74,42	16,88,77,16	17,79,74,16
जमा—पूंजी खाते से वापस की गयी रकम	Add—Amount written back from Capital	57,13,86	60,54,96	60,40,21	..
जोड़—भुगतान राजस्व खाता	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS REVENUE ACCOUNT . . .	67,26,62,34	70,98,87,94	71,96,73,66	80,54,63,74
भुगतान से राजस्व की अधिकता (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)	..	3,01,42,73	1,48,20,35	2,32,10,43
जोड़	TOTAL :	67,26,62,34	74,00,30,67	73,44,94,01	82,77,74,17

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजीगत खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
सरकारी ऋण	A. PUBLIC DEBT :				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार के आन्तरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government.				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans	8,78,46,80	8,80,00,00	11,25,43,00	7,00,00,00
राजकोष हुण्डियां	Treasury Bills	71,16,83,00	1,00,87,36,00	58,94,16,00	66,25,78,00
अन्य मदें	Other items	11	4,41,00	8,18,99	4,90,00
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार के आन्तरिक ऋण	Total—Internal Debt of the Central Government	79,95,29,91	1,09,71,77,00	70,27,77,99	73,30,68,00
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt	5,10,26,58	6,61,80,20	7,12,24,01	8,49,78,81
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	85,05,56,49	1,16,33,57,20	77,40,02,00	81,80,46,81
ख ऋणों और अग्रिमों की वापसी अदायगी	B. REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES :				
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments	6,76,26,84	8,47,93,00	8,98,00,00	5,18,00,00
संघीय क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments	1,55,45	2,07,00	2,00,00	2,00,00
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments	87,00,02	35,03,00	2,20,40,00	2,10,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	3,90,30,54	2,59,97,00	2,64,60,00	3,50,00,00
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार से ऋण और अग्रिम	Total—Loans and Advances by the Central Government	11,55,12,85	11,45,00,00	13,85,00,00	10,80,00,00
ग. पी० एल० 480 और अन्य कोष, 1974 के समझौते के अंतर्गत संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से अनुदान	C. Grants from U.S.A. under the Agreement on PL 480 and other Funds, 1974	..	..	16,64,00,00	..
घ. विविध पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां	D. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	..	..	..	3,40,00,00
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां—पृष्ठ 7 से आगे लायी गयीं	Total—Revenue Receipts—(brought forward from page 7)	67,12,33,07	74,00,30,67	73,44,94,01	82,77,74,17
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	1,63,73,02,41	2,01,78,87,87	1,81,33,96,01	1,78,78,20,98
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES :				
430. इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रैस	430. India Security Press	21,52	78,76	78,69	71,74
446. मुद्रा, सिक्का ढलाई और टकसाल	446. Currency, Coinage and Mint	5,75,69	13,10,78	9,37,23	9,88,64
459 लोक निर्माण	459. Public Works	7,03	17,53,57	14,57,18	17,37,17
468 विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	468. Miscellaneous General Services	(—) 59,27	(—)1,51,82	(—)3,51,82	(—)3,45,34
469. रक्षा सेवाएं	469. Defence Services	2,12,86,50	1,95,18,00	2,01,99,85	2,35,27,29
जोड़—सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES	2,18,31,47	2,25,09,29	2,23,21,13	2,59,79,50

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजीगत खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपए में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
ख. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :				
477. शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	477. Education,, Art and Culture	75,65	2,54,53	2,03,26	2,17,04
479. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	479. Scientific Services and Research	..	11,60,30	14,92,05	29,79,07
480. चिकित्सा	480. Medical	2,43,76	80,93	(—)1,34,18	1,30,19
481. परिवार नियोजन	481. Family Planning	..	40,00	..	10,00
482. लोक स्वास्थ्य सफाई और जल पूर्ति	482. Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply	(—)11,76	39,13	35,70	32,81
483. आवास	483. Housing	23,38,10	10,95,35	12,05,73	14,87,53
484. शहरी विकास	484. Urban Development	11,45,91	1,11,31	(—)4,50	87,00
485. सूचना और प्रसार	485. Information and Publicity	..	80	7,63	18,44
486. प्रसारण	486. Broadcasting	5,23,56	9,51,15	8,70,35	12,39,12
488. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	488. Social Security and Welfare	5,80,40	5,99,58	4,89,03	1,87,07
495. अन्य सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं	495. Other Social and Community Services	..	16,82	13,55	8,50
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :	48,95,62	43,49,90	41,78,62	63,96,77
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES :				
(क) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	**(a) Capital Account of General Economic Services :**				
497. विदेश व्यापार	497. Foreign Trade	5,04	28,30	39,18	1,77,75
498. सहकारिता	498. Co-operation	12,84,42	14,09,05	8,59,49	9,74,50
500. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	500. Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	..	11,50,32	12,75,08	56,44,23
501. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं में लगी पूंजी	501. Investments in International Financial Institutions	7,00,47	7,35,00	11,45,46	9,29,17
जोड़—सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of General Economic Services	19,89,93	33,22,67	33,19,21	77,25,65
(ख) कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	**(b) Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services :**				
505. कृषि	505. Agriculture	12,54,48	(—)2,22,21	38,94,96	11,80,55
506. लघु सिंचाई, भू संरक्षण और क्षेत्र विकास	506. Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	..	20,00	15,30	61,25
509. खाद्य और पोषाहार	509. Food and Nutrition	(—)27,11,64	(—)5,03,78	24,15	3,47,89
510. पशुपालन	510. Animal Husbandry	..	21,40	13,24	1,36,36
511. डेरी विकास	511. Dairy Development	16,67	23,79	35,00	75,00
512. मछली उद्योग	512. Fisheries	16,20	83,87	21,80	1,18,20
513. वन	513. Forest	33	17,21	11,86	1,22,23
जोड़—कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of Agriculture and Allied Services	(—)14,23,96	(—)5,56,72	40,16,31	20,41,48

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि–पूंजीगत खाता- भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
(ग) उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजी गत लेखा	**(c) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals :**				
520. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	520. Industrial Research and Development	6,08	27,24	6,50	1,58
521. ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग	521. Village and Small Industries .	52,99	2,54,80	2,41,67	3,58,81
522 मशीनरी तथा इंजीनियरी उद्योग	522. Machinery and Engineering Industries .	20,10,52	9,94,70	10,01,70	10,52,01
523. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक उद्योग	523. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer s Industries	92,52,65	1,19,76,56	1,32,70,03	1,38,95,00
524 हवाई जहाज तथा जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	524. Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries .	15,91,21	12,32,50	12,55,00	3,35,00
525. दूर संचार तथा इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स उद्योग	525. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries .	..	1,93,20	2,00,00	2,81,44
526. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	526. Consumer Industries .	31,20,92	11,73,50	10,18,11	29,50,00
527. परमाणु ऊर्जा विकास	527. Atomic Energy Development . . .	31,40,06	15,36,67	26,79,60	34,01,52
528. खनन और धातु कर्मक उद्योग	528. Minin g and Metallurgical Industries .	74,95,19	81,49,64	78,28,63	119,01,34
529. अन्य उद्योग	529. Other Industries . .	19,33	57,18	76,63	64,49
530. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थाओं में लगी पूंजी	530. Investments in Industrial Finance Institutions . . .	29,41,67	1,00,00	..	46,00
जोड़—उद्योग और खनिजों का पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of Industry and Minerals. .	2,96,31,22	2,56,95,99	2,75,77,87	3,42,87,19
(घ) जल और बिजली विकास पर पूंजीगत लेखा	(d) CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT				
531. जल और बिजली विकास सेवाएं	531. Water and Power Development Services .	9,28,04	76,49	72,98	1,34,52
533. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	533. Irrigation, Navigation Drainage and Flood Control Projects . .	11,12,23	9,34,62	9,79,88	10,89,13
534. बिजली परियोजनाएं	534. Power Projects . .	55,29,37	76,98,41	64,18,33	78,04,54
जोड़—जल और बिजली विकास पर पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of Power and Power Development	75,69,64	87,09,52	74,71,19	90,28,19
(ङ) परिवहन और संचार का पूंजीगत लेखा	(e) CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS :				
535. पत्तन, प्रकाशस्तम्भ और नौवहन	535. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . .	9,18,87	7,33,69	11,03,17	23,59,34
536. सिविल विमानन	536. Civil Aviation . .	18,44,48	12,92,36	13,99,40	14,82,28
537. सड़कें और पुल	537. Roads and Bridges .	97,97,26	87,63,65	78,66,82	72,16,79
538. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	538. Road and Water Transport Services .	64,39	66,31	1,56,32	9,73,00

विवरण 1—भारत की समेकित निधि पूंजीगत खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75
544. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाएं	544. Other Transport and Communication Services	2,81,33	4,21,27	4,55,50	5,87,20
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार का पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of Transport and Communications	1,29,06,33	1,12,77,28	1,09,81,21	1,26,18,61
(च) रेलों का पूंजीगत लेखा (जैसा कि रेलवे बजट में दिखाया गया है)	(f) Capital Account of Railways (as shown in the Railway Budget) . .	2,09,32,14	1,72,00,00	1,66,80,00	2,27,00,00
(छ) डाक-तार का पूंजीगत लेखा	(g) Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs :				
555. डाक सेवाएं	555. Postal Services . .	49,22,41	5,85,99	3,30,09	4,96,66
556. दूर संचार सेवाएं (बेतार सहित)	556. Telecommunication Services (Including Wireless) . . .		5,14,01	25,69,91	10,39,34
जोड़—डाक-तार का पूंजीगत लेखा	Total—Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs .	49,22,41	11,00,00	29,00,00	15,36,00
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजीगत लेखा	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES	7,65,27,71	6,67,48,74	7,29,45,79	8,99,37,12
घटाइये—राजस्व में वापस डाली गयी रकम	Deduct—Write back to Revenue	(—)57,13,86	(—)60,36,05	(—)60,17,17	..
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT	9,75,40,94	8,75,71,88	9,34,28,37	12,23,13,39
लोक ऋण	PUBLIC DEBT :				
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government :				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans . .	2,91,44,81	5,53,59,00	5,53,59,00	2,01,64,00
राजकोष हुन्डियां	Treasury Bills . .	58,40,82,50	1,00,00,00,00	54,40,00,00	65,00,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items . .	57,26	4,78,04	2,92,59	13,89,11
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	Total—Internal Debt of the Central Government. .	61,32,84,57	1,05,58,37,04	59,96,51,59	67,15,53,11
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt . .	2,17,49,93	2,62,18,96	20,06,40,87	2,97,32,31
जोड़—लोक ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	63,50,34,50	1,08,20,56,00	80,02,92,46	70,12,85,42
ऋण और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES :				
क. सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE :				
677. शिक्षा, कला तथा संस्कृति	677. Education, Art and Culture . . .		1,05,62	52,34	2,15,57
679. वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	679. Scientific Services and Research . .		85,38	25,28	2,83,82
681. परिवार नियोजन	681. Family Planning . .		2,00	10,00	10,00

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि—पूंजीगत खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
682. लोक स्वास्थ्य, सफाई तथा जल पूर्ति	682. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply . . .		9,00,00	8,00,00	8,65,00
683. आवास	683. Housing . . .		3,51,00	73,72	2,19,26
684. नगर विकास	684. Urban Development .		20,00	..	..
685. सूचना और प्रचार	685. Information and Publicity		1,50	..	1,50
688. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	688. Social Security and Welfare . . .		1,00,90	88,58	76,83
695. अन्य सामाजिक तथा सामुदायिक सेवाएं	695. Other Social and Community Services .		1,61,12	1,65,80	1,80,01
जोड़—सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	TOTAL—LOANS FOR SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES		17,27,52	12,15,72	18,51,9
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES :				
698. सहकारी समितियां	698. Co-operative Societies		22,56,16	18,28,94	11,54,03
705. कृषि	705. Agriculture . . .		4,44,64	2,72,87	2,71,90
706. लघु सिंचाई भू-संरक्षण तथा क्षेत्र विकास	706. Minor Irrigation Soil Conservation and Area Development . .		40	20	34
709. आहार तथा पोषाहार	709. Food and Nutrition .		67,32	33,40	4,89,50
710. पशु पालन	710. Animal Husbandry .		6,65	3,30	3,15
711. डेरी विकास	711. Dairy Development .		58,95	58,75	90,50
712. मछली उद्योग	712. Fisheries . . .		5,25	5,18	10,25
714. सामुदायिक विकास	714. Community Development		95	90	1,20
715. कृषि संबंधी वित्तीय संस्थाएं	715. Agricultural Financial Institutions . . .		30,00,00	30,00,00	40,00,00
720. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान तथा विकास	720. Industrial Reseach and Development. .		10,50	1,50	1,50
721. ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग	721. Village and Small Industries . . .		9,24,10	9,14,17	50,18,20
722. मशीन तथा इंजीनियरी उद्योग	722. Machinery and Engineering Industries .		55,01,75	46,91,54	38,53,58
723. पेट्रोलियम, रसायन तथा उर्वरक उद्योग	723. Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries . . .		26,26,20	21,41,01	93,11,98
724. हवाई जहाज तथा जहाज निर्माण उद्योग	724. Aircrafts and Shipbuilding Industries .		4,62,50	4,35,00	25,70,00
725. दूरसंचार तथा इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग	725. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries .		9,15,00	8,75,00	9,10,00
726. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	726. Consumer Industries .		10,88,41	14,71,91	14,04,98
728. खनन तथा धातुकर्मक उद्योग	728. Mining and Metallurgical Industries . .		1,97,23,32	1,89,12,12	2,80,79,10
730. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थायें	730. Industrial Financial Institutions . . .		7,80,73	38,93	15,41,49
731. जल तथा बिजली विकास सेवाएं	731. Water and Power Development Services . .		30,00	27,00	50,00

विवरण I—भारत की समेकित निधि पूंजीगत खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1974-75
734. बिजली परियोजनाएं	734. Power Projects . .		30,51,45	24,42,11	37,80,00
735. पत्तन, प्रकाश स्तम्भ तथा नौवहन	735. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . .		97,23,52	1,04,87,52	1,30,57,00
736. सिविल विमानन	736. Civil Aviation . .		2,64,00	44,00	1,37,50
738. सड़क तथा जल परिवहन	738. Road and Inland Water Transport .		3,08,67	9,42,51	5,42,60
744. अन्य परिवहन तथा संचार सेवाएं	744. Other Transport and Communication Services		3,55,00	2,88,50	3,42,00
जोड़—आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**TOTAL—LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES**		5,16,05,47	4,89,16,36	7,66,20,80
ग. अन्य ऋण	**C. OTHER LOANS :**				
760. राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governments .	19,48,62,21	13,28,38,16	15,75,99,93	10,23,00,94
761. संघ क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	761. Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments . .	13,09,22	13,63,01	15,37,85	17,37,28
765. विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	765. Advances to Foreign Governments .	1,15,18,09	55,51,00	2,98,08,00	2,36,76,00
766. सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ऋण	766. Loans to Government Servants.	32,05,56	33,41,05	36,60,55	56,85,23
767. विविध ऋण	767. Miscellaneous Loans	6,56,34,55	8,91,39	1,22,61,28	1,15,18,95
जोड़—अन्य ऋण	TOTAL—OTHER LOANS	27,65,29,63	14,39,84,61	20,48,67,61	14,49,18,40
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये गये ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	27,65,29,63	19,73,17,60	25,49,99,69	22,33,91,19
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटान	768. Inter State Settlement	32,76	..	..	36,94
769. आकस्मिकता निधि में विनियोग	769. Appropriations to the Contingency Fund.	(—)70,00,00	..	..	..
जोड़—पूंजी खाते के भुगतान	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS CAPITAL ACCOUNT	1,00,21,37,83	1,36,69,45,48	1,14,87,20,52	1,04,70,26,94
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि से भुगतान	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA DISBURSEMENTS.	1,67,48,00,17	2,07,68,33,42	1,86,83,94,18	1,85,15,90,68

विवरण I क–भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' भुगतान

STATEMENT 1A—DISBURESEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
राजस्व से किया गया भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS MET FROM REVENUE:			
211. संसद	211. Parliament	1,94	1,94	1,94
212. राष्ट्रपति/उप-राष्ट्रपति/संघीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासक	212.—President/Vice-President/Administrators of Union Territories	50,69	52,79	53,29
214. न्याय प्रशासन	214. Administration of Justice	1,23,99	1,17,13	1,34,19
216. लेखा परीक्षा	216. Audit.	64,50	70,28	70,50
220. आय और व्यय पर करों की वसूली	220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2,06	1,24	1,28
237. सीमा-शुल्क	237. Customs.	44	42	43
238. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	238. Union Excise Duties.	70	80	86
249. ब्याज अदायगियां	249. Interest Payments.	8,34,84,60	8,97,47,63	9,75,13,02
251. लोक सेवा आयोग	251. Public Service Commission.	1,21,83	1,20,82	1,33,95
252. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	252. Secretariat-General Services.	5	40	41
258. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	258. Stationery and Printing.	1,03	1,02	4
259. लोक निर्माण कार्य	259. Public Works.	11	11	11
266. पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	266. Pensions and other retirement benefits.	8,66	8,26	12,60
268. विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	268. Miscellaneous General Services.	4,34	3,73	2,96
269. रक्षा सेवाएं–स्थल सेना	269. Defence Services-Army.	9,00	14,00	9,00
270. रक्षा सेवाएं—नौसना	270. Defence Services-Navy.	40	40	40
271 रक्षा–सेवाएं वायु सेना	271. Defence Services-Air Force	1,50	2,50	1,50
272. रक्षा सेवाएं—पेंशन	272. Defence Services-Pensions	10	10	10
277. शिक्षा	277. Education.	1	1	1
283. आवास	283. Housing.	38,25	38,24	42,33
286. प्रसारण	286. Broadcasting.	..	2,98	..
287. श्रम और रोजगार	287. Labour and Employment.	5	63	5
288. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	288. Social Security and Welfare.	1,22	72	72
311. डेरी विकास	311. Dairy Development.	1,00	30	1,00
320. उद्योग	320. Industries.	1	1	1
321. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	321. Villageand Small Industries.	25,00	22,14	40,00
328. खान और खनिज	328. Mines and Minerals.	18	79	18
335. पत्तन, प्रकाश स्तम्भ और नौवहन	335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.	5	6	6
337. सड़कें और पुल	337. Roads and Bridges.	10	10	10
338. सड़क और जल परिवहन सेवाएं	338. Road and Water Transport Services.	20	20	20
346. भारतीय रेल-वाणिज्यिक लाइनें	346. Indian Railways-Commercial Lines.	93,95	..	..
355. डाक सेवाएं	355. Postal Services.	50	50	50
360. राज्य सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments.	1,45,72,66	1,48,24,29	5,06,41,33

विवरण Iक--भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' भुगतान

STATEMENT 1A—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
362. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों में से राज्यों के हिस्सों की अदायगी	362. Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties.	6,15,60,08	6,30,69,69	6,72,40,00
जोड़—राजस्व से किया भुगतान	Total—Disbursements met from Revenue.	16,01,69,20	16,81,04,23	21,59,03,07
राजस्व खाते से बाहर पूंजी भुगतान	CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
459. लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	459. Capital Outlay on Public Works.	14,09	18,70	14,41
469. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	469. Capital Outlay on Defence Services.	30,00	30,00	30,00
477. शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	477. Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture.	2,50	2,50	2,50
483. आवास पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	483. Capital Outlay on Housing.	17,91	20,58	18,60
484. शहरी विकास पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	484. Capital Outlay on Urban Development.	2,64,00	2,05,50	2,54,00
488. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	488. Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare.	..	20	..
505. कृषि पर पूंजी परिव्यय	505. Capital Outlay on Agriculture	10	45	3,64
509. खाद्य और पोषाहार पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	509. Capital Outlay on Food and Nutrition.	3,00	3,00	3,00
531. जल और बिजली विकास सेवाओं पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	531. Capital Outlay on Water and Power Development Services.	4,75	..	..
533. सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, जल निकासी और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	533. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	40	1,00,56	3,50,00
535. पत्तनों, प्रकाश स्तम्भ और नौवहन पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	535. Capital Outlay on Ports Lighthouses and Shipping.	5,00	5,00	4,00
536. सिविल विमानन पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	536. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation.	3,50	3,70	6,00
537. सड़कों और पुलों पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	537. Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges.	2,00	2,17	2,00
544. अन्य परिवहन और संचार सेवाओं पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय	544. Capital Outlay on Other Transport and Communication Services.	20	20	20
546. भारतीय रेल पर पूंजीगत परिव्यय-वाणिज्यिक लाइनें	546. Capital Outlay on Indian Railways—Commercial Lines.	6,30	..	..
601. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	601. Internal Debt of the Central Government.	1,05,58,37,04	59,96,51,59	67,15,53,11

विवरण I क–भारत की समेकित निधि पर 'प्रभारित' भुगतान

STATEMENT 1A—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
602. विदेशी ऋण	602. External Debt.	2,62,18,96	20,06,40,87	2,97,32,31
	682. Loans for Public Heath, Sanitation and Water Supply.	..	..	1,00
760. राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	760. Loans and Advances to State Governments.	13,28,38,16	15,75,99,93	10,23,00,94
768. अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटान	768. Inter State Settlement	..	..	36,94
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर किया जाने वाला पूंजी भुगतान	TOTAL—CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.	1,21,52,47,91	95,82,84,95	80,43,11,65
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि पर प्रभारित भुगतान ।	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS 'CHARGED' ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA.	1,37,54,16,61	1,12,63,89,18	1,02,02,14,72

विवरण II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—प्राप्तियां और भुगतान

STATEMENT II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां/भुगतान Actual Receipts Disbursemeuts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS				
800. आकस्मिकता निधि	800. Contingency Fund . . .	(—)69,98,82	..	1,12,63	..
भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS				
800. आकस्मिकता निधि	800. Contingency Fund . . .	1,12,55	..	8	..

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actual Accounts 1972-73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973-74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974-75
क अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.				
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings.	10,77,16,19	9,46,60,00	11,51,00,00	11,62,00,00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) Provident Funds:				
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds.	2,31,81,96	2,39,73,12	2,41,11,91	2,69,17,00
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	4,34,20	4,00,00	4,00,00	4,50,00
जोड़—भविष्य निधियां	Total-Provident Funds	2,36,16,16	2,43,73,12	2,45,11,91	2,73,67,00
(ग) अन्य लेखे	(c) Other Accounts :				
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिक निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	6,61,48	6,27,36	7,27,88	7,98,11
(ii) परिवार पेंशन-एवं जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund.	9,78,21	22,10,23	15,47,25	19,83,76
(iii) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other items.	62,52,06	95,81,05	40,26,25	61,31,42
जोड़—अन्य लेखे	Total—Other Accounts	78,91,75	1,24,18,64	63,01,38	89,13,29
जोड़—अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.	13,92,24,10	13,14,51,76	14,59,13,29	15,24,80,29
ख प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS				
(क) ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing interest :				
(i) मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधियां – रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Researve Funds—Railways	1,20,52,93	1,25,63,75	1,25,85,83	1,26,22,49
(ii) रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(ii) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	1,66	8,76,22	99,73,03	91,51,15
(iii) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund	18,96,57	25,22,78	22,81,11	24,53,66
(iv) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway Pension Fund.	27,10,30	22,36,45	24,53,99	23,56,40
(v) रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्रि सुविधा निधि	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and —Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	8,23,46
(vi) डाक व तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(vi) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund	42,79	5,29,04	41,00	1,84,26
(vii) डाक व तार – पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	(vii) P & T —Capital Reserve Fund	..	..	15,98,99	68,01,69
(viii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(viii) Other Reserve Funds.	4,12,41	2,10,37	5,15,17	7,44,79
जोड़ – ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds bearing interest	1,71,16,66	1,89,38,61	2,94,49,12	3,51,37,90

विवरण III–भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता-प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III —PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actual Receipts 1972–73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75
(ख) गैर ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest:				
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund . .	6,65,68	7,00,00	4,30,00	6,00,00
(ii) डाक व तार—पूंजीगत प्रारक्षित निधि	(ii) P & T—Capital Reserve Fund	42,73,41	51,67,26	..	..
(iii) विपणन विकास निधि	(iii) Marketing Development Fund	62,38,59	66,77,00	66,77,00	71,87,00
(iv) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iv) Mines Welfare Funds . .	6,31,11	7,45,00	7,65,53	7,83,64
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा काय निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund .	1,94,61	1,91,18	1,90,85	1,90,85
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds . .	(—)2,13,71,41	4,10,20	6,86,36	10,94,05
जोड़—गैर ब्याज वाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds not bearing interest	(—)93,68,01	1,38,90,64	87,49,74	98,55,54
जोड़—प्रारक्षित निधियां	TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS . .	77,48,65	3,28,29,25	3,81,98,86	4,49,93,44
(ग) जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:				
(क) ब्याजवाली जमा रकमें	(a) Deposits bearing interest:				
(i) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा निधि	(i) National Defence Fund . .	19,31,10	6,00,00	4,66,00	4,00,00
(ii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund	60,27,41	86,78,99	88,24,39	98,96,68
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits . . .	7,05	5,90	18,00	15,00
जोड़—ब्याजवाली जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits bearing interest . .	79,65,56	92,84,89	93,08,39	1,03,11,68
(ख) गैर ब्याज जमा रकमें	(b) Deposits not bearing interest:				
(i) असैनिक जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits . . .	9,11,35,49	9,23,45,87	9,21,15,29	8,84,12,21
(ii) स्थानिक निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds .	63,17	65,83	65,18	68,68
(iii) भारत-अमरीका करार 1974 के अन्तर्गत लेखे	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement, 1974	..	..	24,29,40,00	14,40,00
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits . . .	2,02,48,89	1,68,75,31	2,06,60,19	1,86,42,11
जोड़—गैर ब्याजवाली जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits not bearing interest .	11,14,47,55	10,92,87,01	35,57,80,66	10,85,63,00
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances				
असैनिक अग्रिम	Civil Advances	5,96,68,25	5,91,79,25	5,80,37,60	5,75,90,06
जोड़—जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	17,90,81,36	17,77,51,15	42,31,26,65	17,64,64,74

विवरण III—भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता-प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां Actual Receipts 1972–73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75
(घ) उचन्त और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:				
उचन्त लेखे (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net) . . .	..	..	..	59,11,99
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net) . . .	74,05,17	..	..	25,10,00
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net) . .	28,49,09	..	..	22,28,20
नकद शेष निवेश लेखा (निवल)	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net)	..	10	7,20,71	18,61
रिज़र्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें	Deposits with Reserve Bank:				
असैनिक	Civil	14,19,02,13	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways	(—)1,31,81,22	(—)1,26,25,17	(—)1,30,94,46	(—)1,66,42,29
डाक व तार	Posts & Telegraphs . . .	3,54,92,96	2,56,33,50	1,73,74,36	2,00,85,47
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	(—)16,42,13,87	(—)15,69,27,68	(—)17,06,57,71	(—)19,18,17,97
अन्य देशों की सरकारों के पास लेखे	Accounts with Governments of other countries	5,22	92,55	1,46,07	1,46,64
विविध सरकारी लेखा	Miscellaneous Government Account .	2,58,81,32	3,39	2,73	10
अन्य उचन्त और विविध लेखे	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts	26,57,55	3,12,49	90,45	90,25
जोड़—उचन्त और विविध	TOTAL—SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS	3,87,98,35	(—)14,35,10,82	(—)16,54,17,85	(—)17,74,69,00
(ङ) प्रषणाएं	E. REMITTANCES:				
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders . . .	6,93,27,96	7,20,00,00	7,00,00,00	7,50,00,00
(ii) अन्य प्रषणाएं	(ii) Other Remittances . . .	3,54,72,25	2,93,27,89	3,39,00,00	3,54,00,00
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES . .	10,48,00,21	10,13,27,89	10,39,00,00	11,04,00,00
जोड़—सार्वजनिक लेखा-प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	46,96,52,67	29,98,49,23	54,57,20,95	30,68,69,47
कुल जोड़- (I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III) . .	2,09,99,56,26	2,31,77,37,10	2,35,92,29,59	2,09,46,90,45
नकद शेष	CASH BALANCE . . .	60,41,07	55,10,00	1,46,47,04	50,49,65
जोड़	TOTAL	2,10,59,97,33	2,32,32,47,10	2,37,38,76,63	2,09,97,40,10

विवरण III–भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता-भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972–73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75
क. अल्प बचतें भविष्य निधियां आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS, ETC.				
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings . . .	7,04,13,21	6,21,25,00	8,00,65,00	8,01,65,00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) Provident Funds:				
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds . .	1,39,09,58	1,28,70,16	1,47,32,99	1,55,47,00
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds . .	87,92	..	..	..
जोड़—भविष्य निधियां	Total—Provident Funds . . .	1,39,97,50	1,28,70,16	1,47,32,99	1,55,47,00
(ग) अन्य लेखे	(c) Other Accounts:				
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिक निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	3,10,99	3,50,00	3,90,00	4,30,00
(ii) परिवार पेंशन-एवं जीवन बीमा निधि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund . . .	..	1,57,50	2,50	4,00
(iii) अन्य मदें	(iii) Other items	85,12,88	84,56,81	7,01,30,53	79,47,82
जोड़—अन्य लेखे	Total—Other Accounts . . .	88,23,87	89,64,31	7,05,23,03	83,81,82
जोड़—अल्प बचतें भविष्य निधियां आदि	TOTAL—SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC . . .	9,32,34,58	8,39,59,47	16,53,21,02	10,40,93,82
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS:				
(क) ब्याजवाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing interest:				
(i) मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधियां—रेलवे	(i) Depreciation Reserve Funds—Railways	1,13,60,05	1,37,54,00	1,30,19,00	1,15,00,00
(ii) रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(ii) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	3,71,05	8,76,22	99,74,80	91,51,15
(iii) रेलवे विकास निधि	(iii) Railway Development Fund .	21,48,93	25,22,78	24,77,11	24,53,66
(iv) रेलवे पेंशन निधि	(iv) Railway pension Fund . .	10,45,58	12,45,31	12,82,70	14,41,93
(v) रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(v) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . . .	..	..	..	2,63,60
(vi) डाक व तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	(vi) Posts and Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund . . .	..	..	..	..
(vii) डाक व तार-पूंजिगत प्रारक्षित निधि	(vii) P & T—Capital Reserve Fund	..	..	17,14,11	48,85,76
(viii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(viii) Other Reserve Funds . .	1,92,36	55,42	56,79	2,21,00
जोड़—ब्याजवाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds bearing Interest .	1,51,17,97	1,84,53,73	2,85,24,51	2,99,17,10
(ख) गैर ब्याजवाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Fund not bearing interest:				
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund . .	6,63,55	7,81,84	4,96,43	6,77,25
(ii) डाक व तार–पूंजीगत प्रारक्षित निधि	(ii) Posts and Telegraphs-Capital Reserve Fund . . .	36,14,79	25,44,72	..	

विवरण III–भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972–73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1974–75
(iii) विपणन विकास निधि	(iii) Marketing Development Fund	62,23,06	66,77,00	66,77,00	71,87,00
(iv) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iv) Mines Welfare Funds . .	5,15,45	6 25,33	5,61,29	6,55,47
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund .	..	5,00,00	3,00,00	5,00,00
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds . .	30,72,80	63,63	2,41,90	4,21,25
जोड़—गैर ब्याजवाली प्रारक्षित निधियां	Total—Reserve Funds not bearing interest	1,40,89,65	1,11,92,52	82,76,62	94,40,97
जोड़—प्रारक्षित निधियां	TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS . .	2,92,07,62	2,96,46,25	3,68,01,13	3,93,58,07
(ग) जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES:				
(क) ब्याजवाली जमा रकमें	(a) Deposits bearing interest:				
(i) राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा निधि	(i) National Defence Fund . .	3,16,30	5,00,00	7,00,00	3,00,00
(ii) नौवहन विकास निधि की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Shipping Development Fund	37,84,41	86,78,99	96,33,40	1,04,95,46
(iii) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iii) Other Deposits . . .	(—)41	1,80	16,00	12,80
जोड़—ब्याजवाली जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits bearing interest . .	41,00,30	91,80,79	1,03,49,40	1,08,08,26
(ख) गैर ब्याजवाली जमा रकमें	(b) Deposits not bearing interest:				
(i) असैनिक जमा रकमें	(i) Civil Deposits . . .	8,58,19 99	8,23,47,79	8,59,73,34	8,23,03,09
(ii) स्थानिक निधियों की जमा रकमें	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds .	72,73	56,96	67,46	65,33
(iii) भारत-अमरीका करार 1974 के अन्तर्गत लेखे	(iii) Accounts under Indo-US Agreement 1974	..	..	16,88,00,00	57,52,00
(iv) अन्य जमा रकमें	(iv) Other Deposits . . .	1,72,22,68	1,52,45,61	1,61,63,16	1,92,55,71
जोड़—गैर ब्याजवाली जमा रकमें	Total—Deposits not bearing interest .	10,31,15,40	9,76,50,36	27,10,03,96	10,73,76,13
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances:				
असैनिक अग्रिम	Civil Advances . . .	5,51,00,12	5,94,80,54	5,86,50,74	5,77,46,75
जोड़—जमा रकमें और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	16,23,15,82	16,63,11,69	34,00,04,10	17,59,31,14
(घ) उचन्त और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:				
उचन्त लेखे (निवल)	Suspense Account (Net) . . .	1,64,13,46	38,96,18	45,94,77	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net) . . .	..	3,83,53	93,50,00	..
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net) . .	..	1,52,76	38,04,52	..
नकद शेष निवेश लेखा (निलव)	Cash Balance Investment Account (Net)	1,49,32	..	..	..

विवरण III–भारत का सार्वजनिक खाता-भुगतान

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान Actual Disbursements 1972–73	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1973–74	बजट अनुमान Budge Estimate 1974–75
रिजर्व बैंक के पास जमा रकमें	Deposits with Reserve Bank				
असैनिक	Civil	14,20,47,21	..	..	..
रेलवे	Railways	(—)1,31,81,22	(—)1,26,25,17	(—)1,30,94,46	(—)1,66,42,29
डाक और तार	Posts and Telegraphs . . .	3,55,38,34	2,56,33,50	1,73,74,36	2,00,85,47
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	(—)16,42,13,87	(—)15,69,27,68	(—)17,06,57,71	(—)19,18,17,97
अन्य देशों की सरकारों के पास लेखे	Accounts with Government of other countries	1,55,81	1,21,28	2,14,80	2,22,42
विविध सरकारी लेखा	Miscellaneous Government Account	21,61,74	3,38	72,81	4,00
अन्य उचन्त और विविध लेखे	Other Suspense and Miscellaneous Accounts	24,55,04	5,25,67	1,01,10	99,88
जोड़—उचन्त और विविध	TOTAL—SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS	2,15,25,83	(—)13,88,36,55	(—)14,82,39,81	(—)18,80,48,49
(ङ) प्रेषणाएं	E. REMITANCES				
(i) मनी आर्डर	(i) Money Orders . . .	6,98,29,37	7,20,00,00	7,00,00,00	7,50,00,00
(ii) अन्य प्रेषणाएं	(ii) Other Remittances . . .	4,03,24,35	2,78,08,41	3,65,46,28	3,67,79,67
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES . .	11,01,53,72	9,98,08,41	10,65,46,28	11,17,79,67
जोड़—सार्वजनिक खाते के भुगतान	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	41,64,37,57	24,08,89,27	50,04,32,72	24,31,14,21
कुल जोड़—(I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL—(I+II+III) . .	2,09,13,50,29	2,31,77,22,69	2,36,88,26,98	2,09,47,04,89
नकद शेष	CASH BALANCE	1,46,47,04	55,24,41	50,49,65	50,35,21
जोड़	TOTAL—	2,10,59,97,33	2,32,32,47,10	2,37,38,76,63	2,09,97,40,10

1974-75 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय का बजट

(जैसा अन्ततः स्वीकार किया गया)

रेल मंत्रालय
दिनांक 25 जुलाई, 1974

के० एस० भण्डारी
वित्तीय आयुक्त, रेल

विषय-सूची

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1—केन्द्रीय सरकार के रेलवे राजस्व का विवरण	578
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1—केन्द्रीय सरकार के रेलवे राजस्व का विवरण

राजस्व के शीर्षक	लेखा 1972–73	बजट अनुमान 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान, 1973–74	1973–74 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—)	बजट अनुमान, 1974–75
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	०
एम—रेलवे—राजस्व					
LXIV—ए और LXV—ए भारतीय रेलें—					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां					
यात्री यातायात से आमदनी—					
ऊंचे दर्जे	41,38,88	47,38,03	41,73,81	−5,64,22	42,25,00
तीसरा दर्जा . . .	302,41,82	*331,82,97	328,86,19	−2,96,78	378,60,00
यात्री यातायात से कुल आमदनी . .	343,80,70	*379,21,00	370,60,00	−8,61,00	420,85,00
अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी . .	65,64,54	66,39,00	56,94,16	−9,44,84	73,58,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी . .	720,68,47*	*784,70,00	709,55,84	−75,14,16	899,82,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी . . .	35,59,60	37,90,00	37,90,00	. .	38,90,00
कुल आमदनी	1165,73,31	*1268,20,00	1175,00,00	—93,20,00	1433,15,00
उचंत	—3,31,10	—5,00,00	—5,00,00	. .	+6,00,00
†भारतीय रेलों की कुल प्राप्तियां . .	1162,42,21	*1263,20,00	1170,00,00	—93,20,00	1427,15,00
LXIV—बी और LXV-बी—दूसरी विविध प्राप्तियां					
विविध प्राप्तियां	28,34	17,81	29,43	+11,62	19,65
यात्री यातायात पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्ति .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8,00,00
LXVI—सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियां					
अधिशेष लाभ आदि में सरकार का हिस्सा .	6,63	2,68	3,45	+77	3,70
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
LXVII—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरण					
कुल प्राप्तियां	1162,77,18	1263,40,49	1170,32,88	—93,07,61	1435,38,35
†इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है .	55,70	57,93	56,58	—1,35	56,89

*बाद में 1.15 करोड़ रुपये की राशि (तीसरा दर्जा सवारी और माल के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः 58 लाख और 57 लाख) वापिस ले ली गयी।

2—केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गए व्यय का विवरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

व्यय के शीर्षक	लेखा 1972–73	बजट अनुमान 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान 1973–74	1973-74 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—)	बजट अनुमान 1974–75
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
एम एम—रेलवे—व्यय					
–ए और 84–ए—संचालन व्यय					
(i) साधारण संचालन व्यय . .	856,62,89	918,25,30	953,01,64	+34,76,34	1148,37,40
(ii) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग .	110,00,00	115,00,00	115,00,00	..	115,00,00
(iii) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग . .	15,85,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	..	15,85,09
83–सी—चालित लाइनों को भुगतान					
(i) शुद्ध आमदनी . . .	12,57	13,66	13,39	—27	13,39
(ii) छूट आदि	1,79	1,79	1,79	..	1,79
	8,64,45	9,67,70	10,24,69	+56,99	11,61,57
***83–बी और 84–बी—दूसरे विविध व्यय**					
दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	..	..	..	..	8,00,00
85—सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान					
I. सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	143,34,77	154,44,32	150,44,07	—4,00,25	163,47,68
घटाइए—राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से ली गई रकम .	..	..	—99,74,80	—99,74,80	—52,78,68
II. यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान .	16,25,00	16,25,00	16,25,00	..	16,25,00
III. रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान .	1,90,81	1,92,14	1,91,19	—95	1,94,00
86—सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियां					
भूमि	..	..	..	..	..
आर्थिक सहायता . . .	..	..	91	+91	1,20
88—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	7,07,87	8,00,00	7,20,00	—80,00	7,50,00
87—रेलवे अधिशेष से विनियोग—					
(i) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	..	8,53,99	..	– 8,53,99	..
(ii) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग .	2,92,03	15,31,59**	..	—15,31,59	..
(iii) रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	..	..	..	..	..
कुल व्यय	1162,77,18	1263,40,49	1170,32,88	—93,07,61	1435,38,35
*इसमें राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग शामिल है .	15,00	15,00	15,00	..	15,00

** आमदनी के अन्तर्गत दी गयी टिप्पणी देखें।

3—रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

	लेखा 1972–73	बजट अनुमान 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान 1973–74	बजट अनुमान, 1974–75
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
अधिशेष	2,92,03	23,85,58	..	..
रेलवे विकास निधि	2,92,03	15,31,59	..	..
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	..	8,53,99	..	..
रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	..	..	..	..

—रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण-व्यय का विवरण

(हजार रुपयों में)

व्यय के शीर्षक	लेखा, 1972–73	बजट अनुमान, 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान, 1973–74	1973–74 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—)	बजट अनुमान, 1974–75
एम एम—पूंजी—	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती—					
131 और 132—रेलों का निर्माण कार्य	206,55,08	164,00,00	160,59,87	—3,40,13	209,00,00
टी—जमा और अग्रिम—					
निर्माण-व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है—					
मूल्य ह्रास आरक्षित निधि	113,60,05	137,54,00	130,19,00	—7,35,00	115,00,00
विकास निधि	21,48,93	20,00,00	20,00,00	..	18,50,00
एम राजस्व—					
88—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	7,07,87	8,00,00	7,20,00	—80,00	7,50,00
दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	..	..	..	..	13,60
कुल जोड़	348,71,93	329,54,00	317,98,87	—11,55,13	350,13,60
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं का खर्च शामिल नहीं है	2,77,06	8,00,00	6,20,13	—1,79,87	18,00,00

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	लेखा 1972–73	बजट अनुमान 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान 1973–74	बजट अनुमान 1974–75		लेखा, 1972–73	बजट अनुमान, 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान, 1973–74	बजट अनुमान 1974–75
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
अथ शेष	167,22,68 (क)	173,6,40 (ख)	174,15,56 (ग)	169,82,39 (घ)	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि सेह विनियोग	113,60,05	137,54,00	130,19,00	115,00,00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	112,57,70	117,61,66	117,59,96	117,65,03					
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज	7,95,23	8,02,09	8,25,87	8,57,46	इति शेष	174,15,56	161,75,15	169,82,39	181,04,88
जोड़	287,75,61	299,29,15	300,01,39	296,04,88	जोड़	287,75,61	299,29,15	300,29,15	296,04,88

* इसमें 1–4–1950 से ली गयी भारतीय रियायती रेलों की मद के 7,83,93 (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं।

. इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे में पूंजी को अंतरित 38,06 शामिल नहीं हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,22,79) सवारी, डिब्बा कारखाना (48,91) और डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (86,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 2,57,70 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,25,81), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (49,60) और डीजल इंजन कारखाना (86,26) से सम्बन्धित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 2,61,66 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,24,62), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (49,09) और डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (86,25) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 2,59,96 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,26,72), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (51,81) और डीजल इंजन रेल कारखाना (86,50) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 2,65,03 शामिल हैं।

ख—लवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	लेखा, 1972–73	बजट अनुमान, 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान, 1973–74	बजट अनुमान, 1974–75
*अर्थ शेष	(क) 31,45	(क) 31,45	(क) 33,10	(क) 31,33
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग—				
(i) राजस्व अधिशेष	..	8,53,99	..	..
(ii) सामान्य राजस्व से कर्ज	.	..	99,72,04	90,55,50
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज	(ख) 1,65	(ग) 22,23	(घ) 99	(ङ) 95,65
जोड़ . .	33,10	9,07,67	100,06,13	91,82,48

	लेखा, 1972–73	बजट अनुमान, 1973–74	संशोधित अनुमान, 1973–74	बजट अनुमान, 1974–75
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग—				
(i) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए	..	..	..	..
(ii) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के लिए शुद्ध राजस्व में घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए	..	..	99,74,80	52,78,68
(iii) कर्ज की अदायगी	..	8,30,54	..	33,24,01
(iv) कर्ज पर ब्याज	..	45,68	..	5,48,46
इति शेष	(क) 33,10	(क) 31,45	(कख) 31,33	(कख) 31,33
जोड़ . .	33,10	9,07,67	100,06,13	91,82,48

* इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियायती रेलों के 172.29 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 31.45 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कख) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋणों के 31.33 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 1.61 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 1.28 लाख शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 0.95 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ङ) इसमें निवेश पर ब्याज और लाभांश आदि के 1.02 लाख शामिल हैं।

ग--रेलवे विकास निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	लेखा 1972-73	बजट अनुमान 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान 1973-74	बजट अनुमान, 1974-75		लेखा, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान, 1973-74	बजट अनुमान 1974-75
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
अथ शेष	8,19,41	—	1,96,00	—	**विकास निधि से विनियोग**	21,48,93	20,00,00	20,00,00	18,50,00
विकास निधि में विनियोग					**कर्ज की अदायगी**	—	—	—	—
(i) राजस्व अधिशेष	2,92,30	15,31,590	—	—	**कर्ज पर ब्याज**	3,71,04	5,25,67	4,77,11	6,03,66
(ii) सामान्य राजस्व से कर्ज	15,72,24	9,81,51	22,64,95	24,38,91	**इति शेष**	1,96,00	..	..	..
विकास निधि पर ब्याज	32,29	12,57	16,16	14,75					
जोड	27,15,97	25,25,67	24,77,11	24,53,66	**जोड**	27,15,97	25,25,67	24,77,11	24,53,66

०पूंजी से अन्तरण के कारण 7.02 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

०संसद् में प्रस्तुत मूल बजट में 2500.58 लाख के प्रत्याशित अधिशेष में से 1646.59 लाख का विनियोग करने और सामान्य राजस्व से 863.79 लाख का ऋण लेने का प्रस्ताव था। 1.15 करोड़ रुपये के, किराये-भाड़े में वृद्धि के कुछ प्रस्तावों को वापिस ले लिये जाने के कारण राजस्व अधिशेष घटकर 2385.58 लाख रह गया। संसद् द्वारा अनुमोदित बजट में, अधिशेष से विनियोग की राशि घटकर 1531.59 लाख रह गयी और सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण और उसे देय ब्याज की राशि बढ़कर क्रमश: 981.51 लाख और 525 67 लाख हो गयी।

घ--रेलवे पेंशन निधि

(हजार रुपयों में)

	लेखा 1972-73	बजट अनुमान 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान, 1973-74	बजट अनुमान, 1974-75		लेखा, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान, 1973-74	बजट अनुमान, 1974-75
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
अथ शेष	108,41,28०	115,56,98	126,19,83०	137,91,12	**पेंशन निधि से विनियोग**	10,45,57	12,54,31	12,82,70	14,41,93
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	(क) 29,66,43००	(ख) 16,60,00	(ग) 18,19,88००	(घ) 16,60,00					
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज	5,43,86	5,76,45	6,34,11	6,96,40	**इति शेष**	125,06,00	125,48,12	137,91,12	147,05,59
जोड	135,51,57	137,93,43	150,73,82	161,47,52	**जोड**	35,51,57	137,93,43	150,73,82	161,47,52

०1957 से पहले के जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन सम्बन्धी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिये सम्बन्धित उपांत वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1972-73 के 807.81 लाख और 1973-74 के प्रस्तावित 113.83 लाख इसमें शामिल हैं।

००1957 से पहले के जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन सम्बन्धी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिये सम्बन्धित वित्तीय वर्षों में अपना विकल्प दिया था उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1972-73 के 494.60 लाख और 1973-74 के प्रस्तावित 159.88 लाख इसमें शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (19,99), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (25,92) और डीज़ल रेल इंजन कारखाना (25,92) से सम्बन्धित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 71,83 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (19,52), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (26,93) और डीज़ल रेल इंजन कारखाना (13,55) से सम्बन्धित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते में 71,83 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (21,51), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (24,09) और डीज़ल रेल इंजन कारखाना (14,40) से सम्बन्धित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 60,00 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (21,18), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (24,65) और डीज़ल इंजन कारखाना (14,17) से सम्बन्धित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 60,00 शामिल हैं।

ङ--रेलवे दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति सुरक्षा और यात्रि सुविधा निधि

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

	लेखा, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान, 1974-75	बजट अनुमान, 1974-75		लेखा, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान, 1973-74	संशोधित अनुमान, 1973-74	बजट अनुमान, 1974-75
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०		रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
अथ शेष . .	—	—	—	०2,00 00					
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग .	—	—	—	8,00,00	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग . .				
					(i) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति .	—	—	—	2,50,00
					(ii) संरक्षा कार्य .	—	—	—	10,45
					(iii) यात्री सुविधाएं .	—	—	—	3,15
					इति शेष .	—	—	—	7,59,86
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज . .	—	—	—	23,46					
जोड़ . .	—	—	—	10,23,46	जोड़ .	—	—	—	10,23,46

०"विविध निक्षेप" 1973-74 लेखा से प्रोफार्मा समायोजन

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1974-75

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Rail Mantralaya)

Dated, the 25th July, 1974

K. S. BHANDARI,

Financial Commissioner for Railways.

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26 M of Fin./75—75.

1 Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

Heads of Revenue	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget, Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1973-74	Budget Estimate, 1974-75
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
LXIV-A & LXV-A—Indian Railways—					
Revenue Receipts					
Passenger Earnings—					
Upper	41,38,88	47,38,03	41,73,81	—5,64,22	**42,25,00**
Third	302,41,82	*331,82,97	328,86,19	—2,96,78	**378,60,00**
Total—Passenger Earnings	343,80,70	*379,21,00	370,60,00	—8,61,00	**420,85,00**
Other Coaching Earnings	65,64,54	66,39,00	56,94,16	—9,44,84	**73,58,00**
Goods Earnings	720 ,68,47	*784,70,00	709,55,84	—75,14,16	**899,82,00**
Sundry Other Earnings	35,59,60	37,90,00	37,90,00	..	**38,90,00**
Total—Earnings	1165,73,31	*1268,20,00	1175 ,00,00	—93,20,00	**1433,15,00**
Suspense	—3,31,10	— 5,00,00	—5,00,00	..	**—6,00,00**
†Grosss Receipts of Indian Railways	1162,42,21	*1263,20,00	1170,00,00	— 93,20,00	**1427,15,00**
LXIV-B & LXV-B—Other Miscellaneous Receipts—					
Miscellaneous receipts	28,34	17,81	29.43	†11,62	**19,65**
Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic	..	..	..	..	**8,00,00**
LXVI—Subsidised Companies					
Government share of surplus profits etc.	6,63	2,68	3,45	†77	**3,70**
LXVII—Transfer from Railways Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..
Total Receipts	1162,77,18	1263,40,49	1170,32,88	—93,07,61	**1435,38,35**
†Include earnings of worked lines	55,70	57,93	56,58	—1,35	**56,89**

*An amount of Rs. 1.15 crores was withdrawn (58 lakhs and 57 lakhs against Passenger Third and Goods respectively) subsequently.

2. Statement of Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Accounts, 1973-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
83-A & 84-A—Working Expenses—					
(*i*) Ordinary Working Expenses	856,62,89	918,25,30	953,01,64	+34,76,34	**1148,37,40**
(*ii*) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	110,00,00	115,00,00	115,00,00	..	**115,00,00**
(*iii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	15,85,00	15,85,00	15,85,00	..	**15,85,00**
83-C—Payments to Worked Lines					
(*i*) Net earnings	12,57	13,66	13,39	—27	**13,39**
(*ii*) Rebate etc.	1,79	1,79	1,79	..	**1,79**
*83-B & 84-B—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	8,64,45	9,67,70	10,24,69	+56,99	**11,61,57**
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	**8,00,00**
85.—Payments to General Revenues—					
I. Divident to General Revenues	143,34,77	154 ,44,32	150,44,07	—4,00,25	**163,47,68**
Deduct—Amount met from Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	—99,74,80	—99,74,80	**—52,78,68**
II. Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	16,25,00	16,25,00	16,25,00	..	**16,25,00**
III. Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	1,90,81	1,92,14	1,91,19	—95	**1,94,00**
86.—Subsidised Companies—					
Land	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidy	..	..	91	+91	**1,20**
88.—Open Lines Works—Revenue	7,07,87	8,00,00	7,20,00	—80,00	**7,50,00**
87.—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(*i*) **Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund**	..	8,53,99	..	—8,53,99	..
(*ii*) **Appropriarion to Railway Development Fund**	2,92,03	**15,31,59	..	—15,31,59	..
(*iii*) **Appropriation to Railway Depriciation Reserve Fund**	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	1162,77,18	1263,40,49	1170,32,88	—93,07,61	**1435,38,35**
*Includes—					
Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	15,00	15,00	15,00	..	**15,00**

**See remarks against Earnings. Also see remarks below Development Fund at page 7.

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(In thousand s of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
Surplus		2,92,03	23,85,58	..	..
Railway Development Fund		2,92,03	15,31,59	..	..
Railways Revenue Reverse Fund		..	8,53,99	..	..
Railway Depriciation Reserve Fund		..	..	..	..

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(In thousands of rupees)

HEADS OF EXPENDITIRE	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	Increase (+) Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
MM—Capital—					
*Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
131 & 132—Construction of Railways	206,55,11	164,00,00	160,59,87	—3,40,13	**209,00,00**
T—Deposits and advances—					
Works expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
Depreciation Reserve Fund	113,60,05	137,54,00	130,19,00	—7,35,00	**115,00,00**
Development Fund	21,48,93	20,00,00	20,00,00	..	**18,50,00**
M—Revenue—					
88.—Open Line Works—Revenue	7,07,87	8,00,00	7,20,00	—80,00	**7,50,00**
Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	..	**13,60**
GRAND TOTAL	348,71,96	329,54,00	317,98,87	—11,55,13	**350,13,60**
*Excludes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects	2,77,06	8,00,00	6,20,13	—1,79,87	**18,00,00**

A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**		Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs**		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs**
*Opening Balance . . .	†167,22,68	173,65,40	174,15,56	**169,82,39**	Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	113,60,05	137,54,00	130,19,00	**115,00,00**
	(a)	(b)	(c)	**(d)**					
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . .	112,57,70	117,61,66	117,59,96	**117,65,03**	Closing Balance. . . .	174,15,56	161,75,15	169,82,39	**181,04,88**
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	7,95,23	8,02,09	8,25,87	**8,57,46**					
TOTAL	287,75,61	299,29,15	300,01,39	**296,04,88**	TOTAL	287,75,61	299,29,15	300,01,39	**296,04,88**

* Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

† Excludes 38,06 transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*a*) Includes 2,57,70 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—C.L.W. (1,22,79) I.C.F. (48,91) D.L.W. (86,00)

(*b*) ,, 2,61,66 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,25,81) ,, (49,60) ,, 86,25)

(*c*) ,, 2,59,96 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,24,62) ,, (49,09) ,, (86,25)

(*d*) ,, 2,65,03 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (1,26,72) ,, (51,81) ,, (86,50)

B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
*Opening Balance . .	(a) 31,45	(a) 31,45	(a) 33,10	**(ab) 31,33**
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(*i*) Revenue Surplus . .	..	8,53,99	..	..
(*ii*) Loan from General Revenues . . .	..	..	99,72,04	**90,55,50**
Interest on Railway . . Revenue Reserve Fund . .	(b) 1,65	(c) 22,23	(d) 99	(e) **95,65**
TOTAL	33,10	9,07,67	100,06,13	**91,82,48**

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(*i*) For Amortising Capital .	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) For making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend .	..	..	99,74,80	**5 2,78,68**
(*iii*) Repayment of loans . .	..	8,30,54	..	**33,24,01**
(iv) Interest on loans . .	..	45,68	..	**5,48,46**
Closing Balance. . . .	(a) 33,10	(a) 31,45	(ab) 31,33	(ab) **31,33**
TOTAL	33,10	9,07,67	100,06,13	**91,82,48**

* Includes 172.29 lakhs (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*a*) Includes 31.45 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

(ab) ,, 31.33 lakhs ,, ,, ,,

(*b*) ,, 1.61 lakhs on account of interest and dividend, etc., on investments.

(*c*) ,, 1.28 lakhs ,, ,, ,,

(*d*) ,, 0.95 lakh ,, ,, ,,

(*e*) ,, 1.02 lakhs ,, ,, ,,

C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**		Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	†8,19,41	..	1,96,00	..	Appropriation from Development Fund	21,48,93	20,00,00	20,00,00	**18,50,00**
Appropriation to Development Fund—									
(*i*) Revenue Surplus	2,92,03	@15,31,59		..	Repayment of Loans	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Loan from General Revenues	15,72,24	@9,81,51	22,64,95	**24,38,91**	Interest on loans	3,71,04	@5,25,67	4,77,11	**6,03,66**
Interest on Development Fund	32,29	12,57	16,16	**14,75**	Closing Balance	1,96,00	..	..	..
TOTAL	27,15,97	25,25,67	24,77,11	**24,53,66**	TOTAL	27,15,97	25,25,67	24,77,11	**24,53,66**

† Includes Rs. 7.02 lakhs due to transfer from capital.

@ In the original budget as presented to Parliament, appropriation of 1646.59 lakhs was proposed from anticipated surplus of 2500.58 lakhs and a loan of 863.69 lakhs from General Revenues. With the withdrawal of certain proposals for fare and freight increases amounting to 1.15 crores, revenue surplus stood reduced to 2385.58 lakhs. The amount of appropriation from Surplus in budget as approved by Parliament stood reduced to 1531.59 lakhs and loan from and interest payable to General Revenues got escalated to 981.51 lakhs and 525.67 lakhs respectively.

D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**		Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Extimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	†108,41,28 (a)	115,56,98 (b)	†126,19,83 (c)	**137,91,12 (d)**	Appropriation from Pension Fund	10,45,57	12,45,31	12,82,70	**14,41,93**
Appropriation to Pension Fund	††21,66,43	16,60,00	††18,19,88	**16,60,00**					
Interest on Pension Fund	5,43,86	5,76,45	6,34,11	**6,96,40**	Closing Balance	125,06,00	125,48,12	137,91,12	**147,05,59**
TOTAL	135,51,57	137,93,43	150,73,82	**161,47,52**	TOTAL	135,51,57	137,93,43	150,73,82	**161,47,52**

† Includes 807.81 lakhs in 1972-73 and 113.83 lakhs proposed in 1973-74 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre 1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of reitrement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

†† Includes 494.60 lakhs in 1972-73 and 159.88 lakhs proposed in 1973-74 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre 1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits during the course of the respective financial years.

(*a*) Includes 71,83 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (19,99) ICF (2592) and DLW (25,92).

(*b*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, (19,52) ,, (26,93) ,, (13,55).

(*c*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, (21,51) ,, (24,09) ,, (14,40).

(*d*) ,, 60,00 ,, ,, ,, (21,18) ,, (24,65) ,, (14.17).

E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**		Accounts, 1972-73	Budget Estimate, 1973-74	Revised Estimate, 1973-74	**Budget Estimate, 1974-75**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	**Rs.**
Opening Balance	..	..	..	**†2,00,00**	Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund—				
Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	**8,00,00**	(*i*) Accident Compensation	..	..	..	**2,50,00**
					(*ii*) Safety works	..	..	..	**10,45**
Interest on Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	..	..	..	**23,46**	(*iii*) Passenger amenities	..	..	..	**3,15**
					Closing Balance	..	..	..	**7,59,86**
TOTAL	..	..	..	**10,23,46**	TOTAL	..	..	..	**10,23,46**

† Proforma adjustment from "Deposits Miscellaneous" 1973-74 Accounts.

SPEECH OF

MINISTER OF FINANCE

31st July, 1974

Sir,

The presentation of a second Finance Bill only five months after I presented the regular annual budget for 1974-75 has not been an easy decision for the Government. It is an event of unusual significance and derives its justification from the fact that we are faced with a difficult economic situation. I am, however, convinced that not to act in the present situation would amount to fiscal irresponsibility, with serious consequences for the economic health of the country. Thus the decision to come forward with a second Fanance Bill is not only an indication of the seriousness of the economic situation, but also a measure of the Government's determination to grapple with it effectively.

2. It is self-evident that controlling inflation is today the single most important task facing the country. The measures adopted so far by the Government to curb inflation have had a limited impact and the upward pressure on prices has persisted. There is a general expectation of continued price increases, which itself has constituted an inflationary factor.

3. The thrust of the Central Budget for 1974-75 was to restrain the growth of Government expenditure, mobilise additional resources on a substantial scale, and to reduce reliance on deficit financing. This was part of the over all anti inflationary strategy. However, judging by price trends in the last four or five months, there has been no visible reduction in the strength of inflationary forces operating in the economy. Over the three months April to June, 1974, the rise in the general price level was of the order of 7.8 per cent, yielding an average monthly increase of about 2.6 per cent, as compared to an average monthly increase of 2.7 per cent during the three months January to March, 1974. This continuing deterioration on the price front has been a source of the greatest concern to Government.

4. I do not wish to dwell at length on the causes for the persistence of inflationary pressures. I have talked about these often enough in this House. I would venture to say that these are basically rooted in the sluggishness of agricultural production. The recent wheat crop has not been up to original expectations. As a result, the tendency on the part of producers to hold back supplies seems to have sterngthened. Despite a very sizable increase in procurement prices, procurement so far has fallen short of expectations. The production of oilseeds in the rabi season has also been inadequate, and this has strengthened bullish sentiment in the markets in regard to vegetable oilseeds and oils. Industrial production which remained virtually stagnant in 1973 continues to be inhibited by shortages of power.

5. All these factors point to the persistence of a sizable imbalance between aggregate demand and supply. As a result, Government have considered it necessary to come forward with a fresh package of measures designed to reduce the imbalance. The basic objective of the three recent Ordinances, involving temporarily restrictions on declaration of dividends immobilitation of 50 per cent of additional Dearness Allowances and of increase in wages and salaries, and compulsory deposits by income tax payers in higher income groups, is to reduce the pressure of demand and decelerate the rate of growth of money supply. In any appraisal of these measures, we must not lose sight of the narrow options open to the Government. In the present situation, the only other feasible course of action would be a drastic cut in all developmental expenditure. This would entail severe adverse effects on the future growth of the economy.

6. A large expansion in bank credit in recent months has led the Reserve Bank to tighten further its credit controls. Instructions have been issued to each commercial bank to scrutinise the top 50 accounts in order to ensure that bank credit is not used for excessive accumulation of inventories or diverted for non-produtive purposes. More recently an increase of 2 per cent in the Bank rate, accompanied by an increase in both the minimum lending rate and in deposit rates of commercial banks, announced on July 22, 1974, will help to reduce further the incentive to accomulate inventories with the help of bank credit, it will also facilitate mobilisation of deposits.

7. The measures that we have recently adopted are steps in the right direction. Let me be clear by themselves they cannot stabilise prices. Fundamentally, the imbalances that now exist in our economy can be removed only through a sustained increase in agricultural production, though this is not going to be an easy task because of inadequate indigenous production of fertilizer and steep increases in their import prices. We are purchasing as much fertilizer abroad as we can inspite of the formidable nature of the import bill which is likely to be over Rs. 450 crores. The ample provision that we have made for the core sector in the annual plan for 1974-75 should also

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enable us to secure a significant increase in the production of coal and steel. Improvements in the production and transport of coal are already visible. Mainly because of power shortages and transport difficulties, the overall outlook for industrial production is however uncertain.

8. Fortunately, our foreign exchange reserves have help us fairly well. This is due mainly to borrowings from the International Monetary Fund, continuity of external assistance, and particularly to a rapid growth in our export earnings during 1973-74. As a result we have been able to finance sizable imports of foodgrains though at very considerable cost. The export outlook for 1974-75 is however not equally encouraging. The prices of some of our export products have declined in recent months. In addition, the high current rate of inflation constitutes a serious threat to the maintenance of the competitiveness of our exports which may threaten the viability of our balance of payments. This only underlines the pressing need to control our rate of inflation.

9. Against this background, the need for further measures to reduce the pressure of demand in our economy is self-evident. In the present inflationary environment, it is essential to contain the size of the budgetary deficit. This we are determined to do. However, a number of factors have upset our original calculations and are threatening to push up the Central Government's budgetary deficit well beyond the original budgetted figure of Rs. 126 crores. Let me mention some of these.

10. As the House is aware, Government have recently increased the issue prices of wheat in order to scale down the burden of the food subsidy. Currently, there is only a small element of subsidy in the procurement of indigenous wheat and coarse grains. However, on account of unsatisfactory production and inadequate procurement of wheat during the last rabi season, the Government is having to import, as I mentioned earlier, sizeable quantities of foodgrains in order to maintain the public distribution system. As imported wheat costs much more than indigenous wheat but has to be sold at the same price, the burden of the food subsidy will be much higher than the original provision of Rs. 100 crores.

11. The weak financial position of the railways is well known to the Honourable Members. Because of the higher burden of pay and allowances of the staff and the disruption of traffic cause by the recent railway strike, the deficit in the railway budget will increase substantially beyond the original provision of Rs. 52 crores.

12. Additionally, we, must reckon with the fact that by reason of the continuing increase in prices, the budgetary provision for additional dearness allowance will have to be substantially increased. There is also likely to be some increase in expenditure on defence because of rising costs and further improvements in the emoluments of defence personnel.

13. On the Plan side, the continued increase in prices has led to an escalation of project costs accompanied by a further erosion in the internal resources of some of our public sector enterprises.

14. Taking both Plan and non-Plan outlays together, it seems clear for reasons I have just mentioned that unless a number of remedial steps are taken, the gap between aggregate expenditure and the total resources in sight in the current year will be very much larger than the deficit of Rs. 126 crores which was estimated when presenting this year's budget. While expenditures have been going up sharply, the trend of yields from taxes at their present levels does not suggest that there will be any substatial excess over the estimate of revenue made in the budget. It is in this context that I have come before this House with proposals for mobilising additional resources by way of taxation.

15. I should like to say, however, that the potential deficit can by no means be covered by fresh taxation only, and that there is clearly need to take other complementary steps to reduce the deficit.

16. We have undertaken a comprehensive review of all Government expenditure, in a search for possible economies. This is not an easy task because this year's budget was framed after eliminating many Plan schemes which were considered postponable. Moreover, it would be a self-defeating exercise if a reduction in current outlays were to result in key projects in the core sector being refused the funds necessary for their early completion. To the maximum extent possible, we have to maintain the rate of investment in such core sectors of the economy as power and fertilizers. At the same time, we are seeking to effect economies not only in all non-developmental expenditure, but also on development schemes which have a somewhat lower priority. We are also exploring the possibilities of increasing the profitability of our public sector enterprises and departmental undertakings. An exercise to cut expenditure drastically is now under way. Until this has been completed and the results of other measures taken by us are known, it would be difficult to indicate precisely what the final position would be. In view of the acute inflationary situation prevailing we fully intend to contain the Central Government's budget deficit to the level indicated in this year's Budget and Government will take all necessary steps to this end.

17. Before I unfold my specific proposals, I would like to explain to the House the rationale underlying these proposals. In the background of the great hardships being endured by the common man, there is clearly no case for imposing fresh levies on articles of mass consumption. Accordingly, in my choice of commoditeis for taxation. I have avoided imposition of new to indicate precisely what the final position would be. taxes on the basic necessities of life. As the same time, the need to discourage conspicuous consumption and to effect maximum economy in the use of scarce materials is implicit in my proposals. In addition, I have made an attempt to mop up the windfall gains currently being made by producers and middlemen in certain sensitive comodities, often in the form of undeclared and untaxed

profits. I am sure the House will agree with me that in the present inflationary situation, accumulation of inventories far in excess of normal requirements of production, must be discouraged. Some of the recent measures announced by the Reserve Bank of India seek to achieve this objective by raising the cost of bank credit, and by restricting credit only for the genuine needs of essential production. One of the fiscal proposals I shall outline in a few moments seeks to complement the action already taken by the Reserve Bank on the monetary front, while at the same time helping in raising resources needed by the Government.

18. I would like to take this opportunity to impress upon State Governments that they have no less a vital role than the Central Government in contributing to greater fiscal discipline. In order to reduce their deficits without affecting the pace of development, they ought to exploit fully the potential offered by agricultural taxation. At the same time, there is urgent need for a more realistic pricing of services like irrigation and electricity. I would strongly urge them to take steps in these directions.

DIRECT TAXES

19. I shall now explain my tax proposals, dealing first with proposals in the field of direct taxes. As a part of the anti-inflationary package, I propose to levy a tax on the gross amount of interest received by scheduled banks on loans and advances made in India. The banks would be expected to adjust their functioning to this tax and reimburse themselves to the extent necessary by making appropriate adjustments in interest rates charged from borrowers. The proposed tax will have both a monetary and a fiscal impact in that it will serve the purpose both of raising the cost of borrowed funds and of supplementing Government revenues. The proposed tax will be levied at the rate of 7 per cent of the gross amount of interest earned by the banks. This would imply on an average an increase of about 1 per cent in the cost of borrowings from the banks. Interest on Government securities, as also debentures and other securities issued by local authorities, companies, and statutory corporations will not be included in the tax base. Interest received on transactions between scheduled banks will likewise be exempted from the proposed levy. Interest accruing to scheduled banks before 1st August, 1974 will be outside the ambit of the proposed measure. The proposed tax will be allowed as a deduction in computing taxable income under the Income-tax Act. I propose to introduce a separate Bill shortly to give effect to the proposal. The yield from this measure will be of the order of Rs. 60 crores in a full year. For the remaining part of the current year, however, the revenue will be about Rs. 25 crores.

20. In view of large unearned incomes accruing as a result of the inflationary situation, I propose to increase the tax on capital gains. The deduction from long-term capital gains allowed in computing the taxable income of non-corporate taxpayers is being reduced from 35 per cent to 25 per cent where such gains relate to lands and buildings. In respect of gains arising from transfer of other assets, the deduction is being reduced from 50 per cent to 40 per cent.

21. The incidence of tax on long-term capital gains is also being increased in the case of companies. This increase is being brought about by raising the rate of tax from 45 per cent to 55 per cent in respect of gains relating to lands and buildings. A lower rate of 47 per cent will be applied in the case of widely-held companies whose taxable income, excluding long-term capital gains, does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh. The rate of tax applicable on capital gains arising from the transfer of other assets is being raised from 35 per cent to 45 per cent in the case of all companies. These alterations in the provisions relating to the capital gains tax will yield about Rs. 5 crores in a full year.

INDIRECT TAXES

22. I now come to my proposals relating to indirect taxes. In order to raise the needed resources, I have no option but to increase Central Excise duties selectively. In doing so, it has been my endeavour to keep to the minimum the impact on the poorer sections of the community. I have also tried to raise duties on those items where the middleman is today retaining a large margin, to the detriment of both the consumer and the primary producer. These duties will help to mop up unintended gains accruing to the trade.

23. At present copper and copper alloys in crude form, and wire bars, wire rods, etc., carry a basic excise duty of Rs. 1500.00 per metric tonne. Specified manufactures of these carry a rate of Rs. 2000.00 per metric tonne, while pipes and tubes are assessable at 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The international prices of copper have been soaring. Even now the bulk of our requirements have to be imported. The indigenous producers of copper have also been selling their products at prices on par with the prices of imported goods, and thus enjoy a substantial benefit as their own cost of production is lower. To siphon off a part of this fortuitous profit, I propose to increase the basic excise duty on copper in crude form and on wire bars, wire rods, etc., to Rs. 4000.00 per metric tonne; on specified manufactures of these to Rs. 4500.00 per metric tonne; and on pipes and tubes to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. The existing provisions for collection of duty at the rate of Rs. 500.00 per metric tonne on plates, sheets, circles, strips and foils made out of duty-paid metal, or metal made out of specified types of scrap will continue. A lower rate has also been fixed for sheets and circles cleared in untrimmed condition. The provisions for set-off of duty paid on copper in crude form if used for the manufacture of copper pipes and tubes will also continue. Through these proposals, I expect to secure additional revenue to the extent of Rs. 8.40 crores, inclusive of the consequential accrual of increased auxiliary duty, which is determined as a percentage of the effective basic duty.

24. On similar considerations, I propose to increase the basic duty on unwrought zinc from Rs. 500.00 to Rs. 1500.00 per metric tonne; on specified manufactures of this from Rs. 800.00 to Rs. 1800.00 per metric tonne, and on pipes and tubes from 10 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. Zinc plates sheets, circles, strips and foils made out of duty-paid unwrought zinc, or specified types of scrap, or their combination, will continue to pay duty at Rs. 300.00 per tonne. The additional revenue accrual from this will be Rs. 5.07 crore, inclusive of the auxiliary duty component. Imports of copper and zinc will not, however, be liable to any additional countrvailing duty as a result of the increases now proposed on the basic excise duties.

25. With the rise in prices of rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn, the incidence of duty, based on specific rates, has gone down. I, therefore, propose to step up suitably the specific rates in respect of nylon filament yarn and staple fibre and filament yarn of cellulosic origin. This will provide an additional revenue of Rs. 11.38 crores. The concessional rate available to nylon yarn for use in the manufacture of fishing nets and parachute cords will, however, continue. I am also not bringing acetate yarn within the purview of these increases.

26. With the objective of reducing the gap in the incidence of the duty at the yarn stage on fabrics manufactured by the composite mills and the powerloom units, I propose to raise the specific rates of duty on cotton yarn normally going into the manufacture of superfine, fine and medium-A fabrics manufactured by powerlooms. The increased rates will also apply to yarn of corresponding counts used in the manufacture of hosiery, sewing thread etc. Hank yarn in straight reels used by handlooms will remain unaffected. These changes will thus provide some stimulus to the handloom industry. These increases will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 9.70 crores. Honourable Members will be happy to know that yarn of lower count groups normally used in the manufacture of medium-B and coarse fabrics is being left untouched.

27. Due to production constraints, shortages have developed in the availability of tyres, and on certain categories high premia are being charged by the middleman. As a mopping-up measure, and to raise revenue, I propose to step up by 5 per cent the *ad valorem* duty on tyres, other than those meant for scooters, motor cycles and mopeds, which will continue to carry the present concessional rate. This will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 8.8 crores. Tyres and tubes for cycles, and tyres specially designed for use in animal-drawn vehicles will, however, continue to be wholly exempt.

28. Honourable Members are aware of the general scarcity of cement, and the windfall gains being reaped by the dealers. To absorb at least a part of these gains, and to raise additional revenue, I propose to increase the basic duty on cement from 25 per cent to 30 per cent *ad valorem*. Inclusive of the consequential increase in accruals from the auxiliary duty, this proposal will add Rs. 29.37 crores to the revenues.

29. The present tariff rate of basic excise duty on cigarettes is 200 per cent *ad valorem*. By a notification, basic duty has been prescribed at 75 per cent *ad valorem*, if the value of the cigarettes does not exceed Rs. 10.00 per thousand. In respect of cigarettes having a value higher than Rs. 10.00 per thousand, this duty is increased by 3 per ment *ad valorem* for every additional rupee or part thereof in excess of Rs. 10.00 per thousand. As a revenue measure, I propose to raise the rate of basic duty at the base point (i.e. cigarettes of which the value does not exceed Rs. 10.00 per thousand) from 75 per cen *ad valorem* to 85 per cen *ad valorem*. The incremental rate of 3 per cent *ad valorem* for every additional rupee or part thereof in excess of the value of Rs. 10.00 per thousand will, however, continue.

30. As the ceiling of 200 per cent *ad valorem* restricts the duty on the more expensive brands, I also propose to raise this to 250 per cent *ad valorem*. I would hope those fortunate enough to afford the more costly brands will feel more birtuous in the knowledge that they will now be contributing in larger measure to the exchequer. The additional revenue from my proposals relating to cigarettes will amount to Rs. 16.45 crores, inclusive of the increased accrual by way of auxiliary duty.

31. I also propose to raise the basic duties in respect of pig iron, latex foam sponge, asbestos cement products and electric lighting bulbs and fluorescent lighting tubes. These will together yield an additional revenue of Rs. 8.14 crores.

32. As a measure for raising additional revenue exclusively for the Centre, I propose to step up the rates of auxiliary duty on steel ingots, and iron or steel products, from 75 per cent to 100 per cent of the effective basic duty, and that on skelp, tin plates and tinned sheets from 50 per cent to 70 per cent of the effective basic duty. Rails and sleeper bars used for railway track will not, however, attract the increase. These proposals, while bringing the indigenous prices more in tune with the imported prices of comparable products, will also help to raise an additional revenue of Rs. 26.85 crores. These revised auxiliary duties will as hitherto apply only to indigenous production, and not result in higher countervailing duty on imports.

33. On certain varieties of cotton fabircs like suiting, gaberdine, furnishings, blended, embroidered, and impregnated or coated fabrics, I propose for the first time an eflective levy of an auxiliary duty of excise at the rate of 33⅓ per cent of the effective basic duty; this will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 6.0 crores.

34. The specific rates of duties on various categories of paper and paper board were reviewed and stepped up as a part of my budget proposals presented in February, 1974. Since then the steep increases in the prices of most varieties of paper and board effected by the industry have brought down considerably, in percentage terms, the *ad valorem* incidence of the

existing specific duties. I am, therefore, constrained to step up the duty on various categories of paper and paper board for the second time this year. I accordingly propose to levy an auxiliary duty at the rate of 33⅓ per cent of the effective basic duty on all varieties of paper and paper board. Commoner varieties of printing and writing paper, not exceeding 65 grammes per square metre, used for exercise books, text books, etc. and assessed at present at a concessional rate of 15 paise per kilogram are being specifically exempted from the proposed auxiliary duty. Newsprint and hand-made paper and board will also not be affected. This measure will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 13.20 crores.

35. In an effort to narrow the gap between the indigenous and imported prices of plastics, I propose to increase the auxiliary duty of excise from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of the effective basic duty, and thus raise an additional revenue of Rs. 9 crores. However, plastics when imported will as hitherto continue to be exempt from the countervailing duty, equal to the auxiliary duty of excise.

36. I also propose to increase the auxiliary duty on paints and varnishes from 33⅓ per cent to 50 per cent of the effective basic excise duty, which will bring an additional revenue of Rs. 1.80 crores.

37. Till recently DMT and caprolactam were being imported at high international prices. The indigenous production of DMT has since started while the caprolactam unit is expected to go into production shortly. Having regard to the prices at which these products were imported and as a revenue measure, I propose to levy a duty for the first time at the rate of 50 per cent *ad valorem* on caprolactam and 25 per cent *ad valorem* on DMT. This is expected to yield a revenue of Rs. 12.40 crores. The proposed levies will not result in countervailing duties on the imported caprolactam and DMT.

38. The proposals relating to excise duties will lead to a gain in revenue of about Rs. 166 crores in a full year, of which about Rs. 20 crores will accrue to the States and Rs. 146 crores to the Centre.

Customs Duties

39. The inflationary trends in international prices to which I had referred in my budget speech in February, 1974 continue. In these circumstances, I have decided to leave unchanged customs duties proper, though additional revenue to the extent of Rs. 1 crore is expected from countervailing duties consequent on the changes proposed in Central excise duties.

40. Where changes are proposed to be effected by issued of notificationst effective from the 1st August, 1974, I shall in the due course lay copies of such notifications on the Table of the House.

41. Taking customs and Central Excise Duties together and exclusive of States' share, the additional revenue accruing to the Centre will of the order of Rs. 147 crores in a full year or Rs. 98 crores approximately for the rest of the current financial year.

42. The various tax proposals that I have outlined will yield a revenue of approximately Rs. 210 crores in a full year and Rs. 123 crores in 1974-75 for the Centre. The States will also receive Rs. 22 crores approximately in a full year and Rs. 13 crores approximately during the current year, as a result of these proposals.

43. As I stated earlier, the presentation of a Second Finance Bill is not an ordinary event. The economic compulsions of the current situation do not leave us with any really viable alternatives. It is in this perspective I would wish the House to view and to judge these proposals.

As introduced in Lok Sabha
on 31st July, 1974

Bill No. 70 of 1974

THE FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1974

A

BILL

further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 *and the Central Excises and Salt Act,* 1944.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1974.

Amendment of Act 43 *of* 1961

2. In the Income-tax Act, 1961, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975,—

(1) in section 80T, in clause (b),—

(a) in sub-clause (i), for the words "thirty-five per cent.", the words "twenty-five per cent." shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-clause (ii) and in the proviso, for the words "fifty per cent.", wherever they occur, the words "forty per cent." shall be substituted;

(2) in section 115, for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) the amount of income-tax calculated on the amount of long-term capital gains included in the total income—

(a) on so much of the amount of such long-term capital gains as relate to buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested and the total income of the company (as reduced by the amount of long-term capital gains included therein) does not exceed one hundred thousand rupees, at the rate of forty-seven per cent.; and

(2) in any other case, at the rate of fifty-five per cent.; and

(b) on the balance of such long-term capital gains, if any, at the rate of forty-five per cent.; and".

Amendment of Act 1 *of* 1944

3. The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Schedule.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clause 3 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 (16 of 1931).

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* section 3)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(i) in Item No. 4, under "II *Manufactured tobacco*—", for the entry in the third column against sub-item (2), the entry "Two hundred and fifty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 16, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (3), the entries "Sixty per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 16A, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Sixty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(iv) in Item No. 23, for the entry in the third column the entry "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted.

(v) in Item No. 23C, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(vi) in Item No. 25, for the entry in the third columns, the entry "Seventy rupees per metric tonne. shall be substituted;

(vii) in Item No. 26A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (1a), (2) and (3), the entries "Four thousand rupees per metric tonne.", "Four thousand rupees per metric tonne.", "Four thousand and five hundred rupees per metric tonne". and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(viii) in Item No. 26B, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) and (3), the entries "One thousand and five hundred rupees per metric tonne.", "One thousand and eight hundred rupees per metric tonne." and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(ix) in Item No. 32, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) and (4), the entries "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Forty per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*'.' and "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, for Item No. 14AA, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

"14AA	CHEMICALS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY :—	
	(1) Calcium carbide, bleaching paste and bleaching powder, sodium hydro-sulphite, bicarbonate of soda, bichromates of potassium or sodium, hydrogen peroxide and potassium permanganate.	Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(2) Caprolactam and dimethyl terephthalate.	Fifty per cent. *ad valorem*".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Bill seeks to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

The amendments to the Income-tax Act, 1961 are with a view to increasing the incidence of tax on long-term capital gains in the case of both corporate and non-corporate taxpayers.

These amendments to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 are with a view to raising the rates of basic duty on certain tariff items and for levying duty for the first time on certain new items.

The notes on clauses explain the provisions of the Bill.

Y. B. CHAVAN.

NEW DELHI ;

The 31*st July,* 1974.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 (1) AND 274(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

(Copy of letter No. F. 4(12)-B/74, dated the 31st July, 1974 from Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Finance to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha).

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under article 117(1) read with article 274(1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1974 to the Lok Sabha.

Notes on clauses

Clause 2—

Sub-clause (1) seeks to amend section 80T of the Income-tax Act, 1961 relating to deduction in respect of long-term capital gains in the case of assessees other than companies. Under the amendments, the deduction in respect of long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands will, in such cases, be allowed in an amount equal to Rs. 5,000 *plus* 25 per cent. (as against 35 per cent. under the existing provision) of the amount by which such capital gain exceeds Rs. 5,000. In regard to long-term capital gains relating to other capital assets, the deduction will be allowed in an amount equal to Rs. 5,000 *plus* 40 per cent. (as against 50 per cent. under the existing provision) of the amount by which the capital gain exceeds Rs. 5,000. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (2) seeks to amend section 115 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 relating to tax on capital gains in the case of companies. Under the amendment, long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands will, in the case of companies in which the public are substantially interested and the total income of which (as reduced by the amount of long-term capital gains) does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000, be charged to tax at rate the of 47 per cent. Long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands in the case of other companies will be taxed at the rate of 55 per cent. Under the existing provisions, such capital gains are taxed at the rate of 45 per cent. in the case of all companies. Capital gains relating to assets other than buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands will be taxed at the rate of 45 per cent. (as against the existing rate of 35 per cent.). The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent years.

Clause 3 read with the Schedule, seeks—

(a) to raise the rates of basic duty on—

(1) cigarettes;

(2) tyres;

(3) rubber products—latex foam sponge;

(4) cement;

(5) asbestos—cement products;

(6) iron in any crude form;

(7) copper and copper alloys;

(8) zinc; and

(9) electric lighting bulbs and fluorescent lighting tubes; and

(b) to levy duty for the first time on canrolactam and dimethyl terephthalate (DMT) by including them in the Central Excise Tariff.

A

BILL

further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(Shri Y. B. Chavan,
Minister of Finance.)

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1974

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The only proposal in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1974, in the sphere of direct taxes relates to the proposed increase in the incidence of tax on long-term capital gains. This proposal is explained in the following paragraphs.

2. Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, long-term capital gains, i.e., capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset which is held for more than sixty months from the date of acquisition, are charged to tax on a concessional basis. In the case of taxpayers other than companies, the concession is allowed by deducting a specific proportion of the long-term capital gains in computing the taxable income of the taxpayers. In the case of companies, lower rates of tax have been specified in the Income-tax Act in respect of long-term capital gains.

3. In view of large unearned incomes accruing as a result of the inflationary situation, the following modifications are proposed to be made in the relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act with a view to increasing the incidence of tax on long-term capital gains :—

(i) *Taxpayers other than companies* :

(a) Long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or any rights therein—the deduction from the total income will be Rs. 5,000 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount of such gains over Rs. 5,000 (as against 35 per cent. under the existing law).

(b) Long-term capital gains relating to other capital assets—the deduction from the total income will be Rs. 5,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the gains exceed Rs. 5,000 (as against 50 per cent. under the existing law).

(ii) *Companies* :

(a) Long-term capital gains relating to buildings or lands or any rights therein—these will be chargeable at the rate of 55 per cent. as against 45 per cent. under the existing law. A lower rate of 47 per cent. will, however, be applied in the case of widely-held companies having taxable income (other than long-term capital gains) not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh.

(b) Long-term capital gains relating to other assets—these will be chargeable to tax at the rate of 45 per cent. in the case of all companies, as against 35 per cent. under the existing law.

4. The changes set forth in the preceding paragraph will come into force from 1st April, 1975 and will accordingly apply to the assessment year 1975-76 and subsequent assessment years.

[Clause 2]

CUSTOMS

(a) There is no proposal changing the effective rates of basic import duties, auxiliary duties of customs or export duties.

(b) The changes made in the basic duties or the auxiliary duties of central excise will be attracted by way of additional (countervailing) duties on like imported articles with the exception of :—

(i) copper and copper alloys, and zinc, which have been exempted from so much of the additional (countervailing) duty as is excess of the rates prevailing on the 31st July, 1974;

(ii) artificial or synthetic resins or plastic materials, and articles thereof, steel ingots including steel melting scrap, iron or steel products, and tin plate and tinned sheets including tin taggers, and cutting of such plates, sheets or taggers, which would continue to be exempted from the additional (countervailing) duty equal to the auxiliary duty of excise as hitherto; and

(iii) caprolactam and dimethyl terephthalate, which have been exempted from the whole of the additional (countervailing) duty.

(c) Additional revenue amounting to Rs. 100 lakhs per annum is expected from additional (countervailing) duties consequent on the changes in central duties in respected of other articles.

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

General Notes

(1) Percentages indicated under the "Rate of duty" column are "ad valorem".

(2) Abbreviations :

B	=	Basic duty
A	=	Additional duty of excise in lieu of Sales-tax
AY	=	Auxiliary duties
E	=	Exempted from duty
NC	=	No change
DR	=	Different rates
T	=	Metric tonne
Qtl.	=	Quintal
Rs.	=	Rupees
d	=	denier
sq. m.	=	square metre
Kg.	=	Kilogram
NOS	=	Not Otherwise Specified
NES	=	Not Elsewhere Specified
gms.	=	grammes
NF	=	New French

S.No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty (Basic) Existing	Rate of duty (Basic) Proposed	Estimated additional revenue in one full year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		A—CHANGES PROPOSED BY BILL				
	4II(2)	Cigarettes		B. 200% A. [100%]	250% [NC]	1500 B [145 AY]
		Effective rates				
		(i) Cigarettes of which the value per 1000 does not exceed Rs. 10/-		75%	85%	
		(ii) Others		75% plus 3% for every additional rupee or part thereof in excess of a value of rupees 10 per 1000 cigarettes	85% plus 3% for every additional rupee or part thereof in excess of a value of rupees 10 per 1000 cigarettes	

Note : (i) There is no change in the present effective rates of additional duty of excise in lieu of sales-tax nor in the present rate of auxiliary duty of excise.

(ii) Additional revenue under "AY" which is consequential to the changes in the rates of basic duty of excise has already been taken into account under Part C.

[S. No. (i) of Part I of the Schedule]

2.	16	Tyres				880
	(1)	Tyres for motor vehicles		50%	60%	
	(3)	All other tyres		20%	25%	
	Effective rates					
	(1)	Tyres for motor vehicles				
		(a) Specified types of tyres for scooters, motor cycles, mopeds and auto-cycles		25%	NC	
		(b) tyres for tractors		20%	25%	
		(c) others		50%	55%	
	(3)	All other tyres		20%	25%	

Tyres specially designed for use on animal drawn vehicles and tyres and tubes for cycles (other than motor cycles) will continue to be exempted.

[S. No. (ii) of Part I of the Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
3.	16A	Rubber Products				60 B [12AY]
	(1)	Latex foam sponge		50%	60%	
		Note :— (i) There is no change in the present rate of auxiliary duty of excise. (ii) Additional revenue under 'AY' which is consequential to the change in the rate of basic duty of excise has already been taken into account under Part C.				
					[S.No. (iii) of Part I of the Schedule]	
4.	23	Cement		25%	30%	2670 B [267 AY]
		Note :— (i) There is no change in the present rate of auxiliary duty of excise. (ii) Additional revenue under 'AY' which is consequential to the change in the rate of basic duty of excise has already been taken into account under Part C.				
					[S. No. (iv) of Part I of the Schedule]	
5.	23C	Asbestos-Cement Products, all sorts		10%	15%	210
					[S. No. (v) of Part I of the Schedule]	
6.	25	Iron in any crude form including pig iron, etc.	T.	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 70.00	320
					[S. No. (vi) of Part I of the Schedule]	
7.	26A	Copper and Copper alloys				480 B [360 AY]
	(1)	in any crude form including ingots, bars, blocks, etc.	T.	Rs. 1500.00	Rs. 4000.00	
	(1a)	wire bars, wire rods, etc.	T.	Rs. 1500.00	Rs. 4000.00	
	(2)	manufactures, the following namely, plates, sheets circles, strips and foils in any form or size.	T.	Rs. 2000.00	Rs. 4500.00	
	(3)	pipes and tubes.		10%	20%	
		It is a measure intended mainly to mop up the unintended benefit accruing because of the high level of selling prices of imported copper.				
		Note :— (i) There is no change in the present rate of auxiliary duty of excise. (ii) Additional revenue under 'AY' which is consequential to the change in the rate of basic duty of excise has already been taken into account under Part C.				
					[S. No. (vii) of Part I of the Schedule]	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
8.	26B	Zinc				290 B [217 AY]
	(1)	Unwrought including ingots, cakes, bars, blocks, etc.	T.	Rs. 500.00	Rs. 1500.00	
	(2)	manufactures, the following, namely, plates, sheets, circles, strips & foils in any form or size.	T.	Rs. 800.00	Rs. 1800.00	
	(3)	pipes and tubes		10%	20%	

As in the case of copper, it is a measure intended mainly to mop up the unintended benefit accruing because of the high level of selling prices of imported zinc.

Note :—(i) There is no change in the present rate of auxiliary duty of excise.

(ii) Additional revenue under 'AY' which is consequential to the change in the rate of basic duty of excise has already been taken into account under Part C.

[S. No. (viii) of Part of the Schedule]

9.	32	Electric lighting bulbs and fluorescent lighting tubes				212
	(1)	vacuum and gas filled bulbs		20%	25%	
	(2)	Fluorescent tubes		30%	40%	
	(3)	Sodium and mercury vapour discharge lamps		10%	15%	
	(4)	All sorts, NOS		25%	30%	
	Effective rates					
	(i)	Bulbs not exceeding 60 watts, but excluding electric lighting bulbs of the type commercially known as "miniature lamps"		11%	15%	
	(ii)	Bulbs of the type commercially known as "miniature lamps"				
		(a) for miners' safety lamps		Nil	NC	
		(b) others		11%	NC	

[S. No. (ix) of Part I of the Schedule]

10.	14AA(2)	Caprolactam and dimethyl terephthalate (DMT)		—	50%	1240
	Effective rate					
		Dimethyl terephthalate (DMT)		—	25%	

It is proposed to levy excise duty for the first time on these two chemicals.

[Part II of the Schedule]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
		B — CHANGES PROPOSED BY NOTIFICATIONS				
11.	18	Rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn	Kg.	Rs. 60.00	NC	1138
		Effective rates				
		(a) Staple fibre and two of cellulosic origin	Kg.	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.50	
		(b) Rayon and synthetic yarn of cellulosic derivatives or regenerated cellulose or both—				
		other than acetate yarn—				
		of and above	below	Rs.	Rs.	
		—	75 d Kg.	11.40	14.25	
		75 d	100 d Kg.	7.40	9.25	
		100 d	120 d Kg.	5.25	6.60	
		120 d	150 d Kg.	4.35	5.50	
		150 d	350 d Kg.	3.75	4.70	
		350 d but not above	1100 d Kg.	2.50	3.15	
		above 1100 d	Kg.	2.00	2.50	
		(c) Other synthetic yarn— polyamide (nylon) yarn				
		of and above	below	Rs.	Rs.	
		—	35 d Kg.	38.50	42.00	
		35 d	80 d Kg.	33.50	37.00	
		80 d	110 d Kg.	28.50	32.00	
		110 d	150 d Kg.	23.50	27.00	
		150 d but not above	750 d Kg.	11.50	14.00	
		above 750 d	Kg.	5.85	6.50	

There is no change in the present concessional rate of duty on nylon yarn for use in the manufacture of fishing nets and parachute cords.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
12.	18A	Cotton twist, yarn and thread, all sorts				970
		(i) of counts 29 NF or more	Kg.	Rs. 5.00	NC	
		(ii) of counts less than 29 NF	Kg.	Re. 1.00	NC	

Effective rates

Cotton twist, yarn and thread (other than straight-reeled hank yarn and yarn used for weaving by composite mills)

(NF Counts) of or more counts	less than			
		Kg.	Rs.	Rs.
84	—	Kg.	2.50	3.75
69	84	Kg.	2.00	3.40
51	69	Kg.	1.75	3.15
40	51	Kg.	1.50	2.85
34	40	Kg.	1.00	1.25
29	34	Kg.	0.90	1.1
22	29	Kg.	0.40	0.60
14	22	Kg.	0.20	N
—	14	Kg.	0.10	NC

The proposal is intended to reduce the difference in the yarn stage duty incidence on superfine, fine and medium—A cotton fabrics produced by powerloom units and composite mills. The revised rates will also apply to cotton yarn used in the manufacture of hosiery, sewing thread, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						(Rs. lakhs)
			C — AUXILIARY DUTIES OF EXCISE			6686

Section 22 of the Finance Act, 1974 (No. 20 of 1974) levies auxiliary duties of excise on all excisable goods mentioned in the Central Excise Tariff Schedule at an amount equal to 20% of the value of the goods. However, all excisable goods other than those mentioned in paras 2 and 3 below are wholly exempted from this levy.

2. There is no change in the present rates of auxiliary duties of excise on (i) Aerated waters; (ii) Unmanufactured tobacco; cigarettes and smoking mixtures, (iii) Glycerine; (iv) Synthetic Organic Dyestuffs; (v) Synthetic Organic Products; (vi) Comsetics and toilet preparations; (vii) Gases; (viii) Rubber products; (ix) Synthetic rubber; (x) Plywood; (xi) Jute yarn; (xii) Jute manufactures; (xiii) Cement; (xiv) Copper and Copper alloys; (xv) Zinc and(xvi) Aluminium. However, on account of changes in the basic duties of excise on (a) Cigarettes; (b) Latex foam sponge under rubber products; (c) Cement; (d) Copper and copper alloys and (e) Zinc, consequential accruals under auxiliary duties of excise have been taken into account under this head.

3. It is now proposed to effectively levy for the first time auxiliary duties of excise on two more items and to make changes in the present rates in respect of a few others. The details are as follows :—

S. No.	Tariff Item No.	Brief description of goods	Rate of duty as percentage of the effective basic duty of excise	
			Existing	Proposed
1.	14	Paints and Varnishes	33⅓	50
2.	15A	Plastics, all sorts	20	40
3.	17	Paper (excluding Commoner Varieties of printing and writing paper)	—	33⅓
4.	19I(1) (1A), II & III	Cotton fabrics	—	33⅓
5.	26	Steel ingots	75	100
6.	26AA	Iron or Steel products		
		(a) Skelp	50	70
		(b) Rails and Sleeper bars (for railway track)	75	NC
		(c) Others	75	100
7.	28	Tin plates and tinned sheets	50	70

ABSTRACT — CENTRAL EXCISES

S.No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Estimated additional revenue in one full year		
			Basic	Auxiliary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
			(Rs. lakhs)		
		I. EXISTING ITEMS			
1.	4 II(2)	Cigarettes	1500	145	1645
2.	14	Paints & varnishes	—	180	180
3.	15A	Plastics, all sorts	—	900	900
4.	16	Tyres	880	—	880
5.	16A	Rubber Products	60	12	72
6.	17	Paper	—	1320	1320
7.	18	Rayon & synthetic fibres and yarn	1138	—	1138
8.	18A	Cotton yarn	970	—	970
9.	19	Cotton fabrics	—	600	600
10.	23	Cement	2670	267	2937
11.	23C	Asbestos Cement Products	210	—	210
12.	25	Iron in any crude form	320	—	320
13.	26	Steel ingots	—	210	210
14.	26A	Copper and Copper alloys	480	360	840
15.	26AA	Iron or steel products	—	2435	2435
16.	26B	Zinc	290	217	507
17.	28	Tin plates	—	40	40
18.	32	Electric lighting bulbs and tubes	212	—	212
		Total of I.	8730	6686	15416
		II. NEW LEVY			
1.	14AA(2)	Caprolactam and Dimethyl terephthalate	1240	—	1240
		Grand total of I & II.	9970	6686	16656

SUMMARY

(Rs. in crores)

	Centre	States	Total
(i) Basic duties	79.76	19.94	99.70
(ii) Auxiliary duties	66.86	—	66.86
TOTAL	146.62	19.94	166.56

New Delhi, the 31*st August,* 1974/*Bhadra* 9, 1896 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 31st August, 1974, and is hereby published for general information :—

THE FINANCE (NO. 2) ACT, 1974

No. 31 OF 1974

[31st August, 1974]

An act further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1974.

Amendment of Act 43 *of* 1961.

2. In the Income-tax Act, 1961, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975.—

(1) in section 80T, in clause (b),—

(a) in sub-clause (i), for the words "thirty-five per cent.", the words "twenty-five per cent." shall be substituted ;

(b) in sub-clause (ii) and in the proviso, for the words "fifty per cent.", wherever they occur, the words "forty per cent," shall be substituted;

(2) in section 115, for clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(i) the amount of income-tax calculated on the amount of long-term capital gains included in the total income—

(a) on so much of the amount of such long-term capital gains as relate to buildings or lands or any rights in buildings or lands—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested and the total income of the company (as reduced by the amount of long-term capital gains included therein) does not exceed one hundred thousand rupees, at the rate of forty-seven per cent; and

(2) in any other case, at the rate of fifty-five per cent; and

(b) on the balance of such long-term capital gains, if any, at the rate of forty-five per cent. ; and".

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

3. The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* section 3)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(i) in Item No. 4 under "II. Manufactured tobacco—", for the entry in the third column against sub-item (2), the entry "Two hundred and fifty per cent *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Item No. 16 for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (3), the entries "Sixty per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(iii) in Item No. 16A, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Sixty per cent, *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(iv) in Item No. 23, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(v) in Item No. 23C, for the entry in the third column, the entry "fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted;

(vi) in Item No. 25, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Seventy rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted;

(vii) in Item No. 26A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (1a), (2) and (3), the entries "Four thousand rupees per metric tonne.", "Four thousand rupees per metric tonne." "Four thousand and five hundred rupees per metric tonne." and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(viii) in Item No. 26B, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) and (3), the entries "One thousand and five hundred rupees per metric tonne.", "One thousand and eight hundred rupees per metric tonne." and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(ix) in Item No. 32, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) and (4), the entries "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Forty per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, for Item No. 14AA, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—		
"14AA	CHEMICALS, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY :—	
	(1) Calcium carbide, bleaching paste and bleaching powder, sodium hydro-sulphite, bicarbonate of soda, bichromates of potassium or sodium, hydrogen peroxide and potassium permaganate.	Ten per cent *ad volorem*
	(2) Caprolactam and dimethyl terephthalate.	Fifty per cent. *ad valorem*".

K. K. SUNDARAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

AND

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

ON THE

BUDGET OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1974-75

(Final Edition)

(615)

[FINAL EDITION]
BUDGET AT A GLANCE
AND
EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM
on the
Budget of the Central Government
for
1974-75

26 M of Fin./75—79

Budget 1974-75
Explanatory Memorandum

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SECTION I

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure met from Revenue

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BUDGET AT A GLANCE

1974-75

PREFACE

This document presents the Budget estimates in broad aggregates to facilitate an easy understanding of the Budget.

The estimates have been framed on the basis of the new accounting classification prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under article 150 of the Constitution effective from the year 1974-75. This new classification groups the Government receipts under "Tax Revenue" and "Non-Tax Revenue" and the expenditures under "General Services" (which are indispensable to the existence of an organised state such as Parliament tax collection, police and defence), "Social and Community Services" (covering basic social services to individuals and the community at large such as education and health), and "Economic Services" (dealing with expenditures connected with production and distribution such as agriculture, industry and transport).

The pictorial diagrams at pages 1 and 2 represent the proportion of receipts and expenditures under different sectors. The Development outlay indicated therein comprises the "Social and Community Services" and "Economic Services" inclusive of grants and loans given to the State and Union Territory Governments and includes the Plan as well as committed and other expenditures in these sectors. Budget at a Glance at page 3 gives the summary of receipts and disbursements. The four statements at pages 4 to 7 give the broad details of tax revenue and other revenue, revenue disbursements, capital receipts and capital disbursements. Total resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments are shown at page 8. The Plan outlay for 1974-75 is given at page 9.

A brief note on the Budget Estimates 1974-75 is at page 11.

STATEMENT I

Budget at a Glance

(In crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Tax Revenue	5,111	5,052	5,287 +211*
Less—States' Share of Tax Revenue	1,178	1,174	1,172 +26*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenue	3,933	3,878	4,115 +185*
Non-Tax Revenue	1,146	1,224	1,340
Total—Centre's Revenue	5,079	5,102	5,455 +185*
CAPITAL RECEIPTS			
Market Loans (Net)	326	472	498
External Loans (Net)	400	470	552
Loan Repayments	1,145	1,385	1080
Other Receipts	589	359	969
Total—Capital Receipts	2,460	2686	3099

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services	1235	1301	1566
Defence Services	1405	1551	1680
Social and Community Services	432	324	451
Economic Services	706	660	604
Grants-in-aid to States etc.	1000	1118	1107
Total Revenue Disbursements	4778	4954	5408
Revenue Surplus	+301	+148	+47 +185*
CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS			
General Services	30	21	25
Defence Services	195	202	235
Social and Community Services	43	42	64
Economic Services	607	669	899
Loans and Advances	1973	2550	2234
Total—Capital Disbursements	2848	3484	3457
Deficit on Capital Account	—388	—798	—358
Overall Deficit	—87	—650	—311 +185

*Effect of Budget Proposals

STATEMENT II

Details of Revenue Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
A. Tax Revenue			
Customs	974.20	974.20	916.00 +20.05*
Union Excise Duties	2741.05	2633.84	2852.94 +190.87*
Corporation Tax	608.00	627.00	661.00
Income Tax	650.60	673.00	709.00
Estate Duty	9.25	10.00	9.00
Taxes on Wealth	43.00	40.00	40.00
Gift Tax	3.50	4.50	4.00
Other Heads	81.96	89.45	94.75
Gross Tax Revenue	5111.56	5051.99	5286.69 +210.92*
Less—States' Share of Taxes and Duties	1178.05	1173.57	1172.29 +25.70*
Income Tax	515.87	531.64	491.26
Estate Duty	8.79	11.24	8.63
Union Excise Duties	653.39	630.69	672.40 +25.70*
Net Tax Revenue	3933.51	3878.42	4114.40 +185.22*
B. Non Tax Revenue			
Interest Receipts	771.05	785.88	862.16
Dividends and Profits	184.27	183.09	190.92
Other Non-Tax Revenue	190.51	255.56	287.28
Total Non-Tax Revenue	1145.83	1224.53	1340.36
Total Revenue Receipts	5079.34	5102.95	5454.76 +185.22*

*Effect of Budget Proposals

STATEMENT III

Details of Revenue Disbursements

(In crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
1. General Services	**2640.62**	**2851.82**	**3246.17**
Organs of State	50.34	51.19	56.90
Fiscal Services	85.34	88.75	114.24
Interest Payments	834.84	897.48	975.13
Administrative Services	233.55	235.37	389.09
Pensions and Misc. General Services	31.73	27.90	31.08
Defence Services (net)	1404.82	1551.13	1679.73
2. Social & Community Services	**431.77**	**324.38**	**450.81**
3. Economic Services	**705.83**	**660.08**	**603.56**
General Economic Services	272.92	126.41	137.22
Agriculture and Allied Services	222.38	327.83	222.31
Industry and Minerals	101.54	100.87	119.94
Water & Power Development	36.09	29.15	52.3 1
Trasnport and Communications	72.90	75.82	71.78
4. Grants-in-aid and Contributions etc.	**999.69**	**1118.47**	**1107.34**
Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	869.20	995.61	1046.55
Aid to other countries	53.18	45.74	43.16
Transfer to Local Bodies etc.	16.76	16.72	17.63
Write back of Capital expenditure	60.55	60.40	..
Total Revenue Disbursements	4777.91	4954.75	5407.88

STATEMENT IV

Details of Capital Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
1. **Market Loans**	**326.41**	**471.84**	**498.36**
Gross Borrowings	880.00	1025.43*	700.00
Less—Repayments	553.59	553.59	201.64
2. **External Loans**	**399.61**	**—1294.17**	**552.47**
Gross Borrowings	661.80	712.24	849.79
Less Repayments	261.19	2006.41@	297.32
3. **Repayments of Loans and Advance**	**1145.00**	**1385.00**	**1080.00**
State and Union Territory Governments	850.00	900.00	520.00
Others	295.00	485.00	560.00
4. Small Savings	325.35	350.35	360.35
5. Provident Funds	115.03	97.79	118.20
6. Other Receipts	148.85	1675.15@	489.64
Total—Capital Receipts	2460.25	2685.96	3099.02

*Excludes Rs. 100 crores of *ad hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

@Under Indo-U.S. Agreement 1974, Government of India have pre-paid PL 480 and other U.S. Rupee loans totalling Rs. 1764.44 crores and the U.S. Government have given grant to Government of India of Rs. 1664.00 crores. The figures under External Loans and Other Receipts in Statement I are net of these transactions.

STATEMENT V

Details of Capital Disbursements

(In crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
1. **General Services**	**225.09**	**223.21**	**259.79**
Defence Services	195.18	202.00	235.27
Other General Services	29.91	21.21	24.52
2. **Social and Community Serives**	**43.50**	**41.79**	**63.97**
3. **Economic Services**	**607.13**	**669.29**	**899.37**
General Economic Services	33.23	33.19	77.26
Agriculture and Allied Services	—5.57	40.17	20.41
Industry and Minerals	256.96	275.78	342.87
Water and Power Development	87.10	74.71	90.28
Transport and Communications (Other than Rialways and Posts and Telegraphs)	112.77	109.81	126.19
Railways	172.00	166.80	227.00
Posts and Telegraphs	11.00	29.00	15.36
Write back to Revenue	—60.36	—60.17	..
4. **Loans and Advances**	**1973.18**	**2550.00**	**2233.91**
Loans and Advances to State and Union Territory Governments	1342.01	1591.38	1040.38
Loans for Social and Community Services	17.28	12.16	18.52
Loans for Economic Services	516.06	489.16	766.21
Advances to Foreign Governments	55.51	289.08*	236.76*
Other loans	42.32	159.22	172.04
Total—Capital Disbursements	2848.90	3484.29	3457.0 4

*Include Rs. 274 crores in 1973-74 Revised and Rs. 186 crores in 1974-75 Budget for technical credits under Trade Agreements.

STATEMENT VI

Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments

(In crores of Rupees)

	1973-74 Budget	1973-74 Revised	1974-75 Budget
1. State's share of Taxes & Duties	**1178**	**1174**	**1198**
Income Tax	516	532	491
Union Excise Duties	653	632	698
Estate Duty	9	11	9
2. Statutory and Other transfers	**566**	**960***	**632***
Grants	208	312	528
Loans	358	648	104
3. Assistance for Development outside Plan	**420**	**449**	**372**
Grants	92	81	70
Loans	328	368	02
4. Assistance for State and Union Territory Plans	**864**	**777**	**813***
Grants	259	253	247
Loans	650	524	566
5. Assistance for Central & Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes	**373**	**402**	**270**
Grants	322	350	202
Loans	51	52	68
6. Total grants and Loans (2+3+4+5)	**2223**	**2588**	**2087**
Grants	881	996	1047
Loans	1342	1592	1040
7. *Less* Repayment of loss and advances	**—850**	**—900**	**—520**
8. Net resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments (1+6—7)	2551	2862	279

N.B.—The Union Territories included in this Statement are those with Legislatures.

* In addition, Rs. 58 crores are provided for Union Territories without Legislatures and Rs. 40 crores for Rural Electrification Corporation; thus, the total provision in the Budget for State and Union Territory Plans will amount to Rs. 911 crores.

STATEMENT VII

Plan Outlay

(In crores of Rupees)

	1973-74	1974-75
1. Central Plan	1,924	2,0555
2. Central assistance for State Plans	920	830
3. Union Territory Plan provision in the Budget		81
4. Total Plan provision in the Budget	2,844	2,966
5. Extra Budgetary Resources for Central Plan	518	574
6. Total Central Plan (1+5)	2,442	2,629
7. Central Plan provision in the Budget		
General Services	9	8
Social and Community Services	442	352
Economics Services :		
General Economic Services	192	36
Agriculture and Allied Services	217	216@
Industry and Minerals	520	731
Water and Power Development	136	97*
Transport and Communications	408	615%
	1,924	2,055

@ Exclude s Rs. 30 crores for agricultural cooperatives provided under General Economic Services.

* Excludes Rs. 40 crores for Rural Electrification Corporation provided as part of Central assistance for State Plans.

% Includes Rs. 342 crores for Railways.

Budget Estimates 197475

Receipts next year net of States' share of taxes and duties are estimated at Rs. 8,739 crores and Expenditure at Rs. 8,865 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 126 crores.

Gross Tax Revenue at current level of taxation is estimated at Rs. 5,287 crores, an increase of Rs. 235 crores over the Revised Estimates, 1973-74. The Budget proposals are expected to yield Rs. 211 crores of which Rs. 191 crores will be under Union Excise Duties and Rs. 20 crores under Customs.

The States' share of taxes and duties taking into account the effect of Budget proposals will be Rs. 1,198 crores.

Thus, the net Tax Revenue of the Central Government will be Rs. 4,300 crores comprising Union Excise Duties Rs. 2,346 crores, Customs Rs. 936 crores. Income & Corporation Taxes Rs. 879 crores and other Taxes and Duties Rs. 139 crores.

Interest receipts will be Rs. 862 crores, Market loans Rs. 498 crores, and External loans Rs. 552 crores. Loan Repayments are estimated at Rs. 1,080 crores, while Small Savings and Provident Fund collections are placed at Rs. 478 crores. Other receipts are estimated at Rs. 969 crores.

Total estimated expenditure of Rs. 8,865 crores comprises Development outlay of Rs. 4,558 crores (51 per cent), Defence outlay of Rs. 1,915 crores, Interest payments of Rs.975 crores, Statutory and other transfers to State and Union Territory Governments of Rs. 632 crores, and other expenditure of Rs. 785 crores.

Development outlay of Rs. 4,558 crores comprises Rs. 2,570 crores on Economic Services, Rs. 533 crores on Social and Community Services and Rs. 1,455 crores on Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments for development purposes.

Other expenditure of Rs. 785 crores next year constitutes only 9 per cent of the total expenditure of Rs. 8,865 crores. This item comprises Organs of State including Audit (Rs. 57 crores), Fiscal Services including tax collection (Rs. 114 crores), Police (Rs. 156 crores), External Affairs (Rs. 33 crores), Aid to other countries(Rs. 94 crores) miscellaneous loans (Rs. 57 crores), Pensions and other retirement benefits (Rs.20 crores), Capital outlay on Public Works and other General Services (Rs. 2 5 crores). Besides, a lump provision of Rs. 120 crores has been made for Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees on the basis of the Consumer Price Index level reached so far.

Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments (Statement VI) include Rs. 1,198 crores of States' share of taxes and duties, Rs. 1,455 crores for development purposes and Rs. 632 crores as Statutory and other grants and loans. The Statutory grants to the States next year will be Rs. 482 crores as against Rs. 131 crores in 1973-74. The increase is as a result of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. Repayment of loans by the States will be Rs. 518 crores as against Rs. 898 crores in the Revised Estimates, 1973-74. The decrease is due to rescheduling of debt recommended by the commission.

Plan outlay of Rs. 2,966 crores (Statement VII) is inclusive of Central Plan outlay (Rs. 2,055 crores), Central Assistance for State Plans (Rs. 830 crores) and Union Territory Plan provision (Rs. 81 crores). The Central Plan provision includes substantial allocations to Agriculture (Rs. 246 crores), Industry and Minerals (Rs. 731 crores), Power (Rs. 121 crores including Rs. 40 crores for the Rural Electrification Corporation programmes in the State sector), Transport and Communications (Rs. 615 crores) and Social and Community Services (Rs. 352 crores). There has been considerable step up in the provision for core industries as compared to provision in the Budget, 1973-74. Some of the impcrtant provisions in this sector are coal (Rs. 97 crores), steel (Rs. 162 crores), non-ferrous metals (Rs. 75 crores), fertilizers (Rs. 163 crores).

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1974-75

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The Explanatory Memorandum consists of two Sections. The headwise estimates of Revenue receipts and Revenue Disbursements as also Capital receipts and Capital disbursements, together with explanations for variations, are given in these Sections. The debt position of the Central Government over the year as also other liabilities and assets of the Central Government have also been explained in the second Section.

2. *Classification in the Budget* :

2.1 *General.*—Following the recommendations in the Second Report of the Team of Officers on Reforms in the Structure of Budget and Accounts, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has prescribed, under Article 150 of the Constitution, a revised accounting classification to be given effect to from the year 1974-75 for the accounts of both the Central and State Governments.

2.2 *Classification of Receipts.*—The various receipt major heads have been grouped under two sectors, namely,

(a) Tax Revenue.
(b) Non-Tax Revenue.

The sector Tax Revenue has been further divided into :

(i) Taxes on income and expenditure,
(ii) Taxes on property and capital transactions,
(iii) Taxes on commodities and services.

The sector Non-Tax Revenue has been sub-divided into :

(i) Currency, coinage and mint ;
(ii) Interest receipts and dividends; and
(iii) Other non-tax revenue.

2.3 *Classification of expenditure.*—The revised classification is broadly in terms of the functions and programmes of Government. Government expenditures have been grouped into four sectors viz :

(a) *General Services* like Police, Defence, Collection of Taxes, Administration of Justice, District Administration, Jails, Audit, etc.

(b) *Social and Community Services* like Education, Medical, Public Health, Information and Publicity, Labour and Employment, Housing, etc.

(c) *Economic Services* like Agriculture, Industries, Water and Power Development, Transport and Communications, etc.

(d) Grants-in-aid and contributions to account for Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments, as also contributions to local bodies and aid to other countries.

In each sector important functions and major programmes have been allotted Major Heads of Account. A number of new Major Heads like Art and Culture, Housing, Urban Development, Information and Publicity, Social Security and Welfare, Foreign Trade and Export Promotion, Minor Irrigation, Soil and Water Conservation, Food and Nutrition, Dairy Development, Village and Small Industries, Tourism etc. have been introduced.

Major heads have been divided into minor heads, which would reflect meaningfully the programmes and activites of Government.

In view of the size of the capital investments in various projects, an elaborate classification for investments has been introduced. Thus there would be separate Major Heads for investments in "Machinery and Engineering Industries" "Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers Industries", "Aircraft and Ship Building Indusrties", "Telecommunication and Electronics Industries", "Consumer Industries", "Mining and Metallurgical Industries" etc. Similarly, in the light of the phenomenal increase in Governmental outlays by way of loans, the accounting classification for loan transactions has been related to the purpose or programme for which loans are given. Classification of loans hitherto was on the basis of the recipients only. In the new classifications, recipients will occur below the heads representing purposes and programmes.

In order to facilitate a correct appreciation of the role of Secretariat, the expenditure thereon relating to General Services, Social and Community Services and Economic Services has been prescribed to be recorded under three distinct major Heads in the relevant sectors.

Under the revised accounting classification expenditure on roads and bridges will be recorded under a separate Major Head in the Economic Services' sector. Similarly expenditure on housing will be recorded distinctly in the Sector Social and Community services. Expenditure on functional buildings like schools, hospitals etc. will be recorded under the functional Major Heads concerned like "Education", "Medical" etc. Such a break up will facilitate a meaningful appreciation of the total cost of programme and also an understanding of the nature of public works expenditure.

2.4 *Recasting of provisions, under existing Heads.*—Budget Estimates, 1973-74 were presented to Parliament according to the existing accounting classification which will be the basis for the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Article 151 of the Constitution for this as well as the previous year (1972-73). However as the estimates for 1974-75 are under the revised accounting classification, for facility of comparison the Budget and Revised Estimates for 1973-74 have been recast under the new heads and shown in the Annual Financial Statement and this Memorandum.

Similarly, actuals for 1972-73 booked under the existing heads have also been recast under the new heads to the extent possible. In some cases, because of the change in the scope of the relevant major heads,

the recast figures are not strictly comparable. In respect of loans, it has not been possible to recast within the time available as the basis for classification of loans in Government accounts has been changed as explained above.

3. *Annexures in the Explanatory Memorandum.*—Annexure I and Appendices thereto, which have been added at the end, give the budgetary position, by broad heads an dthe analysis of tax revenue non-tax revenue, developmental expenditure on Revenue as well as Capital account and other expenditure on Revenue account in each of the years since 1965-66. Annexure II reconciling the total expenditures shown in Demand and in the Annual Financial Statement has also been added. Annexure III reconciles the gross disbursements shown in the individual Demands for Grants and Appropriations with the net amounts shown under head of account in the Annual Financial Statement. Other Annexures detail establishment, etc., charges met from Revenue included in Civil and P&T estimates, capital and loans advances to the public sector undertakings, assistance from friendly foreign countries and from other institutions, investments in industrial and commercial undertakings and returns there from, contributions to International bodies and guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding at the end of 1973.

4. *Demands for Grants.*—The Demands for Grants of individual Ministries are presented in separate volumes. The Demands are presented at two levels. The Demands for Grants under article 113(2) are presented along with the Annual Financial Statement. These will be followed by Detailed Demands for Grants to be presented before the discussion on the Demands for Grants of individual Ministries is taken up. They have been arranged Ministry-wise bound in separate volumes for each Ministry/Department. The Demands for Grants presented on the Budget day highlight the major functions and programmes and schemes for which provision in a year is Rs. 10 lakhs or more. They incorporate 'Notes on Demands' explaining the objectives of the Ministry/Department, the targets of individual programmes and undertakings and the related financial requirements. Besides, these Demands also include statement showing details of items attracting the limitations of 'New Service' and 'New Instrument of Service' at the end of each Volume of Demands for Grants, wherever necessary.

The detailed Demands for Grants (Parts III and IV) to be presented subsequently would be in the nature of detailed Departmental budgets, which, besides showing the schemes and activities of the Department, would incorporate further details of various programmes and schemes by units representing objects of expenditure. They will also include the list of important items of Non-Plan expenditure costing more than Rs. 5 lakhs; the statement showing details of provisions included in the Demands for payment of Grants-in-aid to Non-Government bodies as well as Notes on Important Schemes and Projects.

5. *Plan Budget.*—A document showing the Plan provisions by functions and programmes is being brought out.

6. *Key.*—This document, which was introduced from last year, provides a guide as to what each Budget document contains and to the kind of information available therein. This document also shows the relation between one Budget document and another and also explains the technical terms wherever called for.

7. *Budget at a Glance.*—The document contains notes which briefly explain the variations in the estimates both on Revenue and Capital accounts. It also gives at a glance the budgetary position for the Revised Estimates 1973-74 and Budget Estimates 1974-75. Statements bringing out the summary position and details of tax revenues; non-tax revenues; disbursements on capital account; resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments and Plan outlay have also been incorporated in this document.

8. In this Memorandum, unless otherwise stated, all amounts are in lakhs of rupees.

SECTION I

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

26 M. of Fin./75—82

SECTION I—REVENUE RECEIPTS

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE RECEIPTS

The statement below summarises, by broad categories, the estimates of revenue receipts. Further details by sections and heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1973-74 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1974-75, are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of Rs.)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
1. *Tax Revenue*			
(*a*) *Taxes on Income and expenditure*			
Corporation tax	608.00	627.00	661.00
Taxes on Income	650.60*	673.00*	709.00*
(*b*) *Taxes on Property and Capital transactions*			
Estate Duty	9.25*	10.00*	9.00*
Wealth tax	43.00	40.00	40.00
Gift tax	3.50	4.50	4.00
Others	10.46	11.75	11.90
(*c*) *Taxes on Commodities and Services*			
Customs	974.20	974.20	936.05
Union Excise duties	2741.05	2633.84	£3043.81
Others	71.50	77.70	82.85
Total—1	5111.56	5051.99	5497.61
2. *Non-tax Revenue*			
(*a*) Currency, coinage and Mint	24.57	31.38	36.20
(*b*) Interest receipts, dividends and profits	955.32	968.97	1053.08
(*c*) Other non-tax revenue	165.94	224.18	251.08
Total—2	1145.83	1224.53	1340.36
3. Total Gross Revenue (1+2)	6257.39	6276.52	6837.97
4. Less: *States' share*			
Taxes on Income	515.87	531.64	491.26
Estate Duty	8.79	11.24	8.63
Union Excise Duties	£653.39	630.69	£698.10
Total—3	1178.05	1173.57	1197.99
5. Net-Centre's Revenue (3−4)	5079.34	5102.95	5639.98

*In the Annual Financial Statement figures shown are net of States' share.

£States' share out of additional taxation taken as reduction of receipts in the Annual Financial Statement.

TAX REVENUE

TAXES ON INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Broad details of revenue are as follow :—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
I. Corporation Tax			
Ordinary collections including Advance Tax collections	5,85,00	6,05,50	6,39,50
Surtax	21,50	20,00	20,00
Miscellaneous	1,50	1,50	1,50
TOTAL—I	6,08,00	6,27,00	6,61,00
II. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax			
Advance Tax collections (Net)	2,30,00	2,37,00	2,50,25
Ordinary collections	3,90,10	4,03,50	4,25,00
Surcharge (Union)	15,50	16,00	16,00
Surcharge (Special)	5,50	5,75	5,75
Addl. Surcharge (Union)	75	75	75
Miscellaneous	8,75	10,00	11,25
TOTAL—II	6,50,60	6,73,00	7,09,00
TOTAL—I+II	12,58,60	13,00,00	13,70,00

The revenue from Corporation Tax and Income-tax for 1973-74 was estimated at Rs. 1258.60 crores including the effect of the changes made under the Finance Act, 1973 amounting to Rs. 18.60 crores.

On the basis of the latest assessment, the revised estimates of revenue from Corporation Tax and Taxes on Income for 1973-74 have been placed at Rs. 627 crores and Rs. 673 crores as against the earlier estimates of Rs. 608 crores and Rs. 650.60 crores respectively. Revenues from Corporation Tax and Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax for 1974-75 have been estimated at Rs. 661 crores and Rs. 709 crores respectively keeping in view the normal trends in growth of revenue from these sources.

While the Corporation tax accrues in its entirety to the Centre, the net proceeds of Income-tax except those attributable to Union emoluments, Union Territories and Union surcharges are divisible between the Centre and the States. Upto the end of 1973-74 such distribution is done in accordance with the Constitution (Distribution of Revenue) Order, 1969 issued on 12th November, 1969 by the President under article 270 of the Constitution to give effect to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission. The share of Himachal Pradesh is determined in terms of the Presidential Order under Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 and that of Manipur and Tripura in terms of Section 49 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. In 1973-74 the States are also entitled to receive share amounting to Rs. 90.15 crores in respect of the last instalment of arrears of advance tax collections upto 1966-67.

The recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission which become effective from 1st April, 1974, provide that 80 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union Territories (1.79 per cent) and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments shall be assigned to the States and distributed amongst them in accordance with the percentages shown in col. 7 of Statement III.

The States' share has been worked out as indicated below:—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revsied 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Total taxes on income (other than Corporation Tax) (net of refunds)	650.60	673.00	709.00
Less—			
Union surcharge	—15.50	—16.00	—16.00
Surcharge (Special)	—5.50	—5.75	—5.75
Additional surcharge (Union)	—0.75	—0.75	—0.75
Miscellaneous	—8.75	—10.00	—11.25
	620.10	640.50	675.25
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union emoluments	—22.00	—22.50	—23.50
Less—Cost of collections	—21.25	—24.29	—26.49
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union Territories	—15.00	—15.44	—11.19
TOTAL- Divisible Pool	561.85	578.27	614.07
States' share (75%) (Other than for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura) for 1973-74 and 80% for 1974-75 for all States	421.39	433.70	491.26
Adjustment made on the basis of Departmental actuals/ Certified figures for 1971-72	..	+3.34	..
Last instalment of unadjusted advance tax collection (upto 1966-67)	+90.15	+90.15	..
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh in 1973-74	+2.64	+2.72	..
Share payable to Manipur in 1973-74	+0.68	+0.69	..
Share payable to Tripura in 1973-74	+1.01	+1.04	..
TOTAL	515.87	531.64	491.26

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 are shown in columns 6 and 10 of Statement IV. Larger share in 1973-74 revised is on account of increase in the estimated collections during the year. Since the last instalment of unadjusted advance tax collections, (upto 1966-67) would be paid in 1973-74, the total amount to be paid to the States in 1974-75 shows a fall as compared to 1973-74 revised in spite of the fact that both the total collections as well as States' share on the basis of the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations would be larger in 1974-75 as compared to 1973-74.

TAXES ON PROPERTY AND CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

Broad details of revenue are as follows :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Land Revenue . . .	36	27	27
Stamps and Registration fees	10,10	11,48	11,63
Estate Duty . . .	9,25	10,00	9,00
Taxes on Wealth . . .	43,00	40,00	40,00
Gift Tax	3,50	4,50	4,00
TOTAL	66,21	66,25	64,90

Land Revenue

The receipts represent the Land Revenue collections, including royalty from quarries, in the Union Territories without Legislature. Revised estimate for 1973-74 is placed at Rs. 27 lakhs. For 1974-75 (BE) credit has been taken for the same amount.

Stamps and Registration Fees

Based on trends of collections, the revised estimate for 1973-74 is placed at Rs. 11,48 lakhs. This takes into account larger receipts of the Security Printing Press due to increase in the selling rates of the various stamps with effect from 1-11-1972 consequent on increase in the cost of production. Receipts in Delhi are, however, estimated to be lower on account of the enforcement of Delhi Land (Restriction on transfer) Act, 1972. The budget for 1974-75 assumes normal growth.

Estate Duty

The net proceeds of estate duty on agricultural land are assigned to the States and the Union Territories with legislature in which these are collected. The net proceeds of estate duty on property other than agricultural land levied and collected during a financial year, after deduction therefrom the portion of the proceeds attributable to Union Territories, are also distributed among the States as under :—

(a) The amount attributable to immovable property is distributed in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property situated in the respective States;

(b) The balance is distributed in accordance with the percentages indicated in Statement III.

Upto the end of 1973-74 the distribution of Estate Duty collections is governed by the Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1969 based on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Fifth Finance Commission. The shares of net-proceeds of Estate Duty on property other than agricultural land payable to the States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura are determined in terms of Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 and Section 49 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. From 1974-75 ownwards the distribution of Estate Duty amongst the States has to be done in accordance with the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. The Commission has recommended that :

(1) Out of the net proceeds of the estate duty in each financial year, a sum equal to 2.5 per cent thereof be retained by the Union as being the proceeds attributable to Union Territories; and

(2) the balance of net proceeds be distributed among the States in accordance with the following principles;

(a) Such balance be first apportioned between immovable property and other property in the ratio of the gross value of all such properties brought into assessment in that year;

(b) the sum thus apportioned to immovable property be distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property located in each State and brought into assessment in that year; and

(c) the sum apportioned to property other than immovable property be distributed among the States in proportion to the population of each state.

The revenue from Estate Duty has been taken at Rs. 10 crores for 1973-74 Revised. For 1974-75 the budget estimate is placed at Rs. 9 crores.

The States' share has been worked out and is indicated below :—

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
I. Agricultural Land:			
Total collections (net of refunds)	68,00	51,44	51,65
Deduct—Cost of collection	—1,26	—91	—95
Deduct—Net proceeds in respect of Union Territories	—10,50	..	..
Net amount to be distributed among States	56,26	50,53	50,70
Addl. share payable on the basis of certified figures for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72	..	+82,59	..
Total—I	56,24	1,33,12	50,70
II. Property other than agricultural land:			
Total collections (net of refunds)	8,57,00	9,48,56	8,48,35
Deduct—Cost of collection	—15,81	—14,64	—14,88
Net proceeds	8,41,19	9,33,92	8,33,47
Less—Portion attributable to Union Territories	—25,24	—28,02	—20,84
Net proceeds to be distributed amongst States	8,15,95	9,05,90	8,12,63
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh in 1973-74	+4,08	+4,53	..
Share payable to Manipur and Tripura in 1973-74	+2,78	+3,08	..
Total	8,22,81	9,13,51	8,12,63
Adjustment on the basis of certified figures for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72	..	+77,38	..
Total—II	8,22,81	9,90,89	8,12,63
Total shares payable to States (Total I+II)	8,79,05	11,24,01	8,63,33

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 are shown in columns 9 and 13 of Statement IV.

Taxes on Wealth

The Wealth-tax Act, 1957 provides for the levy of a tax on the net wealth of every individual and Hindu undivided family. The rates of wealth-tax have been increased by the Finance Act, 1974. The rates effective from 1972-73 and 1975-76 are indicated below :

	Rates effective from 1972-73	1975-76
In the case of every individual or Hindu Undivided family:		
(*i*) On the first Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	1%	1%
(*ii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	2%	3%
(*iii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth	3%	4%
(*iv*) On the balance of net wealth	8%	8%

Note : No wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed rupees one lakh in the case of an individual and Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of a Hindu undivided family. The wealth-tax payable shall in no case exceed 10 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds the limit of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of an individual and Hindu undivided family respectively.

The Finance Act, 1973 provided for higher rates of tax in case of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent wealth exceeding the exemption limit. These rates have also been increased by the Finance Act, 1974.

The rates of wealth tax payable are given in such cases below :

	Rate of tax 1974-75	1975-76
(*a*) Where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	2%	3%
(*b*) On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	3%	4%
(*c*) On the balance of net wealth	8%	8%

Provided that no wealth-tax is payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs and the wealth-tax payable shall in no case exceed 10 per cent of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs.

The Finance Act, 1970 altered the manner of levy of additional wealth-tax with effect from 1st April, 1971. Additional wealth-tax is now leviable on the value of land and building (Other than business premises) and rights therein situated in an "urban area", which is included in the net wealth of an individual or Hindu Undivided Family. The rates, which are effective from 1st April, 1971, are indiacted below:—

In respect of the total value of urban assets determined in accordance with the prescribed rules:—

(*i*) On the first Rs. 5 lakhs	Nil
(*ii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs	5%
(*iii*) On the balance	7%

Under the Finance Act, 1969 the value of agricultural land, etc. held by individuals and Hindu Undivided Families was also brought within the purview of the Wealth-tax Act, subject to certain limits. This took effect from 1st April, 1970 i.e. from the assessment year 1970-71. The net proceeds of wealth tax on agricultural land, etc. are to be passed on to the States as grants-in-aid.

The current Budget assumed revenue from wealth tax at Rs. 43 crores. Based on the trend of receipts in the current year and in view of the small collections of wealth tax on agricultural land etc; the Revised and next Budget are placed at Rs. 40 crores each.

In view of the small collections, the Revised and next Budget do not include any provision for the payment to the States of grants on account of agricultural wealth tax.

Gift Tax

The Gift Tax Act, 1958 provides for the levy every year of a tax on gifts made during the previous year. Under the Finance Act, 1970 the exemption limit from gifts in respect of the assessment year 1971-72 and subsequent years was lowered from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000 and the rates of Gift Tax were also modified. The rates of Gift Tax effective from the 1st April, 1971 are given below :

Slabs	Rates effective from 1971-72
On the first Rs. 20,000 of taxable gifts	5%
On the next Rs. 30,000 of taxable gifts	10%
On the next Rs. 50,000 of taxable gifts	15%
On the next Rs. 1,00,000 of taxable gifts	20%
On the next Rs. 3,00,000 of taxable gifts	25%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of taxable gifts	30%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of taxable gifts	40%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of taxable gifts	50%
On the balance of taxable gifts	75%

The revenue from Gift Tax was assumed at Rs. 3.50 crores for the year 1973-74. The revised estimate for the year 1973-74 is placed at Rs. 4.50 crores. The budget estimates for 1974-75 assume credit for Rs. 4 crores.

TAXES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

Broad details of revenue are as follows :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
1. Customs	974,20	974,20	936,05
2. Union Excise Duties	2741,05	2633,84	3043,81
3. State Excise	7,47	8,95	10,39
4. Sales Tax	38,24	43,94	46,98
5. Taxes on Vehicles	3,62	3,54	3,94
6. Taxes on goods and passengers	11,11	10,33	11,93
7. Taxes and Duties on Electricity	31	38	39
8. Other taxes and duties on commodities and services	10,75	10,56	9,22
TOTAL	3786,75	3685,74	4062,71

Customs

A rough distribution of the Customs revenue expected in the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 is given below :—

Statement I

Details of Customs Revenue

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Actuals* 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
I. IMPORT DUTIES				
(*i*) Revenue Duties:				
Spirits and liquors	1,72	1,68	2,50	2,25
Spices	34	27	36	34
Tobacco	17	24	34	33
Kerosene oil	28,30	27,50	31,30	48,30
Motor spirit	5,75	7,65	11,00	12,60
Batching, lubricating and other mineral oils	12,38	14,77	15,00	12,90
High Speed Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil	8,07	6,50	20,80	4,50

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Actuals* 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Industrial Fuel Oil	25,69	25,60	20,50	6,00
Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chassis, vans, lorries and parts thereof	2,79	2,70	2,40	2,53
Motor vehicle parts	31.98	33,15	34,60	31,20
Electric lighting bulbs	43	34	44	40
Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	1,77	2,50	4,50	4,00
Coal-tar dyes and coal-tar derivatives	2,21	3,95	2,40	2,25
Machinery	1,45,03	1,72,93	1.95,90	1,96,18
Iron and steel	1,22,95	1,39,20	1,27,00	1,12,20
Metals other than iron, steel and silver	30,58	39,90	35,75	34,10
Railway plant and rolling stock	1,75	1,80	4,00	4,00
Wood Pulp, paper and stationery	13,75	16,53	13,50	12,00
Artificial silk yarn and thread	10,96	13,10	10,00	9,80
Cotton yarn and other textile fabrics	28	32	3	3
Cinematograph films	2,02	4,15	3,90	3,50
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	2,82	2,43	2,10	1,92
Heavy Chemicals	72	1,00	1,00	1,51
Chemical, drugs and medicines	71,89	72,00	99,00	1,04,00
Artificial silk fabrics	42	36	15	15
Raw cotton	3,66	41,64	16,00	14,40
Betelnuts	..	..	3	3
All other articles	2,64,34	2,85,08	2,60,00	2,48,00
Total—Revenue Duties	7,92,77	9,19,31	9,13,60	8,69,42
(*ii*) Protective Duties:				
Raw Silk	22	25	11	20
All other articles	21	24	39	33
Total-Protective Duties	43	49	50	53
Total-Import Duties (Gross)	7,73,20	9,19,80	7,14,10	8,69,95
Deduct—Refunds and draw-back	—37,32	—36,10	—35,70	– 35,90
Total—Import Duties (Net)	7,55,88	8,83,70	8,78,20	8,34,05
II. EXPORT DUTIES:				
Jute Manufactures	30,02	24,00	18,50	15,00
Raw Cotton	2,92	3,00	3,30	3,30
Cotton waste	34	30	42	42
Tea	27	1	1	1
Coffee	2,39	2,10	2,65	2,65
Black pepper	2,44	2,40	3,00	3,00
De-oiled groundnut meal	10,47	10,00	10,00	10,00
Unmanufactured tobacco	6,00	6,10	4,80	4,80
Hides, skins and leather	12,96	9,15	16,50	25,00
Coir and coir manufactures	1,08	1,00	1,00	1,00

*The commodity-wise actuals are as per Departmental records.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Actuals* 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Mica	4,57	5,20	3,00	3,00
Manganese ore	1,22	1,40	1,00	1,00
Lumpy Iron ore	12,29	12,60	14,00	15,00
Iron ore-fines	2,62	2,10	2,20	2,20
Manganese Dioxide	..	..	8	8
Sillimanite	1	1	1	1
Steatite (Talc)	6	5	6	6
Kyanite	14	12	10	10
Raw Wool	..	..	80	80
Cesses on exports:				
Black pepper	5	5	6	6
Cashew kernels	63	68	61	61
Raw Wool	3	2	15	15
Cardamom	4	4	4	4
Agricultural produce	89	72	1,40	1,40
Unmanufactured tobacco	26	28	22	22
Oil Cakes and meals	25	27	23	23
Coffee	35	30	42	42
Lac	2	2	2	2
Mica	39	45	38	38
Coir	3	3	4	4
Total– Export Duties (Gross)	92,74	82,40	85,00	91,00
Deduct—Refunds	—2,87	—2,90	—3,00	—3,00
Total—Export Duties (Net)	89,87	79,50	82,00	88,00
III. MISCELLANEOUS				
(Gross)	11,80	12,00	15,10	15,10
Deduct– Refunds	—91	—1,00	—1,10	—1,10
Miscellaneous (Net)	10,89	11,00	14,00	14,00
Grand Total—Customs Revenues (Gross)	8,97,74	10,14,20	10,14,20	9,76,05
Deduct—Total Refunds and drawback	—41,10	—40,00	—40,00	—40,00
Grand Total—Customs Revenue (Net)	8,56,64	9,74,20	9,74,20	9,36,05

*The commodity-wise actuals are as per Departmental records.

IMPORT DUTIES

The import Tariff is cast in the form of a commodity schedule.

The rate structure of import duties was rationalised by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 which replaced the earlier seven *ad valorem* rates of import duties by four effective rates, namely 30 per cent, 40 per cent, 60 per cent and 100 per cent. The 30 per cent rate applies to iron and steel. Certain basic raw materials including non-ferrous metals and machinery in general attract a uniform rate of 40 per cent. Rate of duty for semi-processed and intermediate goods has been fixed at 60 per cent while duty on most consumer goods is 100 per cent.

Additional duties of customs equal to the duties of excise wherever leviable on like indigenous products are also levied on imports under the Indian Tariff

Act, 1934 so that the indigenous producer is not placed at a disadvantage.

Exemption from import duty is granted, where called for, to provide incentive for the development of indigenous industries. To promote exports, drawback of import duty paid on imported items used in the manufacture of articles intended for exports is also allowed under the various schemes of drawback evolved under section 75 of the Customs Act, 1962.

Section 4 of the Finance Act, 1971 empowered the Central Government to levy a regulatory duty of customs on all or any of the goods mentioned in the Import Tariff Schedule with a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in imports. This provision was availed of in December, 1971. In order to exercise restraint on imports, a regulatory duty of customs was imposed on all items of import with the exception of foodgrains, books and a few other special categories. The general rate of this levy was 2.5 per cent *ad valorem* while a few selected items were subjected to a higher rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem*. From the year 1972-73, 10 per cent *ad valorem* rate was applied to all items which paid basic import duty of 100 per cent or more, in addition to the few selected items of December, 1971 list. A new rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* was applied to all those items on which basic import duty of 60 per cent or more but less than 100 per cent was payable. The remaining items continued to attract the levy at the rate of 2.5 per cent. The exemptions in respect of foodgrains, books and certain special categories were also continued.

As part of the Budget proposals for 1973-74, the regulatory duties were withdrawn and in their place auxiliary duties of customs were introduced at three differential rates of 20 per cent, 10 per cent and 5 per cent of the value of imported goods. All those goods paying an effective basic customs duty of 100 per cent *ad valorem* or more pay 20 per cent as anciliary duty; those paying 60 per cent *advalorem* or more, but less than 100 per cent pay 10 per cent, and the rest of the goods pay 5 per cent. The rate applicable to the middle slab has been raised from 10 per cent to 15 per cent by the Budget proposals for 1974-75. Foodgrains, books, family planning appliances and a few other selected categories of goods as well as raw cotton, tallow and machinery are totally exempt from the auxiliary duties of customs.

The Budget estimate of revenue from import duties for 1973-74 was placed at Rs. 883.7 crores. This took into account an additional revenue of Rs. 154.2 crores from the revision in the rates of import duty on various articles including raw cotton, machinery and allied articles, stainless steel plates, sheets and strips, copper etc., auxiliary duties of customs and additional (countervailing) duties on motor spirit, polyester fibre, Nylon yarn, etc. Besides, the estimate took into account revision of GATT-bound rates of import duties on a number of articles, pending re-negotiations with the concerned contracting parties.

The revenue from import duties in the revised estimates for 1973-74 has been estimated at Rs. 878.2 crores showing a marginal short fall of about Rs. 5 crores. This short-fall is the net result of lower imports of raw cotton, iron and steel and miscellaneous articles off-set by larger imports under machinery and chemicals, drugs and medicines.

The budget estimates for 1974-75 have been framed under a great deal of uncertainty about the prices to be paid for the import of POL items. On the basis of the present assessment of the import requirements, their product composition and availability of foreign exchange, receipts for 1974-75 have been estimated at Rs. 834 crores.

EXPORT DUTIES

Before devaluation of the rupee in June 1966, very few commodities were subjected to export duty. Following devaluation, export duties were levied on a number of items of exports such as jute manufactures, tea ground-nut oil cake, deoiled ground-nut meal, unmanufactured tobacco, mica, hides, skins and leathers, manganese ore, iron ore, etc. These were levied mainly to mop up the adventitious gain to the exporters by way of higher realisations on sales abroad but with due regard to the competitive position of the goods in international market.

The effect of export duties on the country's export trade is kept under constant review. The export duty leviable on each item of export, takes into account, *inter alia*, factors like hime production and likely exportable surpluses, demand for products abroad, prices in international market, devaluation of foreign currencies, etc.

The Budget estimate for 1973-74 was placed at Rs. 79.5 crores. The revised estimate for 1973-74 has been placed at Rs. 82 crores. The revenue from export duty for 1974-75 is estimated at Rs. 88 crores, the increase being mainly on account of increase in export duty on semi-processed hides and skins from the 1st January, 1974.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

This total customs revenue from all duties has been estimated at Rs. 936 crores for 1974-75 as against Rs. 974.2 crores in 1973-74.

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties are given in Statement II. The following table summarises the position :

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	*Actuals 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Food and beverages	2,31,20	2,48,91	2,44,60	2,70,45
Tobacco	2,88,85	3,41,29	3,33,00	3,68,85
Petroleum Products	7,67,42	8,93,47	8,87,50	9,96,36
Vegetable oils and fats	16,45	16,80	16,45	19,05
Chemicals	1,47,86	1,72,24	1,61,52	1,99,69
Metals	2,32,14	2,92,61	2,57,07	3,07,11
Manufactured goods	5,47,35	6,29,24	6,04,71	7,14,83
Machinery and transport equipment	1,27,50	1,43,91	1,40,95	1,85,82
Cesses on various commodities	32,43	34,83	35,54	38,90
Miscellaneous	2,18	2,75	2,50	2,75
TOTAL—Gross Revenue from all duties of excise	23,93,38	27,76,05	26,83,84	31,03,81
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	44,48	35,00	50,00	60,00
TOTAL—Net Revenue from all duties	23,48,90	27,41,05	26,33,84	30,43,81
Break up of the above :				
(i) Basic Excise Duties (net : excluding Cesses)	21,00,22	24,22,52	23,29,12	26,53,12
(ii) Addl. excise duties in lieu of sales tax (net)	1,34,84	1,68,78	1,68,65	1,75,52
(iii) Auxiliary Duties (net)	81,41	1,14,97	1,00,,58	1,76,33
(iv) Earmarked Cesses (net)	32,43	34,78	35,49	38,84

*Actuals as per departmental records.

The Budget estimate for 1973-74 for all duties of excise taken together was placed at Rs. 2741.05 crores including Rs. 117.37 crores as a result of the net effect of changes in rates and new duties introduced through the Finance Act, 1973. The revenue from all duties is expected to go down by Rs. 107.21 crores to Rs. 2633.84 crores in 1973-74. The large shortfall is on account of the sluggish growth of the economy, power shortages and lags in production. Iron and steel products, aluminium, rayon and synthetic fibre and yarn and cement are expected to yield smaller revenue from excise duties as compared to the anticipations at the time of the formulation of the budget estimates for the year. Excise duty realisations on tea, unmanufactured tobacco and miscellaneous items are also estimated at lower levels, while refunds and drawbacks are expected to be larger as compared to the estimates adopted in the Budget.

The revenue from all excise duties for 1974-75 is estimated at Rs. 3043.81 crores, i.e. an increase of Rs. 409.97 crores over the revised estimates for 1973-74. The estimate takes into account larger production and clearance of iron and steel products, aluminium, cement, tyres, etc. and the effect of the increase made in November, 1973 in the rates of excise duty on motor spirit as also of the Finance Act, 1974 (Rs. 190.87 crores).

BASIC EXCISE DUTIES

The Revised estimate of revenue from basic excise duties for 1973-74 has been placed at Rs. 2329.12 crores as compared to the Budget estimates of Rs. 2422.52 crores. This excludes revenue from the various cesses earmarked for specific purposes. The Budget estimates for 1973-74 included additional revenue of Rs. 63.14 crores representing the net effect of the changes made through the Finance Act, 1973.

The Finance Act, 1974 provides for increase in the duties on motor spirit, paper, rayon and synthetic fibre and yarn, motor vehicles, blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases, cotton yarn and fabrics, metal containers and refrigerators and air conditioners, etc. Besides the Act provides for the levy of duties on new items like tooth paste, electrical stamping and lamination, tape recorders, photographic paper, specified cutting tool and permanent magnets.

Budget Estimate for 1974-75 assumes an increase of Rs. 324 crores over the revised estimate for 1973-74.

The share of the States in the basic duties of excise was determined upto 1973-74 on the basis of the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission

and specific Presidential Orders in respect of the States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. From 1974-75 onwards the States' share is being determined in accordance with the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission.

The recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission provide for the distribution of 20 per cent of the net proceeds of basic excise duties on all commodities other than duties and cesses earmarked for specific purposes, in accordance with the percentages suggested by the Commission. These percentages are indicated in col. 8 of Statement III.

The amount payable to the State out of the basic excise duties during 1973-74 has been estimated at Rs. 464.83 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 487.17 crores because of lower revenue anticipated in the year. The States' share for 1974-75 is estimated at Rs. 526.36 crores, with larger revenue anticipated from Basic excise duties in that year.

The amounts payable to the States have been worked out as follows :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Gross collections from excise duties excluding cesses and miscellaneous receipts	24,53,97	23,74,87	27,08,47
Deduct—Refunds	(—)34,20	(—)48,25	(—)58,10
Deduct—Cost of Collections	(—)15,88	(—)18,13	(—)18,59
Net proceeds from all commodities excluding cesses and miscellaneous receipts	24,03,89	23,08,49	26,31,78
States' share (20%) *(Other than for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura)	4,80,78	4,61,70	5,26,36
Adjustment in respect of 1971-72 on the basis of certified figures	..	—3,01	..
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh for 1973-74	4,47	4,29	..
Share payable to Manipur for 1973-74	77	74	..
Share payable to Tripura for 1973-74	1,15	1,11	..
TOTAL—Amount payable to States	4,87,17	4,64,83	5,26,36

*Only in respect of 1973-74.

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 are shown in columns 7 and 11 of Statement IV.

Additional Duties of Excise

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional duties of sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics and rayon or artificial silk fabrics produced or manufactured in India. These duties are in addition to the duties payable under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force and replaced by agreement with the State Governments, the Sales Tax otherwise leviable by them on these commodities.

The Budget estimate for 1973-74 was placed at Rs. 168.78 crores taking into account anticipated larger production and clearances and additional revenue from the changes in duty under the Finance Act, 1973. The Revised estimate for 1973-74 and the Budget estimate for 1974-75 have been placed at Rs. 168.65 crores and Rs. 175.52 crores respectively. The former includes additional revenue of Rs. 25.23 crores on account of net effect of Finance Act, 1973.

Upto 31st March, 1974 the net proceeds of these additional duties were distributable among the States in accordance with the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission and specific Presidential Orders in respect of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. From 1974-75 onwards, however, the distribution among the States is being done in accordance with the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. The net proceeds of these duties are distributable on the following basis :—

(a) a sum equal to 1.41 per cent of the net proceeds to be retained by the Union as attributable to Union Territories; and

(b) the balance of 98.59 per cent of such net proceeds to be distributed among the States in accordance with the percentages specified in the Report of the Commission.

The percentage shares of various States are shown in column 9 of Statement III.

The amount payable to the States during 1973-74 has been estimated at Rs. 165.86 crores against the budget estimate of Rs. 166.22 crores. On the basis of estimated revenue collection, the States' share for 1974-75 works out to Rs. 171.74 crores.

OTHER HEADS

The following Table indicates the total amount payable to the States during 1973-74 and 1974-75:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Total Gross collections	1,69,28	1,69,60	1,76,52
Deduct—Refunds	—50	—95	—1,00
Deduct—Cost of collections	—97	—1,29	—1,32
	1,67,81	1,67,36	1,74,20
Less—Union Territories' share	—3,44	—3,43	—2,46
States' share *(other than for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura) for 1973-74	1,64,37	1,63,93	1,71,74
Adjustments made on the basis of certified figures for 1971-72	..	+9	..
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh for 1973-74	1,11	1,10	..
Share payable to Manipur for 1973-74	30	30	..
Share payable to Tripura for 1973-74	44	44	..
TOTAL	1,66,22	1,65,86	1,71,74

*Only in respect of 1973-74.

The amounts payable to individual States during 1973-74 and 1974-75 are shown in columns 8 and 12 of Statement IV.

Auxiliary duties of excise :

As compared to the budget estimate of Rs. 114.97 crores for 1973-74, the revised estimate is placed at Rs. 100.58 crores. The shortfall in revenue is mainly under iron and steel products and aluminium. The budget for 1974-75 places the estimate at Rs. 176.33 crores. This includes an amount of Rs. 62.38 crores on account of changes introduced in the Finance Act, 1974. The auxiliary duties of excise have been levied through that Act on another 14 items, the details of which appear in statement II.

Earmarked cesses :

Receipts from various earmarked cesses are estimated at Rs. 38.84 crores in 1974-75 as compared to the revised estimate of Rs. 35.49 crores for 1973-74.

State Excise Duties :

The receipts mainly relate to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in the Revised is mainly on account of larger sales of country and foreign liquors. The next year's estimate shows the normal trend growth.

Sales Tax :

The receipts pertain mainly to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in Revised 1973-74 and Budget 1974-75 reflects the progressive increase in the receipts on account of increased turnover.

Taxes on Vehicles :

The Revised estimates for the current year are based on the trend of collection under the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. The Budget for the next year assumes normal growth.

Taxes goods and passengers :

The receipts mainly relate to collections in Delhi. The budget estimate is based on the trend of collections in 1973-74 revised.

Taxes and Duties on electricity :

The receipts relate to Chandigarh and are based on anticipated sales of electricity in 1973-74 and 1974-75.

Other Taxes and Duties :

The receipts under this head represent the proceeds of Entertainment and Betting Taxes in Delhi and include receipts from the Foreign Travel Tax. The break up of the estimates is given below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*i*) Foreign Travel Tax	5,50	5,00	4,50
(*ii*) Inland Travel Tax	..	92	..
(*iii*) Other taxes and duties	5,25	4,64	4,72
TOTAL	10,75	10,56	9,22

(i) Foreign Travel Tax—The receipts from this tax, which was brought into force with effect from 15th October, 1971, are now estimated at Rs. 5 crores in the current year and Rs. 4.50 crores next year.

(ii) Inland Travel Tax—Receipts under revised represent arrears for the previous year. The tax has since been abolished.

(iii) Other taxes and duties (Entertainment Tax, Betting Tax, etc.)

The revised estimates for 1973-74 are based on the trend of collections during the year. The budget estimates provide for normal increase. The net proceeds of the Entertainment Tax and the major portion of the Betting Tax are made over to the local bodies. Provision for these payments is made in the expenditure estimates.

NON-TAX REVENUE

CURRENCY, COINAGE AND MINT

The receipts of Currency Note Press, Bank Note Press, Security Paper Mill and of the Mints are mainly accounted for under this head. It also includes profits from current circulation of small coins and receipts of silver refinery. The surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India which were hitherto accounted for under this head would, with effect from 1974-75, be adjusted under a new Major head 'Dividends and Profits'. The relevant details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Currency and Coinage :			
(*a*) Currency Note Press			
(*i*) Value of one rupees note forms	3,62	4,48	4,59
(*ii*) Printing of Bank Notes and other Receipts	4,94	5,58	5,29
(*b*) Profits from the current circulation of small coins	9,00	13,86	13,75
(*c*) Security Paper Mill	3,85	3,32	3,91
(*d*) Bank Note Press	1,17	..	5,45
Mint :			
(*e*) Miscellaneous Mint Receipts	1,99	4,14	3,21
TOTAL	24,57	31,38	36,20

(a) (i) & (ii) The increase in the Revised and the next budget is mainly due to the upward revision of charges with effect from 1-1-1973 for printing the Notes and partly due to increased demand.

(b) The increase in the Revised and in the next Budget is mainly due to the larger demand of small coins.

(c) The estimates, in the Revised and the next Budget are based on the expected quantity of paper to be despatched during the current year and in 1974-75 at current selling rates.

(d) On account of delay, due to unavoidable factors, in the construction of the Bank Note Press, Dewas the printing of notes of the denomination of Rs. 10 and above could not be carried out at that Press during the current year. The Press is now expected to be commissioned by March 1974 and therefore next Budget assumes a credit of Rs. 543 lakhs on account of Bank Note Press despatches during the year 1974-75.

(e) Payment of outstanding bills and revision of rate of Assay Fees mainly explain the increase, both in the Revised and in the next Budget. The decrease in the next Budget is due to the less sale of coins sets anticipated.

INTEREST RECEIPTS, DIVIDENDS AND PROFITS

This section comprises, apart from interest receipts of Central loans to States/Union Territories etc., the dividends and profits from public sector undertakings, contribution from Railways, Posts & Telegraphs. It also includes surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India.

The details by Major heads are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Interest Receipts . .	771,05	785,88	862,16
Dividends and Profits . .	184,27	183,09	190,92
TOTAL . .	955,32	968,97	1053,08
Interest Receipts :			
The relevant details are :—			
(*i*) Interest from State and Union Territory Governments . .	385,00	382,00	407,00
(*ii*) Interest from Railways	155,96	155,23	169,21
(*iii*) Interest from Posts & Telegraphs . .	14,43	17,30	16,35
(*iv*) Other Interest Receipts	2,15,66	231,35	269,60
TOTAL . .	771,05	785,88	862,16

(i) Since 1st April 1969, loans advanced to State Governments normally carry interest at 5 per cent per annum. A rebate of ¼ per cent is allowed for prompt payment of interest and repayment of principal. The Revised Estimate of interest receipts from State and Union Territory Governments is placed at Rs. 382 crores. The next Budget assumes credit of Rs. 407 crores; the increase is mainly due to interest on fresh loans likely to be advanced to the State and the Union Territory Governments upto the end of 1973-74.

(ii) The marginal decrease in the Revised in interest receipts from Railways is mainly due to reduced realisation of deferred interest and other arrear interest adjustments. Next Budget takes into account interest liability in respect of capital to be provided to Railways next year. A part of the increase is due to rise in the average rate of interest chargeable on capital outlay in commercial departments from 4.90 per cent this year to 5.02 per cent next year.

(iii) Interest receipts from P & T are now estimated at Rs. 17.30 crores in the Revised and Rs. 16.35 crores in the next Budget. The increase in the Revised is on account of realisation of arrears of interest consequent on the revision of the P & T convention retrospectively. This also explains the slight decrease in the next Budget.

(iv) The estimates under 'other interest receipts' represent interest on (a) capital outlay on commercial departmental undertakings other than Railways and P & T; (b) loans and advances to financial and industrial enterprises in the public sector, municipalities, corporations and port trusts and other parties; (c) advances to foreign Governments.

Loans advanced to commercial and industrial undertakings carry interest at rates ranging between 6½ to 7½ per cent subject to a rebate of ¼ per cent for prompt payments. Loans to other parties carry slightly lower rates of interest. The Revised is based on the latest assessment taking into account arrears pertaining to earlier years. Besides, the increase in the Revised is also due to (i) accrual of interest on fresh loans to Tea Board, Shipping Development Fund Committee, National Textiles Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation and Port Trusts etc. (ii) Interest realised from Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bokaro Steel, (iii) realisation of interest on the debentures of Indian Airlines Corporation, (iv) arrears of interest realised from Triveni Structurals and (v) anticipated liquidation of interest liability by the Hindustan Steel. The increase in the next Budget is due to the clearing of interest liability by Hindustan Steel and realisation of interest from Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Bokaro Steel, realisation of interest on fresh loans to Bharat Gold Mines and realisation of interest on the debentures of the Indian Airlines.

Dividends and Profits :

The main items are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*i*) Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India	130,00	130,00	135,00
(*ii*) Contribution from Railways . . .	16,65	13,37	12,46
(*iii*) Contribution from Posts & Telegraphs .	3,27	4,28	2,15
(*iv*) Dividends etc. from commercial and other undertakings . .	34,35	35,44	1,31
TOTAL . . .	184,27	183,09	190,92

Profits from the Reserve Bank of India :

The surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferable to the Government during 1973-74 and 1974-75 have been estimated at Rs. 130 crores and Rs. 135 crores respectively.

Contribution from Railways :

In terms of the recommendations of the successive Railway Convention Committees of Parliament, the Railways pay a fixed dividend to the General Revenues on the capital invested in the Railways as computed annually in lieu of the interest charges plus a small element of contribution. On the basis of the recommendations of the Convention Committee, 1965, the Railways were liable to pay on capital invested after 31st March, 1964 divided @ 6 per cent with effect from 1966-67. The capital invested prior to that date, however, enjoyed a lower rate of dividend, namely 4½ per cent, with an addition of 1 per cent in lieu of passenger fare tax (which was merged with the basic fares with effect from 1st April, 1961). Out of the dividend paid by the Railways, an amount of Rs. 16.25 crores is being passed on to the States as payments in lieu of passenger fare tax and the balance utilised to assist the States to finance safety works such as manned level crossings, over bridges and under bridges.

On certain elements of capital like the capital invested on new lines and the capital-at-charge of the non-strategic portion of the North-East Frontier Railways, the unremunerative branch lines as also the element of over-capitalisation, the Railways enjoy certain concessions in the matter of dividend payment. In respect of the new lines, the dividend for the initial period of five years after the opening of the lines for traffic becomes payable from the sixth year onwards only if the net income of the new lines left a surplus after payment of the current dividend. The account of deferred dividend on new lines is closed after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period. The entire loss in the operation of the strategic lines is also borne by the General Revenues.

Arrangements upto 1973-74 :

The Railway Convention Committee, 1971 besides recommending continuance of the above arrangements until 1973-74, have recommended a grant of further concessions and exemptions to Railways. The salient features of their recommendations are :

(i) No dividend is payable on the capital expenditure on strategic lines; the annual loss in the working of such lines is to be borne by the General Revenues and if the working of these lines leave a surplus, it should be transferred to General Reserves (upto the level of the normal dividend);

(ii) A beginning should be made with the amortisation of unproductive capital to the extent of the interest earned on the balances in the Railway Reserve Fund supplemented by such appropriation from Railway Revenues from year to year as may be possible on the financial results of each year ;

(iii) The existing rate of dividend at 4½ per cent of the capital invested in the Railways upto 1963-64 with an addition of 1 per cent in lieu of passenger fare tax and at 6 per cent of the capital invested after 31st March, 1964 should continue to be paid by the Railways to the General Revenues;

(iv) The extant arrangements for the purpose of dividend in regard to the strategic lines, Kiriburu-Bimlagarh and Sambalpur-Titagarh ore lines may continue;

(v) The Capital-at-Charge of the non-Strategic portion of the North-East Frontier Railway and the unremunerative branch lines as also the element of over-capitalisation may be exempted from payment of dividend ;

(vi) The existing arrangements of (a) deferring the payment of dividend on the Capital-at-Charge of New Lines chargeable at the average borrowing rate of interest during the period of their construction as well as for the first five years after their opening and (b) closing the account of deferred dividend of New Lines after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period, may be continued;

(vii) Having regard to the long period of construction/gestation of railway investment in general and the time taken by such investments to reach full earning potential, 25 per cent of outlay in a year on works-in-progress (which could otherwise be liable to payment of dividend) may be exempted from payment of dividend for a period of 3 years;

(viii) Consistent with the commercial practice of utilising reserves as internal resources, the

Railways should be given the benefit of interest at the current dividend rate on the fund balances by being permitted to take credit for the difference between the dividend rate and the average borrowing rate at which interest accrues at present to the Fund as a set off in the dividend payable from the Railways to the General Revenues.

(iv) The Railway Convention Committee, 1971 have agreed to treat the extension of the Railway line beyond Kathua to Jammu as a national investment, and there will be no pre-determined dividend obligation. The actual surplus accruing from this line will be made over to the General Revenues. Working losses, if any, will be borne by the Railways. A similar arrangement has also been agreed to in respect of Tirunelveli-Trivandrum-Kanya Kumari line.

Arrangements from 1974-75 :

In terms of the Resolutions adopted by Parliament in May, 1973, a new Railway Convention Committee (1973) has been constituted to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railways to General Revenues during the Fifth Plan Period 1974—79 as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway finance. Pending detailed examination, the Committee in their Interim Report have recommended that the present arrangement of dividend may continue during the financial year 1974-75. This Interim Report was duly approved of by Parliament in December, 1973. The estimates for next year are framed on this basis.

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74		Revised 1973-74		Budget 1974-75	
	Interest	Contribution	Interest	Contribution	Interest	Contribution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i) Dividend on Capital-at-charge	152.74	7.03	153.39	6.43	165.89	5.50
(ii) Interest on over-capitalisation and on NEF Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Deferred interest and other arrear adjustments	3.22	..	1.84	..	3.32	..
(iv) Adjustment of arrear dividend	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Payment in lieu of Tax on Railway Fares	..	16.25	..	16.25	..	16.25
(vi) Payment to assist the States for Railway Safety Works	..	1.92	..	1.91	..	1.94
(vii) Deduct—Loss on strategic lines	..	(—)5.34	..	(—)7.98	..	(—)8.13
(viii) Deduct—Difference between dividend rate and average borrowing rate at which interest accrues to the Funds	..	(—)3.21	..	(—)3.24	..	(—)3.10
TOTAL	155.96	16.65	155.23	13.37	169.21	12.46

The share of each State out of the grant of Rs. 16.25 crores in lieu of Passenger Fares Tax is determined in accordance with the recommendations made by the Sixth Finance Commission which were accepted. The percentage share of the grant of Rs. 16.25 crores and the amounts payable to each State are indicated in the Table below :—

States	Share payable	
	Percentage of Rs.16.25 crores	Amount (Rs. crores)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	8.01	1.30
Assam	2.70	0.44
Bihar	10.58	1.72
Gujarat	7.47	1.21
Haryana	2.57	0.42
Himachal Pradesh	0.17	0.03
Jammu & Kashmir	0.02	*
Karnataka	3.47	0.56
Kerala	1.61	0.26
Madhya Pradesh	9.89	1.61
Maharashtra	8.87	1.44
Nagaland	0.01	*
Orissa	2.24	0.37
Punjab	5.06	0.82
Rajasthan	6.59	1.07
Tamil Nadu	5.14	0.84
Tripura	0.02	*
Uttar Pradesh	19.85	3.23
West Bengal	5.73	0.93
	100.00	16.25

*In Thousands only.

The amounts earmarked for assisting the States for financing railway safety works are also distributable in the same proportion as their share of payment in lieu of the passenger fares tax. The provision for both these payments is made under the expenditure head "360—Grants-in-aid to State Governments".

Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs :

Under the revised Convention, effective from 1st April, 1970, governing the relations between the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the General Revenues :

(i) The Department pays Dividend at 4.75 per cent on the net capital advanced up to the end of 1963-64 reduced by :—

(a) the Department's share of accumulated surpluses as on 31st March, 1960 (Rs. 29.78 crores); and

(b) further reduced by the balance in the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund at the end of 1963-64 (Rs. 52.72 crores);

(ii) On the capital advanced during the period commencing from 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1970 reduced by the net accretion to the Renewal's Reserve Fund during the same period the Dividend payable is calculated at 6.75 per cent;

(iii) On the Capital further advanced from 1st April 1970 to 31st March, 1974 the P & T Department will pay Dividend at 6.75 per cent;

(iv) With effect from 1st April, 1970 the difference in interest at Dividend rate and Average rate on the balances in Capital Reserve Fund and Revenue Reserve Fund will be adjusted as a reduction in the Dividend payable by the P & T;

(v) With effect from 1st April, 1974 the P & T Department will pay Dividend at 4.50 per cent on the Capital advanced upto the end of 31st March, 1964 mentioned at (i) above. On the Capital advanced from 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1970 mentioned at (ii) above and on the Capital advanced thereafter the Dividend payable will be at 6 per cent.

(vi) In case the P & T Department are unable to pay the Dividend due to the General Revenues, the latter make an interest bearing advance to the P & T Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall, as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

(vii) Provision for Depreciation based on historical cost of assets will be transferred to Capital in reduction of the outlay. The Department will, in addition, make out of its earnings, an annual contribution to its Capital Reserve Fund to provide for the inflationary element of the cost of replacement of its assets. With effect from 1st April, 1970 the balances in the Capital Reserve Fund will also earn interest at the Average Rate of Interest which will be added to the Fund itself.

Statement V gives the financial results of the working of the P&T Department. Briefly the position is as under :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Gross Receipts . . .	3,62,00	3,48,00	4,29,81
Working Expenses (Net) .	2,93,01	3,15,26	3,46,46
Net Receipts . . .	68,99	32,74	83,35

The reduction under "Gross Receipts" in the Revised Estimates for 1973-74 has been primarily due to shortfall in the Telephone Revenue and Telegraph Charges realised. Besides normal growth, Budget 1974-75 takes into account the effect of Finance Act. 1974.

Increase in working expenses 1973-74 is mainly due to implementation of Third Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of three increases in Dearness Allowance. Budget 1974-75 provides for normal increase in expenditure, full effect of increases in Dearness Allowance and more contributions towards Capital expenditure from Revenue and Depreciation on historical costs transferred to Capital.

The working of the Department in 1973-74 is expected to result in a net receipt of Rs. 32.74 crores against which the Dividend liability is estimated at Rs. 21.58 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 11.16 crores. A sum of Rs. 0.41 crores is proposed to be appropriated to P & T Revenue Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 10.75 crores to P&T Capital Reserve Fund.

The Budget for 1974-75 assumes net receipts of Rs. 83.35 crores with a Dividend liability of Rs. 18.51 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 64.84 crores. Out of this surplus, a sum of Rs. 1.84 crores is proposed to be appropriated to P&T Revenue Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 63.00 crores to P&T Capital Reserve Fund. Of the total Dividend payable, Rs. 17.30 crores in 1973-74 and Rs. 16.35 crores in 1974-75 will be adjusted as interest receipts, the balance of Rs. 4.28 crores and Rs. 2.15 crores being taken as contributions to General Revenues.

Dividends, etc. from commercial and other undertakings

The dividends received by Government on investments in commercial industrial and financial undertakings are included under this head. The details of the estimates are given in Annexure VI.

OTHER NON-TAX REVENUE

With effect from Budget 1974-75, these have been classified under (i) General Services, (ii) Social and

Community Services, and (iii) Economic Services. The details are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
General Services . .	35,23	66,78	47,38
Social and Community Services	48,94	53,91	62,27
Economic Services . .	81,77	1,03,49	1,41,43
TOTAL . . .	1,65,94	2,24,18	2,51,08

Part of the increase in the Revised and next Budget is notional arising from the revised Accounting Classification prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and is explained in the relevant paragraphs below.

GENERAL SERVICES

The details by Major heads are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) *Administrative Services :*			
Public Service Commission	43	44	47
Police	2,37	10,10	6,96
Jails	6	6	6
Supplies & Disposals .	7,93	8,34	8,70
Stationery and Printing .	1,01	1,46	1,51
Public Works . .	2,89	3,70	3,73
Other Administrative Services . . .	5,27	8,02	7,99
	19,96	32,12	29,42
(*b*) *Pensions and Other General Miscellaneous Services*			
Contributions and recoveries towards pension and other retirement benefits . . .	1,97	2,09	2,11
Aid Materials and Equipment	8,40	11,20	11,62
Miscellaneous General Services . . .	4,90	21,37	4,23
	15,27	34,66	17,96
TOTAL GENERAL SERVICES .	35,23	66,78	47,38

Police

Increase in the Revised and in the next Budget is mainly on account of anticipated recoveries from the states of the cost of Central Reserve Police despatched there in earlier years.

Supplies & Disposals

This head primarily accommodates the receipts from the surcharge on stores, and inspection fee of stores, by India Supply Mission, London.

Public Works

Recoveries of rent in respect of Government property mainly account for receipts under this head.

Other Administrative Services

Receipts of the Departments under the Sector 'Organs of States' are recorded under this major head. These mainly comprises of passport fees, election receipts and other fines etc.

Aid Materials and Equipments

Materials and equipments received from foreign countries and other foreign agencies as aid do not involve any cash outgo, but are required to be routed through Government Accounts. The value of aid is taken as a receipt under this head by corresponding debit to the expenditure head of the same nomenclature in the Revenue Section. As and when the aid is released in favour of other Government Departments, State Governments etc., the consequential accounting entries are made in the concerned Major heads of accounts like Health, Dairy Development, relieving initial debit in the expenditure head, "267—Aid Materials and Equipments."

The Revised and the next Budget mainly include (i) Aid under Food Convention of 1971 and under Canadian International Development Authority Assistance Programme and (ii) Grant assistance from Canada towards cost of equipment imported by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for Kundah Hydel Stage IV extension. The details of the aid are as under :

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*i*) Canada . . .	8,40	11,20	10,64
(*ii*) Sweden . . .	..	..	0.98

Miscellaneous General Services

Besides certain miscellaneous receipts like unclaimed balances of Post Office Certificates, this head records Gain by Exchange. Transactions of Government in foreign currencies are adjusted in accounts at rates which are predetermined for the sake of convenience. The difference between these and the rates at which the transactions actually take place is adjusted under this head if it is a net gain or under the corresponding expenditure head 'Miscellaneous General Service' if it is a loss. Gain by Exchange and waiver of interest on certain foreign loans mainly explain the increase in the Revised.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Details by Major Heads of Accounts are as under :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Education	3,41	2,94	2,00
Art and Culture	29	33	34
Medical	1,31	1,53	1,58
Family Planning	3,81	4,93	14,41
Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	97	95	1,00
Housing	5,43	6,79	7,30
Urban Development	..	..	..
Information and Publicity	1,89	2,09	3,09
Broadcasting	24,81	23,93	24,54
Labour & Employment	49	38	40
Social Security & Welfare	1,13	3,29	1,11
Other Social and Community Services	5,40	6,75	6,50
TOTAL	48,94	53,91	62,27

Education

The receipts relate mainly to tuition and other fees etc. in respect of Central Government educational institutions. The revised include a credit of Rs. 63.42 lakhs from the Text Book Bureau, Poona in respect of paper supplied to them. The next Budget assumes normal receipts.

Art and Culture

The receipts pertain mainly to collection of entry fee etc. at museums and ancient monuments.

Family Planning

Cash assistance to the tune of Rs. 4.92 crores including Rs. 2 crores from PL 480 funds for vehicles and Rs. 2 crores from SIDA/IDA for assistance for India Population Project in the Revised and Rs. 14.41 crores including a credit of Rs. 8 crores from SIDA/IDA, Rs. 1.09 crores from NORAD, Rs. 3.65 crores from UNFPA and Rs. 1.90 crores from U.K. in the next Budget from various foreign agencies for Family Planning Programme explain the increase in the Revised and in the next Budget.

Housing

The receipts mostly pertain to realisation of Licence fees on Government residential buildings.

Broadcasting

The receipts on account of broadcasting receiver licence fees, commercial services, sale of Akashvani Journals are taken under this head. Reduced collections of licence fees in respect of Television and Radio explain the decrease in the Revised. Next Budget assumes more revenues on this score.

Other Social and Community Services

The increase in the Revised is due to larger profits expected from Thorium/Uranium Plant and from sale proceeds of Meteorological instruments.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Details by sub-headwise are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*i*) General Economic Services	18,25	25,76	31,92
(*ii*) Agriculture and allied services	7,57	7,94	28,05
(*iii*) Industry and Minerals	23,67	23,05	27,86
(*iv*) Water and Power Development	16,92	23,93	32,64
(*v*) Transport and Communications	15,36	22,81	20,96
TOTAL	81,77	1,03,49	1,41,43

General Economic Services

The details by Major heads are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Cooperation	4	3	4
Other General Economic Services	18,21	25,73	31,88
TOTAL	18,25	25,76	31,92

Other General Economic Services

The receipts under this head include fees realised under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1969, Registration of Trade Marks, Regulation of Joint Stock Companies and other business undertakings, Import and Export Trade Control and fees for stamping weights and measures. Credit is also taken here for the Special surcharge on USAID loans to private sector undertakings under Special Loan Repayment Procedure agreements between the Government of India and USAID. These Loans are repaid in rupees by the borrowers to the Government of India in instalments according to the terms of the original loan agreements. The borrowers also pay to Government in rupees a special surcharge at rates ranging from 2¾ per cent to 5 per cent on the balance outstanding with them and a credit fee at the rates described in the loan agreements. While the special surcharge is retained by the Government, the credit fees is paid to the AID in dollars. Receipts from Special surcharge are estimated at Rs. 2.38 crores in the Revised and

Rs. 2.45 crores in the next Budget. The increase in the Revised is due to realisation of more interest than had been anticipated on delayed deposits for purchases abroad, increased receipts on account of export licence and patent fees, under regulation of Joint Stock Companies and Stamping Weights and Measures and larger PL 480 grants assumed here. The B. E. 1974-75 assume credit of Rs. 11.60 crores for U.S. rupee grant.

Agricultural and Allied Services

The details by Major heads are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Agriculture	2,06	1,69	1,74
Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	3	19	20
Food and Nutrition	3	5	5
Animal Husbandry	52	37	38
Dairy Development	4	1,00	20,93
Fisheries	81	36	43
Forest	4,06	4,26	4,30
Community Development	2	2	2
TOTAL	7,57	7,94	28,05

Dairy Development

According to the revised accounting procedure to be introduced from next year operational expenses of schemes which are basically of the nature of a commercial venture, would be debited to the Revenue expenditure under the functional major head. Likewise, the receipts of such schemes would be exhibited under the corresponding functional Receipt major head. Accordingly, sale proceeds of the Delhi Milk Scheme, estimated at Rs. 19.93 crores, are included in the Budget of next year explaining the rise in these estimates. Receipts of Delhi Milk Scheme were hitherto accounted for as minus expenditure under a capital head. The increase in the Revised and the next Budget is, however, also due to rise by one crore in the sale proceeds of the skimmed milk and butter etc. marketed through the Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda.

Forest

Receipts both in the Revised and in the next Budget pertain mainly to Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Industry and Minerals

The details by Major heads are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Industries	22,20	21,71	26,41
Village and Small Industries	43	35	39
Mines and Minerals	1,04	99	1,06
TOTAL	23,67	23,05	27,86

Industries

Whereas the Revised show the normal trend the increase in the next Budget is partly due to more receipts expected on exports of opium consequent on increase in the area of poppy cultivation.

Village and Small Industries

Mines and Minerals

The Revised and the next Budget show normal trend.

Water and Power Development

The details by Major heads are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Water and Power Development Services	24	40	43
Multipurpose River Schemes	1	1	1
Irrigation, Navigation etc.	3	3	3
Power Projects	16,64	23,49	32, 17
TOTAL	16,92	23,93	32, 64

Power Projects

The increase, both in the Revised and in the next Budget, is mainly due to rise in receipts accruing from sale or power by the Tarapur and Rajasthan Atomic Power Stations, and partly due to recovery of lease charges of heavy water from Rajasthan Atomic Power Station which had not been anticipated.

Transport and Communications

The details by Major heads are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	2,43	5,95	5,71
Civil Aviation	2,04	3,34	3,09
Road and Bridges	2	3	3
Roads and Water Transport Services	95	1,07	1,09
Tourism	..	..	..
Other Transport and Communication Services	9,92	12,42	11,04
TOTAL	15,36	22,81	20,96

Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping

The increase in Revised Estimates and next Budget is mainly on account of more anticipated receipts in respect of hire charges of Dredgers and Tugs.

Civil Aviation

The increase in the Revised Estimates is due to more anticipated receipts from service and service fees, taking over of terminal Building from Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore, introduction of aerodrome admission ticket at various airports and increase in volume of overflights. A slight reduction in receipts is anticipated in the next Budget.

Other Transport and Communication Services

The increase in Revised Estimates is mainly on account of increased traffic on Telex and Telephone during the current year. The next Budget assumes a marginal reduction in these receipts.

STATEMENT II

Commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Excisable Commodities	Actuals** 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	I. BASIC DUTIES AND CESSES.					
	A. Food and Beverages.					
	1. Sugar	1,40,66	1,42,40	1,47,80	1,53,00	1
	2. Tea	31,51	41,40	32,00	41,40	2
	3. Coffee	3,86	5,37	5,00	6,20	3
	4. Confectionery and Chocolates	73	79	85	2,15	4
	5. Prepared or Preserved Foods	5,30	5,60	5,60	6,10	5
	6. Food Products	5,01	5,60	5,80	6,30	6
	7. Aerated waters	6,35	7,45	5,80	7,10	7
	8. Glucose dextrose and Preparations thereof	1,18	1,30	1,45	1,65	8
	TOTAL A—*FOOD AND BEVERAGES*	1,94,60	2,09,91	2,04,30	2,23,90	A
	B. Tobacco					
	9. Umanufactured Tobacco	78,38	83,97	78,00	80,90	9
	10. Cigarettes	1,47,94	1,66,00	1,67,00	1,72,00	10
	11. Smoking mixtures	2	75	75	81	11
	TOTAL B—*TOBACCO*	2,26,34	2,50,72	2,45,75	2,53,71	B
	C. Petroleum Products					
	12. Refined Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil	2,83,79	3,25,00	2,98,00	2,95,00	12
	13. Motor Spirit	2,28,18	2,78,30	3,04,00	4,13,31	13
	14. Kerosene Oil	1,37,91	1,55,00	1,52,00	1,30,00	14
	15. Furnace Oil	24,82	28,50	28,50	34,00	15
	16. Diesel Oil not otherwise specified	20,15	24,60	24,60	33,00	16
	17. Asphalt, Bitumen and Tar	16,70	19,30	18,00	18,55	17
	18. Petroleum Products N.O.S.	43,45	47,50	47,50	51,50	18
	19. Blended or Compounded Lubricating Oil and Greases	11,48	16,27	14,00	20,00	19
	20. Calcined Petroleum Coke	94	1,00	90	1,00	20
	TOTAL C—*PETROLEUM PRODUCTS**	7,67,42	8,93,47	8,87,50	9,96,36	C
	D. Vegetable Oils and Fats					
	21. Vegetable Products	15,23	15,60	15,60	17,50	21
	22. Vegetable Non-essential Oils	1,22	1,20	1,45	1,55	22
	TOTAL D—*VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS*	16,45	16,80	16,45	19,05	D

*Revenue from basic duties includes yield from additional duties levied on petroleum products under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958.

**Actuals as per Departmental Records.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Excisable Commodities	Actuals 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	E. Chemicals					
23.	Fertilisers	35,38	44,25	38,00	42,00	23
24.	Plastic Materials and synthetic resins	34,10	38,70	37,00	38,80	24
25.	Patent and Proprietary Medicines	17,09	18,50	19,50	22,00	25
26.	Soap	11,44	12,92	9,00	11,00	26
27.	Paints and Varnishes	9,75	10,60	10,60	11,20	27
28.	Synthetic Organic Dyestuffs	9,95	10,37	11,00	12,00	28
29.	Consmetics and toilet preparations	5,93	7,06	7,50	8,20	29
30.	Sodium Silicate	1,49	1,75	1,65	1,75	30
31.	Gases	4,36	5,00	5,00	5,25	31
32.	Caustic Soda and Caustic Potash	4,51	5,10	5,10	5,40	32
33.	Soda Ash	2,48	2,85	2,55	2,80	33
34.	Chemicals namely : Calcium, Carbide Bleaching Powder, Sodium hydrosulphate	2,42	2,80	2,80	3,05	34
35.	Cellophane	1,77	2,03	1,60	1,75	35
36.	Acids	1,58	1,85	1,65	1,80	36
37.	Organic Surface Active Agents	4,02	4,70	4,70	7,50	37
38.	Optical Bleaching Agents	81	88	88	96	38
39.	Glycerine	21	63	58	60	39
40.	Camphor	26	30	26	30	40
41.	Menthol	25	30	20	25	41
42.	Carbon Black	6	1,15	1,20	1,30	42
43.	Rubber Processing Chemicals	..	50	75	85	43
44.	Tooth Paste	..	..	..	1,40	44
	TOTAL E—*CHEMICALS*	1,47,86	1,72,24	1,61,52	1,80,16	E
	F. Metals					
	(*a*) *Iron and Steel :*					
45.	Iron in any crude form	5,62	6,00	6,00	8,00	45
46.	Steel Ingots	3,64	5,80	6,28	8,40	46
47.	Iron and Steel Products	96,83	1,05,60	94,00	1,07,50	47
48.	Tin Plates	3,12	3,60	2,70	3,00	48
49.	Safety razor blades of stainless steel	43	48	48	50	49
50.	Metal Containers	10,56	12,50	12,00	18,75	50
51.	Slotted angles and channels of steel	11	14	12	14	51
52.	Safes, strong boxes, etc., made of base metal	41	44	50	55	52
53.	Wire ropes of Iron or Steel	1	75	77	85	53
	TOTAL—(a) *IRON AND STEEL*	1,20,73	1,35,31	1,22,85	1,47,69	F(a)
	(*b*) *Non-ferrous Metals*					
54.	Aluminium	33,56	45,75	36,00	43,50	54
55.	Copper and Copper Alloys	4,56	5,00	5,00	6,80	55
56.	Zinc	1,91	2,32	2,12	2,48	56
57.	Lead Unwrought	14	15	15	18	57
	TOTAL—(b) *NON-FERROUS METALS*	40,17	53 22	43,27	52,96	F(b)
	TOTAL F—*METALS*	1,60,90	1,88,53	1,66,12	2,00,65	F(a)&(b)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Excisable Commodities	Actuals 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	G. Manufactured Goods :					
	(a) Textiles and Jute :					
58.	Cotton Fabrics	51,76	58,96	63,05	73,36	58
59.	Cotton Yarn	33,65	36,00	34,50	50,19	59
60.	Woollen Fabrics	3,01	3,25	3,25	3,25	60
61.	Woollen Yarn	4,20	5,20	3,50	3,80	61
62.	Rayon or artificial silk fabrics	18,20	22,18	23,40	24,55	62
63.	Rayon and Synthetic fibres and Yarn	1,04,97	1,34,00	1,24,00	1,40,74	63
64.	Jute Manufactures	23,22	26,10	23,00	26,10	64
65.	Coated Textile Fabrics	1	..	..	..	65
66.	Jute twist Yarn	2,52	1,48	1,76	1,86	66
67.	Yarn N.E.S.	15,27	16,55	18,50	22,75	67
68.	Textile fabrics impregnated	Neg.	3	3	3	68
69.	Wool tops	3,90	5,00	2,70	3,25	69
70.	Linoleum	19	32	20	25	70
71.	Ready-made Garments	54	85	58	65	71
	TOTAL—(a) *TEXTILES AND JUTE*	2,61,44	3,09,92	2,98,47	3,50,78	G(a)
	(b) Other Manufactured Goods :					
72.	Tyres and Tubes	69,46	81,50	78,00	86,00	72
73.	Rubber Products	12,31	14,15	13,00	14,00	73
74.	Synthetic Rubber	79	1,20	80	90	74
75.	Cement	54,89	62,50	55,50	64,00	75
76.	Asbestos Cement Products	3,25	3,52	3,60	4,25	76
77.	Mosaic Tiles	40	45	35	..	77
78.	Matches	26,85	29,00	29,60	30,50	78
79.	Paper	31,18	36,68	34,00	46,00	79
80.	Glass and Glassware	10,22	11,20	11,20	15,10	80
81.	Chinaware and Porcelainware	5,38	6,00	5,60	7,05	81
82.	Plywood	3,78	4,95	4,95	5,30	82
83.	Cinematograph Films	1,93	2,20	1,95	2,20	83
84.	Footwear	2,42	2,70	2,70	3,00	84
85.	Gramophones and parts	40	64	64	1,10	85
86.	Cinematograph Projectors and parts	26	25	25	28	86
87.	Photographic Cameras	11	15	13	57	87
88.	Steel furniture	3,43	3,60	3,70	4,05	88
89.	Crown Corks	2,87	3,00	2,75	3,00	89
90.	Pilfer Proof Caps	1,37	1,40	1,80	2,10	90
91.	Mechanical Lighters	1	1	1	1	91
92.	Typewriter ribbons	12	18	14	16	92
93.	Electric Insulation and Adhesive Tapes (NOS)	49	65	63	72	93
94.	Slide, Zip Fastners	42	45	45	48	94
95.	Pressure Cookers	40	44	44	50	95
96.	Vacuum Flasks	55	60	55	60	96
97.	Playing Cards	38	45	47	52	97
98.	Newspaper	5,51	..	..	..	98
99.	Tool tips	2	60	1,10	1,25	99
100.	Tape Recorders	..	..	..	20	100
101.	Electrical Stamping and Lamination	..	..	..	4,20	101
	TOTAL—(b) *OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS*	2,39,20	2,68,47	2,53,81	2,98,04	G(b)
	TOTAL G—*MANUFACTURED GOODS*	5,00,64	5,78,39	5,52,28	6,48,82	G(a) &(b)

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl.No.	Excisable Commodities	Actuals 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised, 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	H. *Machinery and Transport Equipment :*					
102.	Motor Vehicles	37,29	39,50	39,50	57,25	102
103.	Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	3,19	6,60	7,30	8,00	103
104.	Fork Lift Trunks & Platform Trucks	35	40	40	45	104
105.	Electric Batteries and parts thereof	1,279	1,305	13,50	1730	105
106.	Electric Wires and Cables	13,07	14,04	11,60	12,75	106
107.	Electric Motors	9,84	11,15	11,80	13,40	107
108.	Motor Starters	1,04	1,10	1,35	1,45	108
109.	Wireless receiving sets	5,82	6,25	6,25	7,80	109
110.	Certain parts of wireless receiving sets	40	55	50	55	110
111.	Internal Combustion Engines	2,03	2,00	2,80	3,20	111
112.	Refrigerating & air-conditioning appliances & machinery	15,08	18,60	18,00	24,50	112
113.	Electric Fans	5,76	6,00	5,50	6,00	113
114.	Electric Bulbs and Tubes	6,10	7,05	5,00	7,00	114
115.	Domestic Electrical Appliances	56	1,50	1,25	1,40	115
116.	Office Machines	1,91	2,15	1,95	3,22	116
117.	Electricity Supply Meters	86	1,10	1,05	1,20	117
118.	Sparting plugs	..	..	..	..	118
119.	Rolling Bearings	2,96	3,20	3,90	6,30	119
120.	Welding Electrodes	2,20	2,30	2,30	3,75	120
121.	Coated abrasives and grinding wheels	1,24	1,50	1,35	2,25	121
122.	Bolts and Nuts & Screws	2,56	2,86	2,85	3,15	122
123.	Power driven pumps	2,45	2,20	2,80	3,10	123
124.	Specified Cutting Tools	..	..	..	1,20	124
125.	Permanent Magnet	..	..	.	60	125
	TOTAL H—*MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT*	1,27,50	1,43,91	1,40,95	1,85,82	H
	I. *Cesses on Commodities :*					
126.	Coal and Coke	16,86	17,98	19,09	21,59	126
127.	Handloom Cess on Cotton Fabrics	5,84	6,10	5,65	5,90	127
128.	Handloom Cess on Woollen Fabrics	6	8	8	8	128
129.	Handloom Cess on rayon or artificial silk fabrics	84	1,10	85	90	129
130.	Rubber	3,04	3,39	3,39	3,72	130
131.	Salt	1,18	1,39	1,59	1,63	131
132.	Iron Ore	97	92	1,02	1,00	132
133.	Oil and oil seeds	91	1,00	90	1,00	133
134.	Copra	10	12	12	13	134
135.	Tea	1,74	1,80	1,85	1,90	135
136.	Cotton	89	95	1,00	1,05	136
	TOTAL I—*CESSES ON COMMODITIES*	32,43	34,83	35,54	38,90	I

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Excisable Commodities	Actual 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	J. Miscellaneous					
	137. Miscellaneous	2,18	2,75	2,50	2,75	137
	TOTAL I.—*GROSS REVENUE*	21,76,32	24,91,55	24,12,91	27,50,12	
	DEDUCT—*REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS*	—43,67	—34,25	—48,30	—58,16	
	TOTAL I.—*NET REVENUE*	21,32,65	24,57,30	23,64,61	26,91,96	Total I
	II. *ADDITIONAL DUTIES*					
	1. Sugar	36,60	39,00	40,30	43,00	1
	2. Textiles	36,54	39,71	42,05	43,75	2
	3. Tobacco	62,48	90,57	87,25	89,77	3
	TOTAL II—*GROSS REVENUE*	1,35,62	1,69,28	1,69,60	1,76,52	
	Deduct—Refunds, etc.	—78	—50	—95	—1,00	
	TOTAL II—*NET REVENUE*	1,34,84	1,68,78	1,68,65	1 ,75,52	TOTAL II
	III. *Auxiliary Duties :*					
	1. Unamanufactured Tobacco	3	..	..	8,09	1
	2. Jute manufactures	9,33	10,40	9,00	10,40	2
	3. Steel Ingots	1,89	4,25	4,71	6,32	3
	4. Copper and copper alloys	3,38	3,75	3,75	5,10	4
	5. Iron and Steel Products	51,33	77,25	68,00	77,68	5
	6. Zinc	1,43	1,74	1,59	1,86	6
	7. Aluminium	12,29	15,25	12,00	14,50	7
	8. Tin Plates	91	1,84	90	1,00	8
	9. Jute Twist Yarn	84	74	88	93	9
	10. Synthetic Rubber	..	..	50	1,20	10
	11. Cement	..	..	..	6,40	11
	12. Plywood	..	..	..	53	12
	13. Aerated Water	..	..	..	3,55	13
	14. Cigarettes	..	..	..	17,20	14
	15. Smoking Mixture	..	..	..	8	15
	16. Paints and Varnishes	..	..	..	3,73	16
	17. Glycerine	..	..	..	30	17
	18. Synthetic Organic Dyestuff	..	..	..	2,40	18
	19. Optical Bleaching Agents	..	..	..	19	19
	20. Cosmetic and Toilet preparation	..	..	..	4,10	20
	21. Gases	..	..	..	1,05	21
	22. Plastics	..	..	..	7,76	22
	23. Rubber Products	..	..	..	2,80	23
	TOTAL III—*GROSS REVENUE*	81,44	1,15,22	1,01,33	1,77,17	
	Deduct Refunds etc.	—3	—25	—75	—84	
	TOTAL III—*NET REVENUE*	81,41	1,14,97	1,00,58	1,76,33	Total III
	GRAND TOTAL—UNION EXCISE DUTIES (NET) I+II+III	23,48,90	27,41,05	26,33,84	30,43,81	Grand Total I+II+III

STATEMENT III

Statement showing State-wise distribution of Income Tax, Basic and Additional Union Excise Duties and Estate Duty—Percentage Share and Guaranteed Amount under the recommendations of the Fifth and Sixth Finance Commissions.

States	FIFTH FINANCE COMMISSION					SIXTH FINANCE COMMISSION			
	Income-Tax % share	Union Excise (Basic) % share	Additional Duties of Excise		Estate Duty on movable property % share	Income-Tax % share	Union Excise (Basic) % share	Additional Duties of Excise % share	Estte Duty on movable property % share
			Guaranteed amount (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage share of balance					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	8.01	7.15	235.24	8.13	8.37	7.76	8.16	8.39	8.04
Assam	2.49A	2.27A	79.57A	2.31A	2.58A	2.54	2.71	2.47	2.70
Bihar	9.99	13.81	130.16	8.40	10.80	9.61	11.47	9.36	10.41
Gujarat	5.13	4.17	323.45	6.33	4.80	5.55	4.57	5.91	4.93
Haryana	1.73	1.49	65.49	1.70	1.76	1.77	1.53	1.94	1.86
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	0.60	0.63	0.59	0.64
Jammu & Kashmir	0.79	1.12	—	..	0.83	0.81	0.90	0.73	0.85
Karnataka	5.40	4.65	100.10	6.00	5.48	5.33	5.45	5.62	5.41
Kerala	3.83	4.28	95.08	4.84	3.93	3.92	3.86	3.58	3.94
Madhya Pradesh	7.09	8.48	155.17	6.34	7.53	7.30	8.15	6.98	7.70
Maharashtra	11.34	7.93	637.77	13.89	9.20	11.05	8.58	11.65	9.31
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.20
Meghalaya	0.18A	0.24A	5.51A	0.16A	0.18A	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.19
Nagaland	0.08	0.08	..	..	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.10
Orissa	3.75	4.72	85.10	3.13	4.08	3.73	4.06	3.59	4.05
Punjab	2.55	2.17	96.07	2.98	2.59	2.75	1.87	2.68	2.50
Rajasthan	4.34	5.28	90.10	4.42	4.68	4.50	5.00	4.17	4.76
Tamil Nadu	8.18	6.50	285.34	9.63	7.83	7.94	7.43	7.27	7.61
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	0.27	0.30	0.25	0.29
Uttar Pradesh	16.01	18.82	575.81	12.99	17.15	15.23	17.03	16.10	16.32
West Bengal	9.11	6.84	280.41	8.75	8.12	8.89	7.79	8.30	8.19
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	3240.37	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.47@	0.93@	..	0.66@	0.50@	..	..	..	..
Manipur	0.12(A)	0.16(A)	..	0.18(A)	0.14(A)	..	..	..	..
Tripura	0.18(A)	0.24(A)	..	0.26(A)	0.20(A)	..	..	..	..

@ Represents the percentage share determined by the Presidential Order issued under Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970.

(A) Represents the percentage share determined by the President under Section 49 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

STATEMENT IV

Statement showing State-wise Distribution of Income Tax, Basic Excise Duties, Additional Excise Duties and Estate Duty

(In lakhs of Rupees)

States	Budget Estimates, 1973-74				Revised Estimates, 1973-74				Budget Estimates, 1974-75			
	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	40,42	34,38	12,96	74	41,67	32,80	12,93	1,01	38,12	42,95	14,41	74
Assam	12,56	10,91	3,81	21	12,95	10,41	3,80	22	12,48	14,26	4,24	22
Bihar	50,27	66,40	12,26	90	51,84	63,35	12,23	70	47,21	60,37	16,08	86
Gujarat	26,40	20,05	11,49	40	27,20	19,13	11,47	87	27,27	24,05	10,15	41
Haryana	8,76	7,16	2,87	18	9,04	6,83	2,87	17	8,70	8,05	3,33	19
Himachal Pradesh	2,64	4,47	1,11	5	2,74	4,27	1,11	5	2,95	3,32	1,01	6
Jammu & Kashmir	3,99	5,38	1,39	7	4,11	5,14	1,39	8	4,98	4,74	1,25	7
Karnataka	27,40	22,36	8,83	47	28,25	21,33	8,80	54	26,18	28,69	9,65	47
Kerala	19,39	20,58	7,26	44	19,99	19,63	7,25	51	19,26	20,32	6,15	40
Madhya Pradesh	35,73	40,77	9,82	62	36,84	38,90	9,80	74	35,86	42,90	11,99	63
Maharashtra	60,71	38,13	24,49	79	62,48	36,48	24,44	1,27	54,28	45,16	20,01	81
Manipur	68	77	30	1	69	74	30	1	88	1,11	29	2
Meghalaya	90	1,15	26	1	93	1,10	26	2	88	1,00	29	2
Nagaland	41	38	15	1	41	37	15	1	44	58	14	1
Orissa	18,87	22,69	4,93	34	19,46	21,65	4,92	39	18,32	21,37	6,17	33
Punjab	12,91	10,43	4,85	27	13,31	9,95	4,84	36	13,51	9,84	4,60	27
Rajasthan	21,88	25,39	6,67	39	22,56	24,22	6,65	34	22,11	26,32	7,16	39
Tamil Nadu	42,01	31,25	15,41	80	43,29	29,82	15,38	1,43	39,01	39,11	12,49	71
Tripura	1,01	1,15	44	1	1,04	1,11	44	2	1,33	1,58	43	2
Uttar Pradesh	80,67	90,48	22,70	1,42	83,17	86,33	22,65	1,48	74,82	89,64	27,65	1,34
West Bengal	48,26	32,89	14,22	66	49,67	31,37	14,18	1,02	43,67	41,00	14,25	66
TOTAL—ALL STATES	5,15,87	4,87,17	1,66,22	8,79	5,31,64	4,64,83	1,65,86	11,24	4,91,26	5,26,36	1,71,74	8,63

POST & TELEGRAPHS FINANCIAL RESULTS

STATEMENT V

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

STATEMENT SHOWING FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

(In lakhs of rupees)

Actuals 1972-73			Budget Estimate 1973-74			Revised Estimate 1973-74			Heads	Budget Estimate 1974-75		
Postal	Telecom.	Total	Postal	Telecom.	Total	Postal	Telecom.	Total		Postal	Telecom.	Total
									GROSS RECEIPTS			
1,18,25	..	1,18,25	1,26,20	..	1,26,30	1,21,04	..	1,21,04	POSTAL RECEIPTS	1,46,80	..	1,46,80
..	2,02,72	2,02,72	..	2,35,80	2,35,80	..	2,26,96	2,26,96	TELECOMMUNICATION RECEIPTS	..	2,83,01	2,83,01
1,18,25	2,02,72	3,20,97	1,26,20	2,35,80	3,62,00	1,21,04	2,26,26	3,48,00	TOTAL	1,46,80	2,83,01	4,29,81
									EXPENDITURE			
8,91	10,59	19,50	9,52	12,44	21,96	9,53	12,41	21,94	1. General Administration	10,07	13,36	23,43
1,16,60	35,00	1,51,60	1,15,84	38,34	1,54,18	1,20,21	37,37	1,57,94	2. Operation	1,30,64	42,37	1,73,01
4,04	..	4,04	4,57	..	4,57	4,46	..	4,46	3. Agency Services	4,89	..	4,89
..	4,79	4,79	..	5,35	5,35	..	4,73	4,73	4. Stores and Factories	..	5,50	5,50
..	25	25	..	37	37	..	29	29	5. Research and Development	..	37	37
3,41	1,92	5,33	3,70	2,00	5,70	3,89	2,03	5,92	6. Accounts and Audit	4,28	2,26	6,54
1,43	48,34	49,77	1,61	55,43	57,04	1,35	53,88	55,23	7. Engineering	1,54	61,79	63,33
80	65	1,45	96	64	1,60	1,01	61	1,62	8. Amenities to staff	1,12	65	1,77
2,75	2,95	5,70	3,36	2,54	5,90	3,27	2,68	5,95	9. Pension	3,46	2,83	6,29
7,05	1,20	8,25	7,10	1,59	8,69	8,00	1,45	9,45	10. Stationery and Printing	8,43	1,56	9,99
52	19,19	19,71	67	23,63	24,30	58	22,49	23,07	11. Depreciation on Historical Costs	68	26,77	27,45
..	5,74	5,74	..	5,67	5,67	..	5,24	5,24	12. Supplementary Depreciation	..	5,02	5,02
1,35	17,91	19,26	1,66	22,07	23,73	1,60	21,10	22,70	13. Contribution towards Capital Expenditure.	1,79	24,94	26,73
5	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	5	14. International Co-operation	5	..	5
(—)4,41	(—)4,41	..	(—)3,73	(—)3,73	..	(—)5,56	(+)5,56	..	15. Inter-branch Adjustments	(—)5,43	(—)5,43	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,41	10,15	22,56	16. Provision for implementation of Pay Commissions Recommendations	11,00	9,00	20,00
1,42,50	1,52,94	2,95,44	1,45,31	1,73,80	3,19,11	1,60,80	1,80,35	3,41,15	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,72,52	2,01,85	3,74,37
14,86	11,12	25,98	14,96	11,14	26,10	13,84	12,05	25,89	Deduct-Credits to P & T Working Expenses	14,48	13,42	27,90
1,27,64	1,41,82	2,69,46	1,30,35	1,62,66	2,93,01	1,46,96	1,68,30	3,15,26	Net Working Expenses	1,58,04	1,88,43	3,46,47
(—)9,39	60,90	51,51	(—)4,15	73,14	68,99	(—)25,92	58,66	32,74	NET RECEIPTS	(—)11,24	94,58	83,34
1,99	12,40	14,39	3,50	14,20	17,70	6,62	14,96	21,58	DEDUCT-DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES	3,02	15,48	18,50
(—)11,38	48,50	37,12	(—)7,65	58,94	51,29	(—)32,54	43,70	11,16	SURPLUS/DEFICIT	(—)14,26	79,10	64,84

SECTION I—REVENUE EXPENDITURE

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

The statement below gives a summary of the estimates of expenditure met from revenue by broad categories. Further details by heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1973-74 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 are given in the notes that follow this statement. The estimates of expenditure under the various heads of account are net of recoveries.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
1. *Civil Expenditure*			
Organs of State	50,34	51,19	56,90
Fiscal Services	85,34	88,75	1,14,24
Interest payments and servicing of Debt	8,34,85	8,97,48	9,75,13
Administrative Services	2,33,55	2,35,37	3,89,09
Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	31,73	27,90	31,08
Social and Community Services	4,31,77	3,24,38	4,50,81
General Economic Services	2,72,92	1,26,41	1,37,22
Agriculture and Allied Services	2,22,38	3,27,83	2,22,31
Industry and Minerals	1,01,54	1,00,87	1,19,94
Water and Power Development	36,09	29,15	52,31
Transport and Communications	72,90	75,82	71,78
Grants-in-aid and Contributions	9,39,15	10,58,07	11,07,34
Total—Civil Expenditure	33,12,56	33,43,22	37,28,15
2 Defence Services	14,04,82	15,51,13	16,79,73
3. Amount Written back from Capital	60,55	60,40	..
Total—Revenue Expenditure	47,77,93	49,54,75	54,07,88

ORGANS OF STATE

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Parliament	4,35	4,39	4,67
President/Vice-President/Administrator of Union Territories	63	65	66
Council of Ministers	1,08	1,07	1,14
Administration of Justice	1,53	1,49	1,96
Elections	4,44	4,05	3,69
Audit	38,31	39,54	44,78
Total	50,34	51,19	56,90

Parliament

This head accommodates expenditures of the Secretariats of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha including their Pay Accounts Offices and Department of Parliamentary Affairs. The increase in the next Budget is on account of implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and full year's effect of the grant of additional Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees this year from time to time.

President/Vice-President/Administrator of Union Territories/Council of Ministers.

These heads record expenditure of Staff Household and Allowances of the President, Secretariat of the Vice-President, Heads of Union Territories without Legislature, Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Ministers.

Administration of Justice

Expenditure on the Supreme Court and Courts in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislatures is provided for under this head. Increase in next Budget is due to larger provision for payments to legal advisers and council for professional services and full year's effect of Pay Commission's recommendations and additional Dearness Allowance granted this year.

Elections

Current Budget included a provision of Rs. 4.14 crores for reimbursement of charges to State and U.T. Governments on account of Elections to Parliament against which the Revised has been placed at Rs. 37.74 crores and next budget at Rs. 3.38 crores. This accounts for the decrease both in the Revised and next Budget.

Audit

This head accommodates the expenditure incurred by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and offices under his control on the maintenance and audit of accounts of both the Central and State Governments. Certain additional responsibilities have been cast on the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under the C & AG (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971. Apart from these additional duties, increase next year is mainly on account of implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and full year's effect of grant of dearness allowance to Central Government employees this year from time to time.

FISCAL SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	23,58	28,45	31,00
Land Revenue	20	20	23
Stamps and Registration	5,60	5,31	6,22
Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax.	1,03	1,11	1,16
Customs	13,40	12,45	18,00
Union Excise Duties	18,30	18,67	23,07
State Excise	11	11	14
Sales Tax	57	57	77
Taxes on Vehicles	13	13	15
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	56	46	67
Currency, Coinage and Mint	20,19	19,44	30,70
Other Fiscal Services	1,67	1,85	2,13
Total	85,34	88,75	114,24

Collection of taxes on Income and Expenditure and Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax.

These taxes are collected by the same Department, namely, the Income Tax Department and the incidence of the total expenditure is notionally allocated, in the accounts, under these heads in proportion to the gross collection of each tax.

Taking the two heads together, the total expenditure of the Department shows an increase of Rs. 4.95 crores in the Revised. This increase is attributable to the implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations (Rs. 3.04 crores) and creation of additional posts during the year for strengthening tax collection machinery of the Department.

Besides normal growth in establishment charges on account of annual increments, etc., full year's effect of Dearness Allowance sanctioned this year from time to time accounts for the further increase in the next Budget.

Land Revenue, State Excise, Sales Tax, Taxes on vehicles, Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services.

The Expenditure under these heads represents cost of collection of taxes and duties by the Administration of such of the Union Territories, like Delhi, Chandigarh, etc. as do not have a separate Consolidated Fund.

Stamps and Registration

The expenditure under this head mainly relates to the India Security Press Nasik and the Central Stamps Stores. Increase next year is mainly on account of larger provision for purchase of materials, etc.

Customs

The saving in the Revised is mainly on account of lesser expenditure on purchase of machinery and equipment.

Budget includes Rs. 4.71 crores for purchase of machinery and equipment for antismuggling operations and full year's effect of implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations as also additional Dearness Allowance sanctioned during this year.

Union Excise Duties

The small increase in the Revised is due to implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of additional Dearness Allowance to Central Government servants this year, partly counter balanced by saving on account of non-filling of vacant posts as a measure of economy.

Further, increase next year is on account of normal accrual of annual increments, filling of vacant posts, full yars's effect of dearness allowance sanctioned during the year and implementation of Pay Commissions, recommendations.

Currency, Coinage and Mint

This head records expenditure on currency and coinage operations, working of Currency Note Press and Security Paper Mill and running expenses of the three Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad as well as Silver Refinery at Calcutta.

Against the original Budget of Rs. 1.34 crores on account of difference between the face value and metallic value of coins withdrawn from circulation, the Revised is now estimated at Rs. 64 lakhs and Rs. 94 lakhs in the next Budget. Provision for adjustment of cost of paper and printing of one rupee notes is estimated at Rs. 4.55 crores in the Revised and Rs. 4.66 crores in the next year against the current Budget of Rs. 3.67 crores. Purchase of paper and other material is estimated to cost Rs. 2.58 crores in the Revised and Rs. 4.50 crores in the next year against the orginal provision of Rs. 3.57 crores. Next Budget also includes provision of Rs. 5.06 crores for operational expenses of Bank Note Press, Dewas which is expected to start production next year. These explain the increase in the next Budget.

Other Fiscal Services

This accommodates expenditures on Foreign Exchange Regulations Unit and the National Savings Organisation. The increase in the Revised and next Budget is on account of implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of additional dearness allowance from time to time this year.

INTEREST PAYMENTS AND SERVICING OF DEBT

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
The broad details are:—			
Interest on Market Loans	266,15	269,68	316,87
Discount on Treasury Bills	140,00	170,00	200,00
Interest on External Debt	184,33	195,64	169,37
Interest on Savings Deposits and Savings Certificates	121,96	137,00	164,79
Interest on State Provident Funds	56,32	57,91	62,42
Interest on Reserve Funds	12,16	11,38	13,57
Other Items	53,93	55,87	48,11
TOTAL	834,85	897,48	975,13

Interest on Market Loans.—Provision is made here for half yearly interest payments on loans raised in India. Details of these loans are given at the end of Section II.

Increase of Rs. 3.53 crores in the Revised over the current Budget is on account of interest accruing on larger receipts from loans floated during the latter half of 1972-73 than anticipated and larger floatation of loans during this year than assumed at the Budget stage. It was assumed at the Budget stage that gross market loans amounting to Rs. 880 crores would be raised during the current year. Against this, the gross accretions from market loans, amounted to Rs. 1025 crores. Further, *Ad-hocs* of Rs. 100 crores were also converted into dated securities on 17th January, 1974. However, no interest is payable thereon during the current year.

Further increase of Rs. 47.19 crores in 1974-75 is due to half year's provision (Rs. 27.50 crores) on new market loans amounting to Rs. 700 crores proposed to be raised in that year; full year's effect of the interest payable on the market loans floated in 1973-74 and conversion of *ad hoc* treasury bills of the value of Rs. 100 crores into dated securities on 17th January, 1974. The increases on these accounts would be partly counterbalanced by lesser provision for interest charges on the loans maturing for discharge in 1974-75 *viz.* 3¾% loan, 1974, 3¾% Hyderabad loan, 1974 and 2¾% Hyderabad loan, 1975.

Discount on Treasury Bills—This head provides for the payment of interest on Treasury Bills issued to the Reserve Bank, State Governments, State Bank of India etc. for replenishing Government's cash balance from time to time.

The increase in the Revised is on account of post-budget decision to enhance the rate of discount payable on treasury bills from 3½% to 4% from May,

1973 and issue of Treasury Bills to the Reserve Bank of India to replenish Government's cash balance being larger in amount and earlier in the year than assumed at the Budget stage. Provision has been made in the Budget for 1974-75 mainly on the basis of anticipated outstanding of the treasury bills on 31-3-1974 and the issue of *ad hoc* to the Reserve Bank from time to time for replenishing Government's cash balance.

Intrest on External Debt

Heads of Expenditure	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
		(In lakhs of Rs.)	
(*i*) Loans from U.K.	19,40	18,94	17,32
(*ii*) PL 480 American Rupee Loans	34,91	39,06	..
(*iii*) Convertible Currency Credit	6,36	5,78	6,83
(*iv*) Other Loans from U.S.A.	31,70	33,23	28,79
(*v*) Loans from U.S.S.R.	8,52	7,62	7,03
(*vi*) Loans from Canada	3,99	4,18	4,49
(*vii*) Loans from Federal Republic of Germany	21,76	21,54	28,75
(*viii*) Loans from Netherland	2,76	2,76	3,71
(*ix*) Loans from France	4,07	4,57	7,39
(*x*) Loans from Exim Bank Japan	19,82	22,36	26,63
(*xi*) Loans from U.S. Exim Bank	3,67	3,65	3,16
(*xii*) Loans from I.B.R.D.	13,80	16,48	16,70
(*xiii*) Service Charges on loans from I.D.A.	7,64	9,47	11,79
(*xiv*) Other items	5,93	6,00	6,78
TOTAL	184,33	195,64	169,37

Provision has been made for payment of interest in respect of loans received from foreign countries. The particulars of the loans have been given in Annexure V.

The increase of Rs. 11.31 crores in the Revised is mainly on account of more interest payments on loans from I.B.R.D. and more service charges payable on loans from I.D.A., owing to fluctuations in the rates of exchange and revaluation of the Dollar. Rescheduling of repayments of earlier loans from Japan and faster pace of utilisation of credits from France in the preceding and current years have also resulted in larger payments of interest. Further the prepayment of interest on outstanding PL 480 loans upto the date of Indo-U.S. Agreement (18th February, 1974) on disposition of PL 480 and other Funds, alongwith the prepayment of the outstanding loans on 18th February, 1974 account for a part of the increase in the Revised.

The Budget for 1974-75 shows a decrease of Rs. 26.27 crores over the Revised estimates. This is mainly attributable to the absence of provision for interest on PL 480 loans (Revised Rs. 39.06 crores). These loan, have been discharged in the current year itself in pursuance of Indo-U.S. Agreement signed on 18th February, 1974. Lesser interest is also payable on other U.S.A. loans because of their reduced balances following gradual repayments. These decreases, would however, be partly counterbalanced by larger interest payments on loans from Federal Republic of Germany (Rs. 7.21 crores) Japan (Rs. 4.27 crores), France (Rs. 2.82 crores) and on I.D.A. (Rs. 2.32 crores), due to utilisation of larger credits than anticipated.

Interest on Savings Deposits and Savings Certificates.—These heads accommodate provisions for payment of interest on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank as well as that in respect of Small Savings securities. The increase of Rs. 15.04 crores in the Revised is mainly on account of larger deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank following the announcement of a new Prize Incentive Scheme and normal progression in deposits (Rs. 4.64 crores), larger outstanding balances in the time Deposits series at the close of the preceding year than anticipated (Rs. 4.91 crores) and for interest of Cumulative Time Deposits (Rs. 5.80 crores) maturing for payment in the current year.

Further increase of Rs. 27.79 crores next year is mainly attributed to larger anticipated deposits under Post Office Savings Bank and under various series of certificates as a results of the new Prize Incentive Scheme and other savings mobilisation drives. A provision of Rs. 53 lakhs has also been made in 1974-75 for payment of prizes under Post Office Prize Incentive Scheme.

Interest on State Provident Funds.—The rate of interest allowed to the subscribers of these Funds is determined every year on the basis of average redemption yield on Government of India loans. Larger contributions to the State Railways Provident Fund than anticipated earlier, increased deposits in other Funds and the raising of the limit from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, at which the higher interest rate is to be allowed from next year account for the increase in next Budget.

Interest on Reserve Funds.—This head provides for the payment of interest on Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund, Railway Revenue Reserve Fund, Railway Development Fund, Depreciation Reserve Funds of Overseas Communication Service and Light houses and Light ships, Posts & Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund and Posts & Telegraphs Capital Reserve Fund etc. decrease in the Revised is mainly on account of lesser opening balance in the P & T Capital Reserve Fund and Railways Revenue Reserve Fund.

A new interest bearing fund—Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund has been created by the Ministry of Railways for the purpose of financing compensation payments in respect of passengers involved in railway accidents, certain safety works and passenger amenity works. A provision of Rs. 23 lakhs has been included in the next year's Budget for the likely interest payable for

this Fund. Next Budget also includes increased provision for interest payment on Revenue Reserve Fund and Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Railways mainly on account of anticipated larger appropriations to these Funds.

Railway Funds.—Upto 1970-71, the balances under these Funds earned interest from General Revenues at the average rate. From 1971-72 to 1974-75, these Funds have been allowed to earn interest at a higher rate at which dividend is payable by the Railways to General Revenues in pursuance of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. While provision under this head is limited to interest payable on the balances of these Funds at the average rate, the interest due on the basis of difference between the dividend rate and average rate is deducted by Railways from the dividend payable by them to General Revenues. Accordingly the balances in these Funds will continue to earn interest at the average rate so far as provision under this head is concerned.

Posts and Telegraph Funds.—According to the revised Convention, effective from 1st April, 1970 governing relations between P & T and General Revenues, no interest was payable on the balance in the Capital Reserve Fund of P & T, because the Department was to pay to General Revenues, dividend on the capital-at-charge, net of the balance in the Fund. On the analogy with the latest Convention laid down for the Railways *vis-a-vis* General Revenues, it was decided last year to modify the revised Convention with P & T to provide that the balance in the Capital Reserve Fund would not be taken in reduction of the capital-at-charge for the purpose of payment of dividend by P & T to General Revenues. Instead, while dividend at the prescribed rate would accrue on the entire capital-at-charge without any reduction equivalent to the balance in the Fund, General Revenue would pay interest, at the average rate, on the balance in the Capital Reserve Fund of P & T and, at the same time, that Department would deduct, from the dividend otherwise payable, an amount equal to the difference between the national amount of interest on the Capital Reserve Fund had it been payable at the prescribed rate of dividend and that actually accruing to it at the average rate.

Other Items.—These comprise mainly interest on deposits of U.S. Government PL 480 Funds, interest on Special Deposits of Rural Electrification Corporation, charges payable to International Monetary Fund for utilisation of Special Drawing Rights, interest on Income Tax Annuity Deposits, interest on Public Provident Fund, interest on deposits of National Defence Fund, etc.

The interest on the investment of deposits of U.S. Government P.L. 480 Funds in the Government of India Special Non-Negotiable Securities is estimated at Rs. 9.50 crores this year against current Budget of Rs. 9 crores. For next year no provision has been made in pursuance of INDO-U.S. PL 480 Agreement signed on 18th February, 1974.

The surplus funds of the Rural Electrification Corporation are invested in the Special Securities of the Government of India carrying 4 per cent interest. The revised for 1973-74 includes a provision of Rs. 96 lakhs on investments of the Corporation during this year. A provision of Rs. One crore has been made on this account in the next Budget.

Charges payable to the International Monetary Fund for the use of Special Drawing Rights have been estimated at Rs. 3.87 crores in the current Revised as well as for the next year.

The interest payable on Income Tax Annuity Deposits is now estimated at Rs. 3.66 crores on the basis of deposits actually outstanding at the end of 1972-73. The next Budget includes provision of Rs. 3.12 crores on this account.

Increased provision (Rs. 3.28 crores in the Revised against Rs. 3 crores in the original budget has also been made for interest to the National Defence Fund because of larger balances than anticipated. Next Budget provides Rs. 3 crores for the Fund.

The rest of the provision is in respect of discount on Loans, Prizes on Prize Bonds, Interest on Compulsory Deposit Accounts, remuneration for Public Provident Fund, interest on Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund of industrial workers, interest on Postal Life Insurance Deposits, interest on Deposits under the Income tax, etc. Acts and deposits of Shipping Development Fund Committee, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
The details are:—			
Public Service Commission	1,22	1,21	1,34
Secretariat-General Services	30,22	32,60	34,46
District Administration	2,33	2,51	2,73
Treasury and Accounts Administration	34	34	39
Police	1,22,69	1,26,12	1,56,05
Jails	30	39	35
Supplies and Disposals	6,59	6,83	7,51
Stationery and Printing	5,71	2,47	4,03
Public Works	11,16	11,26	4,11
Fire Protection and Control	20	19	21
External Affairs	30,12	29,22	32,94
Other Administrative Services	22,67	22,23	1,44,97
Total	2,33,55	2,35,37	3,89,09

Secretariat-General Services.—This head accommodates expenditure of the Secretariat and attached offices of the Ministeries of Finance, Home Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Defence and External Affairs. Increase next year is mainly on account of implementation of Third Pay Commission's recommendations and full year's effect of the Dearness Allowance granted to Central Government employees in the current year.

District Administration, Treasury and Accounts Administration.—Provision is made here for Expenditure on District, Treasury and Accounts administra-

tions in Union Territories without Legislature. Increase in the current revised and next year is mainly on account of additional Dearness Allowance granted in the current year and implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations.

Police.—Inclusion of provision to meet past liabilities in respect of supplies made by the Ministry of Defence, raising of two additional Auxiliary Battalions and grant of Dearness Allowance to the Government employees during the year mainly account for the excess in the Revised.

Inclusion of provision for implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations, full year's effect of Dearness Allowance sanctioned during the current year and larger provision for motor vehicles and their running cost explain further increase next year.

Jails.—Provision for adjustment of previous year's liabilities for supplies made mainly accounts for the increase in the Revised. Absence of this provision explains the minor decrease next year.

Supplies and Disposals.—This head accommodates provisions for the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, India Supply Missions in London and Washington and National Test House as well as for Chief Pay and Accounts Office and Chief Accounting Office, ISM Washington. Increase in the Revised is mainly on account of implementation of Third Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of additional Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees this year. Further increase next year is attributable to full year's effect of additional Dearness Allowance sanctioned during the current year as well as of implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and provisions for additional posts for the Directorate of Inspection.

Stationery and Printing.—This head includes provision for the net expenditure on centralised purchase of paper and stationery to meet the requirements of Government offices. In addition, this head accommodates establishment expenses of the Stationery and Printing Department, including the Printing Presses under it. From 1st April, 1971, all Departments of the Government having been declared as "paying", are charged for the paper and stationery supplied, and other services rendered by the Stationery & Printing Deptt. The saving in the Revised is mainly due to non-implementation of expansion programmes as a measure of economy and larger recoveries from other Departments than anticipated. Increase next year is due to larger provision for increased requirements of paper and stores and plant and machinery.

Public Works.—Expenditure on construction and maintenance of residential and non-residential buildings and roads and bridges which was hitherto recorded under this head, will, under the revised accounting classifications being introduced from next year, be accounted for under three different major heads. This head will now record expenditure only on maintenance and repairs of non-residential buildings, that is, buildings used as administrative offices and general purpose buildings. Saving in the Revised is mainly attributable to larger recoveries for services rendered than anticipated, partly counterbalanced by increase in establishing charges consequent on implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of additional Dearness Allowance to Government Servants. Further decrease next year is on account of lesser provision for materials and supplies as a measure of economy.

Fire Protection and Control.—Provision for expenditure on the fire fighting units in Union Territories without Legislature is recorded under this head.

External Affairs.—Shortfall in special diplomatic expenditure (Rs. 1.75 crores) and lesser contribution to United Nations Organisation (Rs. 1.90 crores) against current Budget of (Rs. 2.13 crores), partly offset by larger provision for embassies and missions on account of revision of pay following Pay Commission's recommendations explain the decrease in the Revised.

Next Budget includes larger provisions for special diplomatic expenditure.

Other Administrative Services.—This head accommodates expenditure on various departments like Metropolitan Council, Zonal Councils, Vigilance Commission, Civil Defence, Bureau of Immigration etc. and payments to States and Union Territories for administration of Central Acts and Regulations. Increase next year is mainly on account of full year's effect of additional Dearness Allowance granted to the Central Government employees in the current year. Provision of Rs. 120 crores has also been made next year under this head for additional Dearness Allowance to Government employees payable on the basis of current level of Working Class Consumer Price Index.

PENSIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
The details are:—			
Pensions and other Retirement Benefits . . .	17,67	16,98	19,88
Aid Materials and Equipments	..	..	..
Miscellaneous General Services	14,06	10,92	11,20
TOTAL . . .	31,73	27,90	31,08

Pensions and other Retirement Benefits : The estimates under this head are for payment of superannuation and retirement allowances, commuted value of pensions, gratuities, contributions to various contributory provident funds and other retirement benefits.

Following the revised accounting classification being introduced from next year, the practice of expenditure on Commuted value of pensions being initially capitalised and written back to Revenue over the years, would be discontinued and expenditure on this account will be treated as Revenue expenditure *ab-initio*. Further, provision for commuted value of

pensions for Defence Services Pensions was hitherto provided in the Civil estimates initially and recovered from Defence estimates subsequently. This practice is also being discontinued from next year and necessary provision for this purpose has been included in Defence Estimates. The shortfall in the Revised is manily on account of lesser utilisation of provision for commuted value of pensions for Defence Services. Normal growth in the pensions and effect of Pay Commission's recommendations partly counter-balanced by absence of provision for commuted value for Defence Service Pensions, accounts for the increase next year.

Aid Materials and Equipment : This Major head is to record adjustments on account of aid materials, equipments and commodities received from foreign governments. According to the accounting procedure, the value of the materials etc. received as aid, is initially taken as a Revenue receipt and the corrresponding expenditure is debited to this head. As and when the aid is released in favour of the beneficiary departments, State Governments etc., the expenditure booked under this head is relieved through a deduct entry by corresponding debit to the functional head concerned.

On a gross basis, the Revised and next Budget include Rs. 11.20 crores and Rs. 11.62 crores respectively (against the current year's Budget of Rs. 8.40 crores). This mainly comprises of the aid under the Food Convention of 1971 from the IDA. Since this aid will be finally adjusted under the relevant expenditure heads during the year this head shows nil provision.

Miscellaneous General Services.—This head accommodates provisions for prepartition payments, pensions granted by British India Government in lieu of resumed jagirs, lands, territories, etc., pensions in consideration of distinguished Services, loss by exchange, etc.

Current Budget included a provision of Rs. 2.70 crores to cover loss by exchange. Against this Revised has been placed at Rs. 10.40 crores mainly on account of floatation of currencies. Next Budget does not include any provision on this account.

Further, consequent on the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971 the privy purses of the former rulers were abolished and all rights and liabilities, etc. thereof extinguished. In order to enable the former rulers to adjust themselves to the changed circumstances, the Government of India had proposed to sanction non-recurring transitional payments to them. These *ex-gratia* payments were to be free of income-tax. The total expenditure on the transitional payment is estimated at Rs. 10.70 crores. A supplementary grant of Rs. 10.70 crores was obtained in August, 1972. On account of the matter being *subjudice*, the above provision was surrendered and a provision for the same amount was made in the Budget for 1973-74. Since the case is still *subjudice*, this provision has again been surrendered and a provision for the same amount is being made in the Budget for 1974-75.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
The details are:—			
Secretariat—Social and Community services	4,17	4,12	4,66
Education	1,13,45	1,09,34	1,38,26
Art and Culture	6,74	7,06	10,50
Scientific Services and Research	81,37	78,53	1,11,74
Medical	25,38	24,12	27,60
Family Planning	6,13	4,58	5,82
Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	8,55	7,81	8,93
Housing	9,17	7,04	6,70
Urban Development	63	57	2,31
Information and Publicity	10,05	9,71	11,41
Broadcasting	15,87	16,35	18,24
Labour and Employment	21,49	20,59	24,19
Social Security and Welfare	1,27,73	33,59	79,82
Relief on account of Natural Calamities	1	1	1
Other Social and Community Services	1,03	96	62
TOTAL	4,31,77	3,24,38	4,50,81

Secretariat—Social and Community Services.—Provision for secretariat and attached offices of the Ministries of Education and Social Welfare, Health and Family Planning, Information and Broadcasting, Works and Housing, Labour and Employment and Departments of Atomic Energy, Culture, Science and Technology and Space is recorded under this head.

Education.—This head records expenditure on all activities connected with education, except Agricultural Education, Medical Education, Animal Husbandry Education and other special types of education expenditure on which is recorded under respective functional heads.

Revised estimates show an overall decrease, which, despite additional requirements for implementation of Third Pay Commission's recommendations, is due to economy cuts imposed both in the plan and non-plan sectors to contain inflationary pressure. Increase in the next Budget is mainly due to larger grants for various programmes and organisations *e.g.* over Rs. 11 crores to University Grants Commission, over Rs. 1.50 crores to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Rs. 61 lakhs to Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Rs. 1.63 crores to Indian Institutes of Technology, Rs. 1.68 crores to National Council of Education Research and Training. The rest of the provisions are spread over a large number of items.

Art and Culture.—This head records expenditure connected with art and culture including educational institutions imparting education in art and culture, archaeology and museums. Increase in the Revised

is mainly due to inevitable essential repairs of certain ancient monuments as well as on account of Pay Commission's recommendations. Further increase next year is on account of increased grants to Sangeet Natak, Sahitya and Lalit Kala-Akadimies, Delhi Public Library, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Indian Museum Calcutta and launching of various new programmes and schemes, operation of the Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, archaeological explorations and excavation as well as full year's effect of additional Dearness Allowance granted this year.

Scientific Services and Research.—This head records provision for expenditure of Survey of India, Meteorology, Atomic Energy Research, Space Research, Botanical Survey, Anthropological Survey and Zoological Survey as well as assistance to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other scientific bodies. Decrease in the Revised is mainly on account of economy measures. Increase next year is due to new schemes in the field of electronics, space and nuclear science and spill over of continuing schemes and larger grants to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for implementation of Plan Schemes.

Medical.—Expenditure on Wellingdon and Safdarjung hospitals in Delhi, medical relief, medical education and research, Employees State Insurance Scheme and Central Government Health Scheme, etc. is recorded under this head. Decrease in the Revised is mainly on account of economy measures. Next Budget shows an increase, attributable mainly to cover additional provision for implementation of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission, full year's effect of additional Dearness Allowance granted to Central Government employees this year, increase in the grant to the Indian Red Cross Society for construction of a building and for several new schemes and programmes like assistance to voluntary organisations for setting up hospital and dispensaries in rural areas, etc.

Family Planning.—Expenditure on various Family Planning programmes is recorded under this head. Decrease in the Revised is mainly due to lesser expenditure on publicity and subsidy on Nirodh, non-filling of vacant posts, lesser grants for research schemes as measures of economy. Larger provision for subsidy on Nirodh, intensification of publicity and purchase of films and publicity materials account for the increase next year as compared to Revised.

Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply.—Expenditure on public health and sanitation including Port Health Establishment, prevention of diseases, prevention of food adulteration, sewerage schemes, urban water and rural water supply schemes and drug control etc. is recorded under this head. Increase next year is mainly due to large contribution to W.H.O., increased provision for grants to Indian Council of Medical Research and other health organisations and inclusion of provision for the schemes of Urban Waste Disposal and conversion of Dry Latrines into Sanitary ones.

Housing.—This head accommodates provisions for expenditure on maintenance and repairs, etc. on Government residential buildings as well as construction of minor residential buildings of Government.

Decrease in the revised is mainly on account of reduction in the Plan provision under special Welfare Schemes as an economy measure. Further reduction next year is due to absence of provision for slum clearance and improvement schemes for which original Budget included Rs. 1.30 crores and Revised Rs. 1.20 crores. This decrease will however, be partly offset by increased provision for maintenance and repairs etc.

Urban Development.—Inclusion of provision in the next Budget for new schemes of development of National Capital Region, Integrated Development of Areas of National importance in the Urban Development Sector accounts for the increase in next year.

Information and Publicity.—Provision for expenditure on Directorate of Public Relations, advertising and visual publicity, press-information service, registration of newspapers, Films Division and Film Institute, etc. is recorded under this head. Increase next year is mainly on account of larger provision for various organisations under the Films Division (Rs. 3.92 crores against original Budget of Rs. 2.92 crores and Revised of Rs. 2.93 crores).

Broadcasting.—Working expenses of the All India Radio, its various programmes and services, including television services and expenditure on development and research etc. in broadcasting is recorded here. Increase in the Revised is mainly due to implementation of Third Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of additional Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees this year. Besides full year's effect of additional Dearness Allowance granted this year, next Budget includes larger provision for programme services and operational and maintenance expenditure of All India Radio.

Labour and Employment.—Expenditure on various labour welfare schemes including mines and docks labour welfare, social security for labour and employment and training is recorded under this head. Decrease in the Revised is mainly on account of economy measures. Larger provision next year for Government's share of contribution to the Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund for industrial workers (Rs. 5.50 crores against original Budget and Revised of Rs. 4.25 crores and Rs. 4.50 crores respectively), as well as other labour welfare funds, inclusion of provisions for new plan schemes for labour welfare, and full year's effect of additional Dearness Allowance granted to Central Government employees this year account for the increase next year.

Social Security and Welfare.—This head accommodates provisions for expenditure on welfare of Backward Classes, relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, civil supplies and other social security

and welfare programmes which *inter alia* include pensions to displaced persons and freedom fighters, etc.

A lump provision of Rs. 100 crores was included in the original Budget for the Crash Scheme of educated unemployed. This provision has since been distributed under relevant functional heads, which accounts for the decrease in the Revised and next Budget.

Apart from the above scheme next Budget includes Rs. 3.48 crores for grants to Central Social Welfare Board against original Budget and Revised of Rs. 1.54 crores and Rs. 1.53 crores. Assistance to Non-Government Organisations for Family and Child Welfare schemes has been placed at Rs. 3.92 crores next year against the current Budget of Rs. 1.93 crores and Revised of Rs. 1.42 crores. Provision for Education and Welfare of handicapped has been stepped up from Rs. 59 lakhs in the original Budget and Rs. 60 lakhs in the Revised to Rs. 1.60 crores in the next Budget. Provision of administrative expenses of UNICEF local office has also been raised from Rs. 93 lakhs this year to Rs. 1.03 crores next year. A lump provision of Rs. 40 crores has been made next year for financing Employment Promotion Programmes.

Other Social and Community Services.—Expenditure on Zoological and public gardens and administration on Religious and Charitable Endowments Act is recorded under this head.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
The details are:—			
Secretariat—Economic Services	10,00	10,55	11,82
Foreign Trade and Export Promotion . . .	77,62	77,08	87,24
Co-operation . . .	1,99	5,21	5,53
Other General Economic Services	1,83,31	33,57	32,63
TOTAL . . .	2,72,92	1,26,41	1,37,22

Secretariat—Economic Services.—This head accommodates provisions for the exepnditure of the Secretariat and attached offices of the Ministries of Commerce, Agriculture, Steel and Mines, Irrigation and Power, Heavy Industry, Industrial Development, Petroleum and Chemicals, Shipping and Transport and Tourism and Civil Aviation and Planning Commission. Increase in the Revised and next Budget is mainly on account of implementation of Third Pay Commission's Report and grant of additional Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees this year.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion.—Besides expenditure on Market Development and export promotion measures other provisions in this head relate to Trade Commissioners abroad, Directorate of Export Promotions, assistance to export promotion bodies, etc. Next Budget includes Rs. 71.87 crores for Market Development Fund against the current Budget and Revised of Rs. 66.77 crores each. This Fund was created in 1963 for financing expenditure on grants for export promotion and market development schemes. The increase next year is mainly under market development and product promotion schemes.

Against current Budget of Rs. 4 crores, Revised of Rs. 1.75 crores and next Budget of Rs. 3 crores have been provided for *ex-gratia* payments to Indian nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after 1965 conflict.

A provision of Rs. 4.75 crores has also been made next year for reimbursement of interest charges to the State Bank of India on credits advanced under the Indo-Sudan Trade agreement. Rest of the provision is spread over a number of items.

Co-operation.—All expenditure on development of co-operation is recorded under this head. Provision of Rs. 2.65 crores in the Revised and Rs. 3.10 crores in the next Budget against nil current Budget has been made for subsidy to the National Development Corporation equivalent to the interest paid/likely to be paid by the Corporation.

Next Budget also includes Rs. 10 lakhs for assistance to National Federation of sugar factories for sugar machinery manufacturing Units.

Provision for Education, research and training schemes of the Department of Co-operation have been placed at Rs. 1.37 crores in the Revised and Rs. 1 crore in the next Budget against the current Budget of Rs. 78 lakhs.

Other General Economic Services.—This head mainly records expenditure on regulation of Joint Stock Companies, other business undertakings, patents, designs and trade marks, weights and measures and monopolies and restrictive trade practices. A lump provision of Rs. 150 crores was made in the current Budget for advance action on Fifth Plan. Expenditure during the year on this account was adjusted under the respective functional heads. This explains the decrease in the Revised.

Current Budget included a provision of Rs. 17.14 crores for reimbursement of Income-tax liability of non-Indian employees of Ford and Rockfeller Foundation against which the Revised and next Budget have been placed at Rs. 17.96 crores and Rs. 13.39 crores respectively. Rest of the provisions are spread over a large number of items.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
The details are:—			
Agriculture . . .	55,02	44,98	61,00
Minor Irrigation . . .	7,31	3,44	3,80
Soil and Water Conservation	1,91	99	3,16
Area Development . .	2,00	1,90	1,86
Food and Nutrition . .	136,35	256,76	106,25
Animal Husbandry . .	5,45	5,05	7,03
Dairy Development . .	2,74	3,96	24,58
Fisheries	3,05	3,56	6,31
Forest	6,56	5,53	7,24
Community Development .	1,99	1,66	1,08
TOTAL . . .	222,38	327,83	222,31

Agriculture : This head records expenditure on various agricultural programmes undertaken by the Central and Union Territories without Legislature and includes provision for Directorate of Plan Protection, Quarantine and Storage, Agricultural Marketing, Directorate of Extensions, payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for research schemes etc. and grants for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Against the current Budget of Rs. 19 crores for the schemes of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, Revised includes Rs. 16.75 crores and next Budget Rs. 22.60 crores.

Revised includes Rs. 20.08 crores for payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research for various agricultural research schemes against the current Budget of Rs. 25.67 crores. Next Budget provides for Rs. 25.64 crores for the above purpose.

Next Budget also provides for Rs. 50 lakhs each for grants to the new assignees of land on imposition of ceilings on agricultural holdings and to Seed Corporation for building up operational stock of seeds and Rs. 44 lakhs for minikit wheats production programme. Rest of the provision is spread over a large number of items.

Minor Irrigation : This head records expenditure on Central Ground Water Board and investigation and development of ground water resources. The scheme of ground water survey of national resources (current Budget Rs. 4.34 crores and Revised Rs. 80 lakhs) has since been discontinued. This accounts for the saving in the Revised.

Soil and Water Conservation : Provision for expenditure on soil survey and testing schemes, soil conservation schemes including schemes relating to desert areas, saline, alkaline and waterlogged areas is recorded under this head. Revised includes reduced provision (Rs. 3 lakhs against current Budget of Rs. 85 lakhs) for the scheme of land and soil survey of natural resources which mainly accounts for the saving in the Revised.

Against the current Budget and Revised of Rs. 50 lakhs each for grants to Damodar Valley Corporation for soil conservation works in the area, next Budget provides for Rs. 74 lakhs to meet certain arrear liabilities as also to cover expanded activities.

Next Budget also provides for Rs. 1.50 crores for new Soil conservation schemes and Rs. 30 lakhs for Pilot Project for reclamation of saline and alkaline lands.

Area Development : This head provides for expenditure on programme for integrated development of selected areas within the command of the major river valley projects, integrated development of agriculture and allied activities in special areas, etc. Current Budget provides Rs. 2 crores for grants to Tribal Development Agencies for upgrading economic conditions of tribal areas against which Revised and next Budget have also been placed at Rs. 1.80 crores and Rs. 1.50 crores respectively.

Provisions of Rs. 10 lakhs in Revised and Rs. 32 lakhs in the next Budget have also been made for grants for development of hill areas.

Food and Nutrition : The current Budget included a provision of Rs. 130 crores for payment of food subsidy to Food Corporation of India. This subsidy arises on account of the difference between the issue prices for various foodgrains fixed by the Government of India and the economic cost of these foodgrains to the Corporation. The economic cost includes the procurement price paid to the farmer/producer and the average procurement, movement, storage and other incidental expenses.

The Revised Estimate is Rs. 251 crores. The steep increase in the subsidy payable during the current year has been due to the fact that the bulk of the wheat and milo imported through commercial purchases from western sources was distributed during this year and the average rate of subsidy on these was very high as the purchase prices of these grains and the ocean freight were very high.

Broad details of the economic costs comprising the procurement price, procurement costs, movements, storage and distribution costs and issue prices for the indigenous foodgrains are indicated below :

(Rs. per quintal)

	1974-75		
	Wheat	Rice	Coarse-grains
Procurement price . .	85.00*	118.89@	70.60**
Procurement incidentals .	10.43	7.82	7.45
Storage, movement and distribution incidentals . .	15.46	15.46	15.46
Economic cost . . .	110.89	142.17@	93.51
Issue price	90.00	144.03@	80.00
Subsidy (—) Gain (+) . . .	(—)20.89	(+)1.86	(—)13.51

*represents support price already announced.

@Weighted average of the four varieties.

**Weighted average. The procurement price in the case of Jawa and Maize is Rs. 70 a quintal and in the case of Bajra Rs. 72 a quintal.

On Russian wheat the Corporation will have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 47.16 per quintal on ocean freight, cost of gunny bag, port clearance charges, movement and storage and distribution costs. No procurement price is involved. The economic cost of imported milo is estimated at Rs. 113.38 including a c & f price of Rs. 71.67 per quintal. Since the issue price is Rs. 80 per quintal there is a subsidy of Rs. 33.38 per quintal.

The storage, movement and distribution cost for 1974-75 is, on an average, Rs. 15.46 per quintal for all the foodgrains. Details are given below :

	Rupees per quintal
Interest charges	5.68
Freight	3.75
Administrative overheads	2.46
Transit and storage losses	1.49
Handling Godown expenses	1.09
Storage charges	0.99
	15.46

The targets of procurement for the next wheat crop and the kharif crop in 1974-75 have not yet been fixed. These will be fixed later when a reasonable accurate estimate of the size of the crop will be available.

The total distribution of foodgrains for 1974-75 is expected to be approximately 10 million tonnes including 8 milion tonnes of wheat, 1.1 milion tonnes of rice and the balance in coarse grains. Of this quantity 15.20 lakh tonnes will be the balance of the Russian wheat out of the total of 2 million tonnes loan given by the Government of USSR and 2.85 lakh tonnes of imported milo out of the 41 lakh tonnes of wheat and milo imported from the western countries, mostly in 1973, through commercial purchases. The balance will have to be made up of indigenous wheat, rice and coarse grains to be procured from the next rabi crop and the kharif crop in 1974.

The actual amount of subsidy that will be payable to the Food Corporation in 1974-75 will depend on the procurement and issue prices of various foodgrains and the quantum of indigenous procurement. A provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made in the budget for 1974-75.

Rest of the provision in this head is for expenditure on nutrition programmes, food processing and subsidiary food schemes such a BAL AHAR, etc.

Animal Husbandry : Provisions for expenditure on veterinary, research & education, cattle development, poultry, sheep and wool and piggery development, etc. is recorded under this head. Payments of grants to Indian Council of Agricultural Research for various animal husbandry schemes and institutes is estimated at Rs. 3.74 crores in the Revised against Rs. 4.39 crores in the original Budget. Next Budget on this account has been placed at Rs. 4.80 crores. Next Budget also provides Rs. 56 lakhs for sheep breeding and development against the original Budget and Revised of Rs. 6 lakhs each.

Dairy Development : This head records expenditure on various dairy development schemes as well as revenue expenditure of Delhi Milk Scheme. Larger provision for operation and maintenance, etc. of Delhi Milk Scheme and lower recoveries estimated in the Revised on account of DMS mainly account for the increase in the Revised.

Hitherto expenditure of the Delhi Milk Scheme was accounted for under a Capital head and the receipts were taken in reduction of expenditure. In accordance with the revised accounts classifications being introduced from next year the sale proceeds will be accounted for as revenue receipts and the working expenses as revenue expenditure under this head.

This mainly accounts for the increase next year. Next Budget also provides Rs. 3.97 crores for incidental expenditure on imports of World Food Programme donated skimmed milk powder and butter against the original Budget and Revised of Rs. 1.24 crores each.

Fisheries : Provision for various fisheries research and development schemes is recorded under this head.

Next Budget provides for Rs. 1.50 crores for grants to Port Trusts for landing and berthing facilities for fishing craft at major ports against the original Budget and Revised of Rs. 70 lakhs each.

Provision of Rs. 70 lakhs has also been made in the next Budget for machinery and equipment for Deep Sea Fisheries development project against the original Budget and Revised of Rs. 5 lakhs each.

Forests : Besides provision for forest research and training schemes, this head records expenditure for forest conservation and development, survey of forest resources, assistance to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute for research and development schemes, etc.

Decrease in the Revised is mainly on account of economy considerations.

Increased provisions for various forest research and development schemes, especially those in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, mainly account for the increase next year.

Community Development : Current Budget included a provision of Rs. 85 lakhs for the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in the Union Territories against which the Revised has been placed at Rs. 55 lakhs. Next Budget includes no provision on this account. This explains for the decrease in the provision both in the Revised and next Budget.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
The details are:—			
Industries	43,77	49,62	58,84
Village and Small Industries	24,60	21,70	27,69
Mines and Minerals	33,17	29,55	33,41
TOTAL	1,01,54	1,00,87	1,19,94

Industries : This head records expenditure on large and medium industries, plantations and industrial projects of Atomic Energy. Against the Current Budget of Rs. 10.89 crores the Revised and next Budget include provisions of Rs. 14.51 crores and Rs. 22.85 crores respectively for adjustment of subsidy representing interest exemption on Government loans granted to Bokaro Steel Ltd.

Next Budget includes larger provision (Rs. 85 lakhs against current Budget and Revised of Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 48 lakhs respectively) for fuel Reprocessing unit of Atomic Energy Department. Next Budget also provides Rs. 1.75 crores for operational expenses of heavy Water Plant against current Budget of Rs. 1.25 crores and nil Revised. The provision in the current year was not utilised due to non-commissioning of the Plant.

Besides, implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations, grant of additional Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees and provision for additional posts also contribute to the increased provisions in the Revised and next Budget.

Village and Small Industries :This head accommodates provision for the small scale handloom, handicraft, Khadi, Coir and sericulture industries, etc.

Current Budget included provision of Rs. 7.90 crores for grants-in-aid to Khadi and Village Industries Commission against which Revised and Budget have been placed at Rs. 6.40 crores and Rs. 9.04 crores respectively.

Provision for subsidy towards interest to K.V.I.C. in the Revised and next Budget have been placed at Rs. 5.12 crores and Rs. 5.16 crores against current Budget of Rs. 5.00 crores.

Against current Budget of Rs. 3.00 crores, Revised and Budget include Rs. 2.50 crores and Rs. 2.00 crores respectively for Development of Village Industries.

Next Budget includes Rs. 7.90 crores for the development of small scale industries against the current Budget and Revised of Rs. 5.34 crores and Rs. 5.41 crores respectively. Rest of the provisions are spread over a large number of items.

Mines and Minerals : This head mainly provides for Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines, Payment of Coal cess to Coal Board and subsidy for transport of Coal, as well as provisions for regulation and development of mines etc.

Against current Budget of Rs. 11.59 crores, Revised of Rs. 9.38 crores and next Budget of Rs. 11.02 crores have been provided for payment of cess on coal and coke to Coal Board.

Provision of Rs. 12.18 crores as Revised and Rs. 13.77 crores as next Budget have been made for the Geological Survey of India against the current Budget of Rs. 13.96 crores for their various activities.

Next Budget also provides Rs. 30 lakhs for payment to owners of Coal Mines under Coal Mines (Taking over Management) Act, 1973 and Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 and Rs. 2 lakhs for payment of Commission under the latter Act.

Full year effect of the additional Dearness Allowance granted this year also partly contributes to the increase next year.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
The details are:—			
Water and Power Development Services . . .	7,23	6,57	7,84
Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects . . .	47	51	1,57
Power Projects . . .	28,39	22,07	42,90
TOTAL . . .	36,09	29,15	52,31

Water and Power Development Services : This head records expenditure on Central Water and power Commission, Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, investigation of multipurpose river schemes, National net work for collection of hydrological data hydrological observations in Krishna, Godavari and Mahanadi Basins and National Water Grid Investigations, etc.

Implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of additional Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees this year as well as larger provisions for survey and investigation projects, account for the increase next year.

Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects : Next Budget includes a provision of Rs. 1 crore for maintenance, repairs, etc. expenditure on Farraka Barrage Project, which was hitherto included in the Capital Section. This explains the increase next year.

Power Projects : The decrease in the Revised is mainly due to reduced provision (Rs. 3.34 crores against the original Budget of Rs. 11.93 crores) for the operational expenses of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station due to delay in the commissioning of the Station. This decrease has, however, been partly offset by larger provision for Tarapur Atomic Power Station (Rs. 14.56 crores against original Budget of Rs. 12.34 crores).

Next year provides for Rs. 18.43 crores for Tarapur Atomic Power Station and Rs. 10.96 crores for Rajasthan Atomic Power Station on account of their maintenance and operation. A provision of Rs. 81 lakhs has also been made next year for the development expenditure on Narora and other 200/500 M. Ws. Projects.

Next Budget also includes Rs. 10.60 crores for maintenance and operation expenses of Badarpur

Thermal Power Project (Stage I) against the current Budget and Revised of Rs. 2 crores each.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
The details are:—			
Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	16,08	18,24	14,17
Civil Aviation	11,38	12,28	11,18
Roads and Bridges	31,40	31,43	33,37
Road and Water Transport Services	4,30	3,75	2,42
Tourism	3,06	3,34	3,04
Other Transport and Communication Services	6,68	6,78	7,60
TOTAL	72,90	75,82	71,78

Ports, Light-houses and Shipping : Against the current Budget of Rs. 6.75 crores, Revised includes a provision of Rs. 9.17 crores for grants-in-aid to Calcutta Port Comissioner for expenditure on river dredging and river maintenance. This mainly explains for the increase in the Revised. The provision in the next Budget for this has been placed at Rs. 2.50 crores.

While the current Budget of Rs. 1 crore for reimbursement of expenditure incurred on the dredging work by the Shipping Corporation of India has been repeated in the Revised, the next Budget for this has been placed at Rs. 2.50 crores.

Further, next Budget includes a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for payment of subsidy to the Shipping Corporation of India to cover losses incurred by it on the shipping service to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands against the current Budget and Revised of Rs. 44 lakhs each.

Original Budget provided for Rs. 3.50 crores for subsidy payable to the Shipping Development Fund Committee to enable it to advance loans to the Shipping Companies at lower rates. The Revised and next Budget on this account are Rs. 3.05 crores and Rs. 3.27 crores respectively.

Next Budget includes Rs. 1.50 crores for payment to Shipping Corporation for maintenance of Government Ships against the current Budget and Revised of Rs. 95 lakhs each.

Civil Aviation : Implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of additional Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees in the current year, partly off set by reduced provision for subsidy to Indian Air Lines Corporation (Rs. 1.40 crores against original Budget of Rs. 2.50 crores) account for the increase in the Revised.

Next Budget includes a provision of Rs. 1.90 crores for subsidy to Indian Air Lines Corporation. Reduced provision (Rs. 75 lakhs) for transfer to Civil Aviation Development Fund next year against the current Budget and Revised of Rs. 3.20 crores each, partly counterbalanced by full year's effect of Dearness Allowance granted this year, explains the decrease next year.

Roads and Bridges : This new head records expenditure on maintenance of National Highways, Strategic Border Roads, Block Grants for transfer to Central Road Fund, etc. and includes provision for transfer to Railway Safety Works Fund. Hither to these items were included under the head Public Works. Against the current Budget of Rs. 15.09 crores Revised provides for Rs. 14.73 crores and next Budget for Rs. 15.69 crores for maintenance of National Highways.

On the basis of estimated revenue from custom and excise duties on motor spirit, provision for block transfer to the Central Road Fund has been placed at Rs. 4.30 crores in the Revised and Rs. 6.00 crores in the next Budget.

Road and Water Transport Services : Against the current Budget of Rs. 2.65 crores for subsidy to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Revised includes provision of Rs. 2.15 crores and next Budget Rs. 72 lakhs. This mainly accounts for the decrease in the Revised and next Budget.

Tourism : Provision for expenditure on tourist organisations, publicity, purchase and repair of vehicles as well as operational expenses of the tourist transport service is recorded here. This head also provides for subsidies to agencies operating air, road and water transport services for tourists, repair and maintenance of tourist bungalows and tourist centres.

Other Transport and Communication Services : This head records provision for expenditure on Overseas Communication Service, Wireless, Planning and Co-ordination and Monitoring Services. Larger provision for payment for professional services in the Overseas Communication Service (Rs. 1.75 crores against current Budget of Rs. 1.38 crores and Revised of Rs. 1.37 crores) and full year's effect of additional Dearness Allowance granted to Central Government employees this year accounts for the increase next year.

GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Grants-in-aid to State Governments	840,94	965,68	1011,36
Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	28,26	29,93	35,19
Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	16,77	16,72	17,63
Technical and Economic Co-operation with other countries	53,18	45,74	43,16
TOTAL	939,15	1058,07	1107,34

Grants-in-aid to State Governments

Board break up is as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

		Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a)	Fixed Non-Plan Grants	147,76	147,49	498,05
(b)	Other non-Plan Grants	118,33	226,34	75,46
(c)	State Plan Schemes	254,50	243,62	237,05
(d)	Central Plan Schemes	210,63	236,59	69,17
(e)	Centrally sponsored schemes	109,72	111,64	131,63
		840,94	965,68	1011,36

(a) *Fixed Non-Plan Grants* :—The break up of

(In lakhs of Rupees)

		Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(i)	Grants under the substantive provisions of Article 275(1) of the Constitution	131,11	131,11	481,67
(ii)	Grants under Clause (a) of the second *proviso* to Article 275(1) of Constitution	40	13	13
(iii)	Grants in lieu of tax on Railway Passenger Fares	16,25	16,25	16,25
		147,76	147,49	498,05

(i) Provision is made here for grants payable to the State under substantive portion of Article 275(1) of the Constitution. These grants are based on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission which have been accepted by Government. On the basis of the re-assessment of the revenue receipts and non-Plan revenue expenditure of the State Governments including provisions required for upgrading the standards and basic social services in ten developed States and after setting off the resources estimated to accrue to them from devolution of taxes and duties etc., the Sixth Finance Commission has recommended payment of Rs. 481.67 crores to 14 State Governments in the next year as grants-in-aid of their revenues. The amount of grants payable to the individual States is indicated below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Name of State	1973-74	1974-75—
Andhra Pradesh	10,47	42,83
Assam	14,27	49,66
Bihar	..	18,78
Himachal Pradesh	8,00	31,72
Jammu & Kashmir	12,66	34,57
Kerala	9,93	43,85
Manipur	10,65	21,05
Meghalya	2,72	13,61
Mysore	71	..
Nagaland	13,78	23,77
Orissa	17,36	56,97
Rajasthan	8,23	49,30
Tamil Nadu	2,52	..
Tripura	13,05	20,66
Uttar Pradesh	..	21,61
West Bengal	6,76	53,29
	131,11	481,67

(ii) The original provision of Rs. 40 lakhs was for Assam and Meghalya (Rs. 20 lakhs each). After Meghalaya attained full statehood with effect from 21st January 1972, no grant is to be paid to that State. Further, with the separation of Mizoram from Assam the share payable to Assam has been reduced to Rs. 13 lakhs. This explains the decrease in the Revised.

(iii) Following the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee in 1965, a sum of Rs. 16.25 crores, out of additional dividend at 1 per cent on capital at charge as on 31-3-64 contributed by the Railways to the General Revenues, is paid to States as grant in lieu of tax on Railway Passenger Fares. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 16.25 crores each has been made in the current and the next year's Budget for payment to states as per details given under 'Dividends and Profits' on the receipt side in this Section. This contribution continues to be made by Railways to General Revenues in terms of the interim recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1973.

(b) *Other Non-Plan Grants* : Amongst the important non-Plan grants paid to State Governments, mention may be made of grants for natural calamities, improvement of roads, rehabilitation of the displaced persons, incentive for higher procurement of foodgrains, etc.

Against the Budget provision of Rs. 40 crores, the Revised includes Rs. 145 crores for the relief to States on account of natural calamities. The increase in the Revised is because of larger incidence of relief expenditure necessitated on account of drought and floods in certain States in the current year. In view of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission that instead of providing assistance to States for natural calamities relief on *ad hoc* basis, provision shall be made on a much larger scale for development of drought and flood prone areas in the Fifth Plan, both in the State and Central Sections, no provision for non-plan grants is made in the next budget. A provision of Rs. 6 crores has, however, been made next year to meet the arrears.

For the improvement of roads, including border roads and the subvention from the Central Road Fund, a provision of Rs. 19.69 crores has been made in the Revised against the current Budget of Rs. 24.08

crores. Next Budget includes Rs. 25.14 crores on this acount.

With the introduction of the Scheme for payment of incentive bonus to States on procurement and supply of wheat to the Central pool, the provision has been stepped up from Rs. 9.42 crores in the current year's Budget to Rs. 18.42 crores in the Revised. For incentive bonus covering both rice and wheat next Budget includes Rs. 14.52 crores.

For the rehabilitation of displaced persons the provisions included in the Revised and next Budget are Rs. 11.75 crores and Rs. 12.58 crores respectively against the current Budget of Rs. 12.43 crores.

Other non-Plan provisions in the current year include Rs. 7 crores for *ad hoc* grants to Himachal Pradesh Rs. 2.28 crores for Maharashtra and Rs. 2.5 crores for Punjab.

(c) *State Plan Schemes* : Central assistance to States for their annual Plans during the Fourth Plan Period is distributed according to the uniform criteria laid down with the approval of the National Development Council. The assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants in the ratio of 70 : 30 respectively except in respect of hill areas of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir and to the Government of Nagaland for which the pattern of assistance is more liberal.

As an economy measure Central assistance for State Plan Schemes in the current year was reduced by Rs. 100 crores, partly under this head and the balance under the Loans Head. This accounts for the short fall in the Revised. The total Central assistance for next year for State Plan Schemes has been placed at Rs. 790.15 crores of which the grant portion is Rs. 237.05 crores. The distribution of Central assistance amongst the States has been provisionally made according to the uniform criteria followed for the Fourth Plan period. This provision also includes Rs. 15 crores for the welfare of scheduled tribes, estimated on the basis of the States' requirements. In addition a provision of Rs. 40 crores has been made in the next Budget for financing programmes to be executed by the State Governments with assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(d) *Central Plan Schemes* : Current Budget included provision for various special welfare schemes, crash schemes for rural employment, special nutrition programme and for drought prone area programme. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the Revised for grants to State Governments for financing crash programme for educated unemployed. Increased provision has been made in the Revised for the drought prone area programme. These increases would be partly offset by the reduced requirements in respect of some of the schemes under Education, Community Development programmes, sewerage and water supply, housing and urban development etc., mainly as a measure of economy. The schemes for educated unemployed are not being continued next year as separate entities. A provision of Rs. 40 crores has been made in the next Budget for 'Employment promotion programmes', under Head Social Security and Welfare.

(e) *Grants for Centrally sponsored schemes* : Provision is made here for grants to States for Centrally sponsored schemes such as family planning programmes; eradication and control of communicable diseases; welfare of backward classes; various agricultural production programmes and for technical education etc. A provision of Rs. 8.06 crores has been included for family and child welfare activities in the next Budget. For eradication and control of communicable diseases as also for agricultural schemes, the provisions next year have been increased. These account for the increase in the next Budget.

Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments.—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
The broad details are:—			
(a) Non-Plan purposes .	21,69	19,17	23,94
(b) Union Territory Plan Schemes . . .	5,01	9,13	10,12
(c) Central Plan Schemes .	85	1,02	34
(d) Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes . . .	71	61	79
	28,26	29,93	35,19

On the basis of the latest assessments, grants for UT Plan Schemes—mainly for Mizoram and Pondicherry have been increased in the Revised. Next Budget includes larger provision for non-Plan Grants to Union Territories—mainly Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry for meeting their deficit on revenue account.

Compensation and assignments to local bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Provision is made under this Head for the payment of net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and other local bodies in Delhi. The increase in the provision next year is for payment of net proceeds of entertainment tax to Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee, following anticipated larger collections.

Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries.

This Head records provision for general assistance to other countries as also for contribution to U.N. Development Programmes etc.

To assist Bangla Desh in the stupendous task of rehabilitation of its economy, Government of India had decided to extend assistance in the form of grants and loans amounting to Rs. 200 crores. Upto 1972-73 the assistance totalled Rs. 176.35 crores. In the current year's Budget a provision of Rs. 25 crores

was made for assistance to Bangla Desh by way of grants. The value of assistance this year is now expected to amount to Rs. 25.50 crores of which Rs. 12.47 crores would be treated as grants and Rs. 13.03 crores as loans. This mainly explains the saving under this Head. Next year's assistance for Bangla Desh is estimated at Rs. 36.60 crores, Rs. 5.40 crores as grants and Rs. 31.20 crores as loans.

A broad break-up of the important provisions under this head is given below :

(In lakhs of rupees)

Country/Organisation	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Bengla Desh . . .	25,00	12,47	5,40
Bhutan	9,53	13,38	14,34
Sikkim	4,07	6,22	6,84
Nepal	9,12	8,34	8,98
Contribution to U.N.D.P. .	2,86	2,85	2,85
Other assistance . . .	2,60	2,48	4,75
TOTAL . . .	53,18	45,74	43,16

The last item includes a provision of Rs. 3.4 crores in the next Budget against Rs. 1.2 crores in the current year's Revised for special programmes for Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation with developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The programme consists of provision of services of experts, training facilities in various fields, gift of machinery and other capital equipment, surveys of specific projects and provision of medical facilities.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The Variations are explained in the Memorandum on Defence Estimates.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Defence Services—Army .	936,98	1063,46	1126,29
Defence Services—Navy .	85,55	96,08	105,91
Defence Services—Air Force	324,13	333,32	375,41
Defence Service—Pensions .	58,16	58,27	72,12
TOTAL . . .	1404,82	1551,13	1679,73

SECTION II

CAPITAL BUDGET

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The estimates of Receipts and Disbursements on Capital Account of the Central Government are explained in this Section. Capital disbursement either leads to creation of physical and financial assets or involves reduction in recurring liabilities. Similarly, capital receipt involves either creation of liability or reduction in financial assets.

Mainly, disbursements on capital account include capital schemes undertaken by the Central Government and the loan assistance given to State Governments and other parties. Thus, the entire Plan activity of a capital nature whether undertaken by the Centre on its own account or by way of assistance through loans to States is reflected here. On the side of receipts, these include borrowings abroad, market loans, sale of treasury bills, small savings, State Provident Funds, investments of PL-480 deposits and various depreciation and reserve funds of departments, like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs and special *ad hoc* funds created from time to time by Government. It is difficult, in the compass of a brief note, to indicate fully the scope and nature of these various deposits and advances but details of these are given in Statement III of the Annual Financial Statement.

In brief, the capital account shows the capital requirements of Government and how these are financed. Among the principal sources for meeting these requirements, first there is the revenue surplus. Secondly, regular loans are floated in the market. Thirdly, funds accrue to Government through small savings, and Provident Funds, and through miscellaneous deposits and advances. Lastly, there are external borrowings. To the extent, receipts from these sources fall short of the capital requirements, the deficit is made good by the issue of treasury bills and drawal from cash balance.

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of capital receipts. Further details, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1973-74 and between the latter and Budget Estimates for 1974-75 are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
1. Market Loans			
Gross Borrowings	880.00	1025.43*	700.00
Less—Repayments	553.59	553.59	201.64
Net Borrowing	326.41	471.84	498.36
2. External Loans			
Gross Borrowings	661.80	712.24	849.79
Less—Repayments			
(*i*) Other than P.L. 480 and other U.S. rupee Loans	233.65	241.97	297.32
(*ii*) P.L. 480 and other U.S. rupee Loans	28.54	1764.44	..
Net Borrowings	399.61	—1294.17	552.47
3. Grants from USA under Indo-U.S. Agreement 1974	..	1664.00	..
4. Repayment of loans and advances	1145.00	1385.00	1080.00
5. Other Items (net)			
(*i*) Small Savings	325.35	350.35	360.35
(*ii*) Provident Funds	115.03	97.79	118.20
(*iii*) P.L. 480 Deposits	37.16	—623.75	..
(*iv*) Other Receipts	111.69	634.90	489.64
TOTAL—Capital Receipts	2460.25	2685.96	3099.02

*Excludes Rs. 100 crores of *ad hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

INTERNAL DEBT

(Market Loans)

Revised Estimates 1973-74 : The Budget for 1973-74 assumed gross market borrowings at Rs. 880 crores and allowing for maturities, a net credit of Rs. 326.41 crores. The market borrowings were stepped up during the year even though the improvement this year (Rs. 145.43 crores) is not as significant as in the previous year (Rs. 263.42 crores) due mainly to credit squeeze measures imposed in May 1973. Gross receipts from market loans have amounted to Rs. 1025.43 crores and net of repayments to Rs. 471.84 crores. The details are :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Amount		
	Cash	Conversion	Total
Loans raised in the Market:			
Receipts:			
4¾%Loan 1980 . . .	9.52	107.77	117.29
4¾%Loan 1981 . . .	95.23	30.62	125.85
5 %Loan 1984 . . .	43.45	156.64	200.09
5¼%Loan 1987 . . .	164.96	78.82	243.78
5¾%Loan 2003 . . .	185.62	152.80	338.42
TOTAL . . .	498.78	526.65	1025.43
Repayments :			
4 %Loan 1973 . . .			394.51
4¼%Loan 1973 . . .			159.08
TOTAL . . .			553.59
Net receipts from Market loans during 1973-74 .			471.84

2. In May, 1973 three loans were floated *viz.*, 4¾ per cent Loan 1980 at par redeemable on 12th May, 1980, 5 per cent Loan 1984 (Second Issue) at Rs. 99.50 per cent redeemable on 1st June, 1984 and 5¾ per cent Loan. 2003 at par redeemable on 12th May, 2003. Besides subscriptions in cash, conversion facilities were allowed to holders of securities of 4 per cent Loan 1973 which matured on 12th May, 1973. Total subscriptions ammounted to Rs. 550.59 crores—Rs. 169.99 crores in cash and Rs. 380.60 crores by conversion.

3. In July, 1973, two fresh loans, namely, 4¾ per cent Loan 1981 at Rs. 99.75 per cent redeemable on 21st July, 1981 and 5¼ per cent Loan 1987 at par redeemable on 21st July, 1987 as well as second issue of 5¾ per cent Loan 2003 redeembale on 12th May, 2003 were issued. Besides subscriptions in cash, conversion facilities were allowed to holders of 4¼ per cent Loan 1973 which matured on 22nd July, 1973. Total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 357.65 crores—Rs. 211.60 crores in cash and Rs. 146.05 crores by conversion.

4. The third market floatation in December, 1973 comprised tranches of the three loans floated in July, 1973. A total sum of Rs. 117.19 crores, all in cash was realised.

5. In addition, *ad hoc* Treasury Bills worth Rs. 100 crores held by the Reserve Bank were converted in January, 1974 into dated securities of equal value. This process was started in 1958-59 on the consideration that *ad hoc* treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank represent more than a short term debt. The securities into which *ad hoc* were converted this year are : 5 per cent 1982 (Rs. 50 crores) and 5 per cent Loan, 1983 (Rs. 50 crores). With this, total bills, so far converted into dated securities amount to Rs. 1425 crores.

6. *Repayments* : The Budget for the year 1973-74 included Rs. 553.59 crores for the repayment of 4 per cent Loan 1973 and 4¼ per cent Loan 1973. The Revised Estimates for the year are placed at the same level.

7. Net receipts from market borrowings during the year 1973-74 (excluding *ad hoc* Treasury Bills for Rs. 100 crores converted into dated secruities) amounted to Rs. 471.84 crores.

8. *Budget Estimates*, 1974-75 : *Receipts* :—The Budget assumes gross borrowings at Rs. 700 crores.

9. *Repayments* :—The 3¾ per cent Loan 1974 with an outstanding balance of Rs. 201.64 crores is due for discharge on 16th July, 1974.

OTHER DEBT

10. *Rupees Securities issued to international financial institutions* : This debt represents the liability assumed in respect of Special Rupee securities issued in payment of India's subscription to (i) the International Monetary Fund; (ii) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (iii) the Iternational Development Association and (iv) for the contribution towards the share capital of the Asian Development Bank. The details of transactions during 1973-74 Revised and Budget 1974-75 are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Revised 1973-74		Budget 1974-75	
	Receipts	Discharges	Receipts	Discharges
Special Securities issued to international financial institutions:				
I.B.R.D. . .	327	100	..	100
I.D.A. . .	1	125	..	100
A.D.B. . .	491	..	490	..*
TOTAL . .	819	225	490	200

*Rs.0.38 lakhs

(i) *International Monetary Fund* : India's subscription to the International Monetary Fund is $940 million. Of this, $ 162.5 million was paid in gold and $ 777.5 million in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities.

Encashment of rupee securities by I.M.F. is unlikely during this year and the next.

(ii) *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development* : India's subscription to the capital stock of the World Bank is $ 900 million, of which only 10 per cent, *i.e.* $ 90 million was called by the Bank and $ 9 million was paid in U.S. dollars and $ 81 million in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing Rupee Securities. The Revised assumes credit of Rs. 326.60 lakhs for rupee securities issued to the World Bank towards payment for maintenance of the value of India's subscription funds following the devaluation of U.S. dollar in May, 1972.

Encashment of securities by the IBRD is placed at Rs. 100 lakhs both in the Revised Estimates 1973-74 and Budget 1974-75.

(iii) *International Development Association* : The International Development Association, a soft lending affiliate of the IBRD derives resources for its operations from the initial subscription paid in convertible currencies by the members and additional contribution made available to it under periodic replenishment arrangements by the 18 industrially advanced member countries.

Under the Articles of Agreement of the I.D.A. in the event of depreciation in the part value of a member's currency, it has to pay additional amount to the I.D.A. to maintain the value of the funds, paid in local currency. In the context of realignment of the currencies in December, 1971 and subsequent devaluation of the U.S. dollar an amount of Rs. 1.29 lakhs became payable by India on this account during 1973-74. This amount has been paid in the form of rupee securities for which credit has been assumed in the Revised Estimates.

To cover encashment of securities by the I.D.A. a provision of Rs. 1.25 crores in the Revised and Rs. 1 crore in the next Budget has been made.

(iv) *Asian Development Bank* : India's subscription to the capital stock of Asian Development Bank amounts to $ 93 million of which $ 46.50 million has been called up so far. The latter amount has been paid in 5 equal annual instalments of $ 9.3 million each half of which has been paid in convertible currencies and the other half in Rupees. The Rupee portion has been paid in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities. Thus, of the subscriptions paid from 1966-67 and 1970-71, $ 23.25 million (Rs. 17.44 crores) was paid in the form of such securities. In January, 1973 an additional amount of Rs. 93.64 lakhs was paid to the Asian Development Bank in the form of these securities consequent on change in the value of Rupee in terms of gold from 20th December, 1971.

In view of the growing activities of the Bank, the Bank has decided to increase its capital stock by 150 per cent. Only 20 per cent of the increased subscription will be paid-up and the balance will remain callable. Forty per cent of the paid-in capital will be paid in gold or convertible currency and the balance in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities. The increased subscription is to be paid in three equal annual instalments commencing from 1972-73. The first instalment of Rs. 8.17 crores—Rs. 3.27 crores in convertible currency and Rs. 4.90 crores in the form of special rupee securities—was paid in March 1973. The Revised Estimates 1973-74 and Budget Estimates 1974-75 assume a credit of Rs. 491 lakhs and Rs. 490 lakhs respectively for special securities to be issued to the Asian Development Bank. Encashment of securities by Asian Development Bank is unlikely during 1973-74. Encashment next year, is estimated at Rs. 0.38 lakhs.

11. *Other Items* : Repayments of Prize Bonds, Annuity Certificates which may be received for discharge and Union's share of liability in respect of loans raised by Composite Punjab, etc. are estimated at Rs. 68 lakhs in the Revised and Rs. 63 lakhs in the Budget for 1974-75. Besides 2¾% Hyderabad Loan 1974 with an outstanding balance of Rs. 4.40 crores would mature on 1st April, 1974 and 2¾% Hyderabad Loan 1975 with an outstanding balance of Rs. 6.86 crores on 1st January, 1975. The Government of India assumed initial liability for the Hyderabad loans subject to recovery of proportionate shares from the successor States.

EXTERNAL DEBT

12. *Receipts* : The Budget for 1973-74 assumed gross receipts from external loans at Rs. 661.80 crores. The Revised is placed at Rs. 712.24 crores. Gross receipts next year are estimated at Rs. 849.79 crores. The country-wise details are:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Source of loans	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Austria	5	1,78	21
Belgium	35	2,15	2,09
Canada	37,61	48,17	46,21
Czechoslovakia	7,12	6,82	11,12
Denmark	1,15	1,49	3,43
Federal Republic of Germany	28,61	56,78	53,87
France	25,12	36,77	33,16
Hungary	1,00	..	2,14
Italy	..	3	..
Japan	49,07	73,35	55,28
Netherlands	7,27	17,83	14,77
Poland	1,29	1,24	1,70
Sweden	6,40	5,99	16,11
Switzerland	2,62	1,35	3,14
United Kingdom	49,62	1,15,35	50,88
U.S.A.	9,97	64,08	37,87
U.S.S.R.	20,12	8,26	14,03
IBRD.	4.07	1,88	3,26
IDA	2,22,36	2,68,92	2,80,52
New Credits	1,88,00	..	2,20,00
TOTAL	6,61,80	7,12,24	8,49,79

13. Credit-wise details are given in Annexure V of this Memorandum. The increase in the Revised Estimates is due to release by U.S.A. of foreign aid of $ 87.5 million (of which $ 50 million is expected to be received in 1973-74) and debt relief/re-financing credits from U.S.A., Netherlands, France, Austria, Belgium and Japan, partly off-set by lesser drawals under U.S.S.R. and IBRD Credits.

14. The next Budget assumes Rs. 220 crores under new credits. Moreover part of the increase is also due to conversion of foreign currencies at current rates of exchange in the next year's estimates as against the erstwhile I.M.F. parity rates adopted until this year.

15. *U.S.S.R. Wheat Loan* : In addition to the estimated gross receipts of Rs. 849.79 crores for 1974-75, the U.S.S.R. have provided 2 million tonnes of wheat on loan. Its replacement to the Soviet Union would commence 2 years after full delivery and be effected in the course of 5 years in equal annual instalments. Credit for receipts from its sale proceeds has been taken under 'other items' at the end of this Section.

16. *Repayments* : The Budget provided for repayments of Rs. 262.19 crores including Rs. 28.54 crores of PL 480 rupee loans and other U.S. Loans repayable in rupees. As indicated later in this Section, under the Indo-U.S. Agreement signed on 18th February, 1974, PL 480 loans and other U.S. loans repayable in rupees amounting to Rs. 1737.87 crores are being pre-paid this year. In addition repayments of these loans made from 1st April, 1973 to 17th February, 1974 amounted to Rs. 26.57 crores.

17. Repayments of other loans are estimated at Rs. 241.97 crores in the Revised and at Rs. 297.32 crores in the next Budget. The details of the estimates are given in Annexure V of this Memorandum.

Excluding pre-payments under the Indo-U.S. agreement, net receipts under External Loans are placed at Rs. 470.27 crores in the Revised and Rs. 552.47 crores next year.

U.S. RUPEE TRANSACTIONS

18. In pursuance of the agreements concluded with the U.S. Government since 1956 under U.S. Public Law 480, foodgrains and other agricultural commodities were imported from that country mainly against payments in rupees and partly under dollar credits. Rupee costs of the imports were deposited with the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi for credit to U.S. Disbursing Officer's Account. These deposits were simultaneously invested in Special Non-negotiable Securities of the Govt. of India carrying interest at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum and repayable on demand. The repayments by the Government of India of principal and interest on P.L. 480 loans and DLF and other development assistance loans (repayable in Rupees) repayments of and interest payments on Cooley loans and DLF loans by others parties and interest accruals on ivestments in Special Securities were also deposited with the Reserve Bank and simultaneously invested in Special Securities. The balance in these Securities on 1-4-1973 was Rs. 623.75 crores and on 18-2-1974 Rs. 656.42 crores.

19. The agreement signed with the Government of U.S.A. on 18th February, 1974 provides for the disposition of P.L. 480 and other rupee funds held in India by the U.S. authorities. In accordance with this Agreement, the Government of India have prepaid all the outstanding obligations under P.L. 480 and non-P.L. 480 rupee loans (Rs. 1752.33 crores inclusive of interest of Rs. 14.46 crores) and the U.S. Embassy has encashed its securities with the Reserve Bank of India (Rs. 656.42 crores). The total obligations thus discharged by the Government amount to Rs. 2408.75 crores. In addition, repayments and interest payments made by the Government of India from 1st April, 1973 to 17th February, 1974 under P.L. 480 and other rupee loans amounted to Rs. 26.57 crores and interest payments Rs. 33.65 crores which were deposited in Special Securities.

20. The repayments of principal have been adjusted in Section "Public Debt—External Debt". The interest payments have been debited on Revenue side in the Appropriation—Interest Payments. The encashment of Special Securities has been adjusted under Section "Unfunded Debt—Special Loans—Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counter-part Funds".

The funds thus accrued on account of pre-payments of loans by the Government of India and encashment o fspecial securities by the U.S. Government totalling Rs. 2408.75 crores have been deposited by the U.S. Government with the Reserve Bank of India within the Public Account of the Government of India as non-interest bearing deposits. Out of these funds, the U.S. Government have given a grant of Rs. 1664 crores to the Government of India. This grant is to be attributed within a period of 5 years to development projects chosen by the Government of India which are included in the Fifth Plan. Credit for this grant amount has been taken in this Section under major Head "LXXI—Grant from U.S.A. under the Agreement on P.L. 480 and Other Funds, 1974". The balance of the funds will be utilised by the U.S. Government for their established uses in India. Allowing for U.S. expenditure from 18th February, 1974 to 31st March, 1974, the balance at the credit of the U.S. Government at the end of the current financial year is estimated at Rs. 741.40 crores.

21. The impact of U.S. rupee transactions on the Budget during 1973-74 is indicated below :—

(In crores of Rupees)

Repayments of principal on P.L. 480 and other rupee loans by the Govt. of India	—1764.44
Interest payments on P.L. 480 and other rupee loans by the Government of India	—48.11
Encashment of Special Securities	—623.75
Interest on special Securities	—9.50
	(—)2445.80
Grants to Govt. of India	+1669.55 *
U.S. rupee balances in their Accounts in Public Account of India	+741.40
Net Budgetary Support	(—)34.85

*Includes Rs. 5.55 crores grants received by Government of India prior to 18-2-1974.

22. During the year 1974-75 credits in the U.S. Government accounts on account of repayments of Cooley and other non-Government loans and interest thereon, are estimated at Rs. 14.40 crores. Withdrawals for U.S. expenditures are estimated at Rs. 45.92 crores and for grant to Government of India at Rs. 11.60 crores. Consequently the U.S. rupee balances with the Government of India are expected to be drawn down to the extent of Rs. 43.12 crores during next year.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES

23. The details are :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(i) Repayments by State and Union Territory Governments . . .	850.00	900.00	520.00
(ii) Repayments by other parties . . .	295.00	485.00	560.00
	1145.00	1385.00	1080.00

24. *Repayments by State and U.T. Governments* : Repayments of Central loans by State and Union Territory Governments are estimated at Rs. 900 crores in the Revised as against Rs. 850 crores assumed at Budget stage. The Revised estimates are based on the latest available data regarding Central loans outstanding at the end of 1972-73 and short-term loans for purchase of fertilisers and ways and means advances given to States during the current year.

25. The Sixth Finance Commission was asked to make a general review of the States' debt position with particular reference to the Central loans advanced to them and likely to be outstanding at the end of 1973-74 and recommend changes in the existing terms of repayment having regard to all relevant factors including the over-all non-Plan gaps of the States their relative position, the purpose for which the loans have been utilised and the requirements of the Centre. The Commission's recommendations, which have been accepted by Government, provide for considerable liberalisation in the terms of repayments of outstanding Central loans to States. Under the revised terms, a large number of individual loans will be consolidated into a few specified categories to provide uniform relief to all States in respect of a large number of categories of loans and discriminatory relief in regard to other categories based on the relative capacity of the States to service outstanding debts. Block loans for State Plans, special accommodation loan, loans for relief of distress caused by natural calamities, loans for clearing over-drafts and loans for multi-purpose river valley schemes will be consolidated as on 31st March 1974 to be repaid in periods ranging between 15 to 30 years. Some of theses loans will carry a moratorium towards repayment ranging from 2 to 5 years for certain States. Loans out of small savings collections are not covered by the scheme of debt relief recommended by the Finance Commission. These loans sanctioned from 1st April, 1969 enjoy a moratorium of 5 years and are repayable in 20 equal annual instalments thereafter. The Commission has also not considered any change in the terms of short-term loans for purchase of fertilisers as also ways and means advances which are recovered within the year. In the case of loans for relief and rehabilitation and loans under the National Loans Scholarship Schemes, the States will now be required to repay only half of the amounts they collect from the borrowers.

26. Based on these revised terms and taking into account repayments of small savings loans and short-term loans for purchase of fertilisers and ways and means advances, repayments next year are estimated at Rs. 518 crores. Repayments by Union Territory Governments are estimated at Rs. 2 crores.

27. *Repayments by other parties* : Repayments by parties other than State and Union Territory Governments *viz.*, foreign countries, municipalities, port trusts, financial institutions, industrial and commercial undertakings in the public sector, companies and institutions in private sector, co-operative societies and Government servants are estimated at Rs. 485 crores in the Revised. The increase in the Revised is mainly on account of technical advances provided to U.S.S.R. and other East European countries, the Arabic Republic of Egypt, Sudan and Bangladesh. The Budget provision for providing these credits has been increased from Rs. 42 crores to Rs. 274 crores during the year to enable these countries to finance their purchases in India. These advances are repaid out of funds generated by imports from those countries under the trade agreements.

28. Loan repayments next year are estimated at Rs. 560 crores. The bulk of the technical advances to foreign Governments being provided in the Budget 1973-74 (Rs. 185 crores) as also those spilling over from the current year are expected to be recovered within that year.

SMALL SAVINGS

29. The Small Savings instruments comprise Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, Cumulative Time Deposits, Fixed Deposits, Post Office Time Deposits and various savings certificates. Small savings schemes constitute an important resource mobilisation measure. Various steps have been taken during the year to step up Small Savings collections. A prize incentive scheme for holders of Post Office Saving Bank Accounts has been introduced with effect from 1st December, 1973. This scheme is intended to encourage deposits and discourage withdrawals. The account holders having a balance of not less than Rs. 200 throughout a financial year will be eligible for participation in draws to be held twice a year. In each draw there will be 11,116 prizes totalling Rs. 20.50 lakhs. The other steps taken to promote savings include introduction of a new series of Time Deposits for 2 years carrying interest at 7% per annum (taxable) and 7-Year National Savings Certificates—V Issue which carry interest at 7½% (compound) taxable payable on maturity.

30. Small Savings collections are shared with States. Two-thirds of the net small savings collections in each State are passed on to them in the form of 25 year loans. Besides, as an incentive for mobilising collections, for every 5 per cent in excess of the national average of net to gross collections, the States are entitled to receive 2½ per cent over and above their normal share of two-thirds of net collections. Similarly, two-thirds of the increase in the net small savings collections in Union Territories over the net collection in the previous year goes towards augmenting their Plans. Collections under the Public Provident Fund Scheme have also been made shareable with State Governments.

31. The net collections were estimated at Rs. 325.35 crores in the original Budget. The collections are now expected to improve to Rs. 350.35 crores in the Revised. The Budget for 1974-75 takes credit for Rs. 360.35 crores.

32. *Public Provident Fund* : The Public Provident Fund Scheme was framed under Public Provident Fund Act, 1968 for the benefit of the general public. Deposits in Public Provident Fund Account are payable after 15 years from the end of the year in which an account is opened. The scheme provides facilities of loans and withdrawals from deposits made by subscribers. The maximum limit of deposits in a year is Rs. 20,000 and the minimum limit is Rs. 100. The interest rate charged on loans is nominal *i.e.*, 1 per cent per annum. Collections under this Scheme are also shareable with State Governments along with the small savings collections. The net accretions are estimated at Rs. 4 crores in the Revised and Rs. 4.5 crores in the next year.

33. *State Provident Funds* : The transactions under this head related to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed is net of the deposits into the Funds, including interest on balances and withdrawals therefrom and temporary advances.

The Budget Estimates for 1973-74 assumed credit for a net sum of Rs. 111.03 crores comprising Rs. 239.73 crores as deposits including Rs. 56.32 crores as interest and Rs. 128.70 crores as withdrawals. The credits, inclusive of interest amounting to Rs. 57.91 crores, are estimated in the Revised at Rs. 241.12 crores and debits at Rs. 147.33 crores. As a result of pay revision of employees, contributions to provident funds are expected to increase from next year. Credits by way of contributions and recovery of advances are estimated at Rs. 206.75 crores and in addition interest accruing on these balances is estimated at Rs. 62.42 crores. Debits on account of advances/withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 155.47 crores resulting in net accretion of Rs. 113.70 crores next year.

34. *Income-tax Annuity Deposits* : With the discontinuance of the Scheme through the Finance Act, 1968, no deposits are required to be made on incomes arising after 31st March, 1968. The current Budget assumed Rs. 50 lakhs on account of arrear collections and Rs. 18 crores on account of repayments of capital portion of annuities. The Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 60 lakhs on account of arrear collections and Rs. 18 crores on account of repayment of capital portion of annuities. During 1974-75 repayments are estimated at Rs. 18 crores and arrear collections at Rs. 40 lakhs.

35. *Compulsory Deposits* : The deposits under the Compulsory Deposits Scheme, 1963 made during 1963-64 fell due for repayment in 1969-70 and those made during the extended period (1964-65) in 1970-71. The depositors however, have the option to keep the amount in deposit with the Government and earn tax free interest at 4 per cent simple. Repayments during the year 1973-74 are placed at Rs. 40 lakhs as originally estimated. The Budget Estimates for 1974-75 assume repayments at Rs. 35 lakhs.

OTHER HEADS

36. *Contingency Fund of India* : In pursuance of the provisions of Article 267(1) of the Constitution, the Contingency Fund of India has been set up under the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950. The Fund is in the nature of an imprest from which advances are made by the President to meet items of expenditure which are otherwise classifiable under the Consolidated Fund of India but could not be foreseen and provided for in the Budget or are ineligible to be met from savings, if any in the relevant Grant, pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law. The Fund has a corpus of Rs. 30 crores.

37. The advances made from the Contingency Fund of India to the extent they are utilised for meeting expenditure, are required to be recouped to the Fund after obtaining authorisation by Parliament in the immediately next Session. The Revised estimates for 1973-74 provide for recoupment of Rs. 1.13 crores to the Fund on account of advances outstanding at the close of the previous year. These advances had been made towards the close of that year and Parliament's authorisation could not be obtained within the year.

DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND REMITTANCES

38. Railways and P&T Depreciation and Reserve Funds (Net) : The details are :

Railway Reserve Funds :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Railway Pension Fund:			
Cr.	22,36	24,54	23,56
Dr.	12,45	12,83	14,42
NET	(+)9,91	(+)11,71	(+)9,14
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	1,25,64	1,25,86	1,26,22
Dr.	1,37,54	1,30,19	1,50,00
NET	(—)11,90	(—)4,33	(+)11,22
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	8,76	99,73	91,51
Dr.	8,76	99,75	91,51
NET	..	(—)2	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Railway Development Fund:			
Cr.	25,23	22,81	24,54
Dr.	25,23	24,77	24,54
NET	..	(—)1,96	..
Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund. . .			
Cr.	..	..	8,24
Dr.	..	..	2,64
NET	..	..	(+)5,60
GRAND TOTAL . . .	(—)1,99	(+)5,40	(+)25,96

39. *Railways Pension Fund.*—The Fund is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to "Working Expenses". The pensionary charges are initially met as part of "Working Expenses" and simultaneously shown as recovered from the Fund. Credits to the Fund in 1973-74 are estimated at Rs. 24.54 crores comprising Rs. 18.20 crores by transfer from Railway Reserve and Rs. 6.34 crores as interest payable by the General Revenues in the balance in the Fund; while withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 12.83 crores. During 1974-75, credit is estimated at Rs. 23.56 crores including Rs. 6.96 crores on account of interest. Withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 14.42 crores.

40. *Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund.*—The Fund provides for replacement, renewal and modernisation of assets. Contribution to the Fund, including interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund is estimated at Rs. 125.86 crores in 1973-74 and Rs. 126.22 crores in 1974-75. These include interest estimated at Rs. 8.26 crores and Rs. 8.57 crores in the respective years. The outgo from the Fund is estimated at Rs. 130.19 crores in 1973-74 against the original estimate of Rs. 137.54 crores. Withdrawals during 1974-75 are estimated at Rs. 115.00 crores.

41. *Railway Revenue Reserve Fund.*—The Fund is built up from such appropriation from the revenue surplus, as may be decided upon and is drawn upon for making good the shortfall, if any, in the net revenue for payment of dividend to General Revenues. When the net revenue is not adequate to pay dividend to General Revenues and the Revenue Reserve Fund has no or insufficient balance to make good the shortfall, temporary loans are taken from the General Revenues to meet the full dividend liability. The credits to the Railway Revenue Reserve Fund estimated at Rs. 99.73 crores in the Revised Estimates of 1973-74 are on account of Rs. 99.72 crores loans from General Revenues and Rs. 1 lakh towards interest on the balance in the Fund. Withdrawals from the Fund are taken for making good revenue deficit to the extent of Rs. 99.75 crores. The credits to the Fund during 1974-75 are estimated at Rs. 91.51 crores comprising Rs. 90.55 crores loans from General Revenues and Rs. 96 lakhs as interest on the balance in the Fund. Withdrawals, are also estimated at Rs. 91.51 crores for meeting liability for repayment of the loans of earlier years and interest thereon and for covering revenue deficit.

42. *Railway Development Fund.*—The Fund was set up in 1950 on the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1949 to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other Railway users, the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement work costing more than a prescribed limit for each work. The Fund is fed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway surplus, if any, as may be fixed by the Railway Board, and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after transfer of a part of the Railway surplus to it, be not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed from the Fund, interest bearing loans are taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. Credits to the Fund in 1974-75 are estimated at Rs. 24.54 crores in all comprising Rs. 24.39 crores as loan from General Revenues and Rs. 15 lakhs as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund, including Rs. 6.04 crores for payment of interest on loans taken from the General Revenues are estimated at Rs. 24.54 crores.

43. *Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.*—The Fund is being set up from 1-4-1974 to meet expenditure on compensation to passengers involved in railway accidents and on certain safety works and passengers amenities. The Fund will be fed by transfer of receipts from surcharge levied on passenger traffic from 1st January, 1974. Transactions arising during the intervening period from 1-1-74 to 31-3-74 will be adjusted under a Deposit head and the balance as on 31-3-1974 will be transferred to the new Fund as opening balance.

Credits to the Fund in 1974-75 are estimated at Rs. 8.24 crores in all comprising Rs. 8.00 crores from surcharge on passenger traffic and Rs. 24 lakhs as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund are estimated at Rs. 2.64 crores.

Post and Telegraphs Reserve Funds

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
P.&.T. Revenue Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	5,78	76	2,27
Dr.	..	..	..
NET	(+)5,78	(+)76	(+)2,27
P. &. T. Capital Reserve Fund			
Cr.	54,68	18,22	70,85
Dr.	25,45	17,14	48,86
NET	(+)29,23	(+)1,08	(+)21,99
TOTAL NET . . .	(+)35,01	(+)1,84	(+)24,26

44. *P. & T. Revenue Reserve Fund.*—A part of the surplus, if any, in the working of P&T Department is transferred to this Fund, which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend by General Revenues, in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from the current revenues. The Fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department. Under the revised arrangement effective from the 1st April, 1970 if the P. & T. Department be unable to pay the dividend due, the General Revenue make an interest bearing advance to the Revenues Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working resuls of the Department.

Credits to the Fund in 1973-74 are estimated at Rs. 76 lakhs in all comprising Rs. 41 lakhs appropriated from revenue surplus and Rs. 35 lakhs interest. During 1974-75, the surplus of the P & T Department is expected at Rs. 83.34 crores against which the dividend liability is estimated at Rs. 18.50 crores. Out of the net surplus of Rs. 64.84 crores, a sum of Rs. 1.84 crores is proposed to be transferred to this Fund. In addition, interest of ks. 43 lakhs would accrue to the Fund.

45. *P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund.*—The Fund is maintained for the purpose of meeting such capital expenditure as the Department may decide in order to avoid taking from the General Revenues further dividend bearing capital. The Fund is also to be fed by transfer of such part of the P & T Department's surplus, if any, in the working results as may be decided by the Department from time to time. From 1970-71, a supplementary provision is made annually towards inflationary elements of the cost of replacement of assets. This charged to working expenses and funded initially in the capital Reserve Fund for meeting capital expenditure.

Credits to the Fund in 1973-74 are estimated at Rs. 18.22 crores in all comprising Rs. 10.75 crores appropriated from the revenue surplus, Rs. 5.24 crores by transfer of provision for supplementary depreciation towards inflationary elements and Rs. 2.23 crores interest. Withdrawals from the Fund during 1973-74 are estimated at Rs. 17.14 crores. During 1974-75 appropriation to the Fund are estimated at Rs. 5.02 crores by transfer of provision for supplementary depreciation towards inflationary elements plus Rs. 63.00 crores by transfer of the residuary surplus of the Department. In addition, interest of Rs. 2.83 crores would accrue to the Fund. Withdrawals from the Fund to meet eligible items of capital expenditure are estimated at Rs. 48.86 crores.

46. *Other items (Net).*—The estimates here show the net effect of transactions occurring under sundry deposits, suspense, remittances etc. heads not dealt with earlier. The Revised includes credit of Rs. 741.40 crores on account of U.S. rupee balances deposited with the Government of India in the Public Accounts as non-interest bearing deposits. The next Budget includes credit of Rs. 200 crores from sale proceeds of two million tonnes of wheat loaned by the U.S.S.R.

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS

The statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of Capital Disbursements. Further details, by heads of accounts, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates 1973-74 and between the latter and Budget Estimates for 1974-75, are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
A. General Services	225.09	223.21	259.79
B. Social and Community Services	43.50	41.79	63.97
C. Economic Services			
1. General Economic Services	33.23	33.19	77.26
2. Agriculture and Allied Services	(—)5.56	40.16	20.41
3. Industry and Minerals	256.96	275.78	342.87
4. Water and Power Development	87.10	74.71	90.28
5. Transport and Communications	112.77	109.81	126.19
6. Railways	172.00	166.80	227.00
7. Posts and Telegraphs	11.00	29.00	15.36
D. Loans and Advances			
1. States and Union Territories	1342.01	1591.38	1040.38
2. Others—			
(*i*) Developmental	583.97	897.69	1085.67
(*ii*) Other Loans	47.19	60.93	107.86
Deduct—Write back of Capital outlay to Revenue	(—)60.36	(—)60.17	..
Total—Capital Disbursements and Loans—Advances	2848.90	3484.28	3457.04

GENERAL SERVICES

The details of the provision included in this Section are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*i*) Capital Outlay on India Security Press . .	79	79	72
(*ii*) Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint	13,11	9,37	9,88
(*iii*) Capital Outlay on Public Works . . .	17,53	14,57	17,37
Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services	(—)1,52	(—)3,52	(—)3,45
(*v*) Capital Outlay on Defence Services . .	195,18	202,00	235,27
TOTAL	225,09	223,21	259,79

(i) *Capital Outlay on India Security Press.*—The Indian Security Press prints postal and non-postal stamps, postal stationery, security documents, cheque forms and a number of other items of security nature required by the Centre and State Governments and Quasi Government Organisations. The variations are marginal.

(ii) *Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint.*—Provision has been included under this head for the Currency Note Press at Nasik, the Bank Note Press at Dewas, the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad, the three Mints at Alipur, Bombay and Hyderabad and the Silver Refinery at Calcutta. Besides, provision for acquisition of gold for Government reserves is also included under this head as also the metal value of the uncurrent and confiscated coins. The saving in the revised is mainly under Bank Note Press on account of throw forward to the next year of a part of the payments for imported machinery, equipment, etc. The increase next year is on account of larger provision made for purchase of metal for coinage consequent on the decision to mint one rupee coins in cupro-nickle alloy in partial replacement of one rupee currency notes.

(iii) *Capital Outlay on Public Works.*—Provision is made under this head for Capital expenditure by Public Works Department on all non-residential buildings e.g. general purpose office and administrative buildings other than those for functional purposes in the sectors Social and Community Services & Economic Services like hospitals, schools, godown etc. The provision for such general purpose office and administrative buildings in the Union Territories without legislature is also provided for under this Head. The broad details of the provision are given below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) Central Public Works Department . . .	10,49	9,90	10,95
(*b*) Construction works of Border Security Force .	2,41	2,13	2,74
(*c*) Public Works in—			
Arunachal Pradesh .	3,32	1,65	1,85
Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	19	17	22
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	2
Chandigarh . . .	—50	—51	2
Delhi	1,60	1,22	1,56
Lakshadweep . .	..	..	1
TOTAL . . .	17,53	14,57	17,37

(iv) *Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services.*—Provision is made under this head mainly for recovery from the State Governments, Railways, P&T, etc., of the equated payment of the capitalised value of sterling pensions initially paid by the Government of India. The recovery is shown as minus expenditure in the accounts. The current year's Budget also included an expenditure of Rs. 2 crores on creation of Revolving Fund for taking over of properties offered in lieu of estate duty. No provision has been included on this account in the Revised as no property is expected to be taken over in the current year. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been included in the nex year's estimates. This explains the variation in the Revised and the next Budget. The details of the provision are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Sterling Pensions . .	—3,52	—3,52	—3,55
Revolving Fund . .	2,00	..	10
TOTAL . . .	—1,52	—3,52	—3,45

(v) *Capital Outlay on Defence Services.*—The Gross Capital expenditure in the Revised Estimate 1973-74 is estimated at Rs. 204.41 crores against the original budget of Rs. 196.36 crores. The recoveries on Capital Account are estimated at Rs. 2.41 crores against the original estimate of Rs. 1.18 crores. The Gross Capital expenditure for 1974-75 is estimated at Rs. 237.17 crores, the recoveries on Capital Account being Rs. 1.90 crores.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

Provision has been included in this Section for Capital Outlay on Social and Community Services. The estimates under the various heads are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(i) Education, Art and Culture . . .	2,55	2,03	2,17
(ii) Scientific Services and Research . . .	11,60	14,92	29,79
(iii) Medical . . .	81	(—)1,34	1,30
(iv) Family Planning . .	40	..	10
(v) Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply .	39	36	33
(vi) Housing . . .	10,95	12,06	14,88
(vii) Urban Development .	1,11	(—)5	87
(viii) Broadcasting . .	9,51	8,70	12,39
(ix) Social Security and Welfare . . .	6,00	4,89	1,87
(x) Other Heads . .	18	22	27
TOTAL . . .	43,50	41,79	63,97

(i) *Education, Art and Culture* : The provision included under this head is mainly for Works expenditure relating to the construction of buildings for schools, technical institutions, etc. The details of the provision included are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) Works to be executed by C.P.W.D. . .	15	19	11
(b) Union Territories—			
Delhi	1,93	1,44	1,69
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	19	18	13
Arunachal Pradesh .	19	17	19
Other Union Territories	9	5	5
TOTAL . . .	2,55	2,03	2,17

(ii) *Scientific Services and Research*.—Expenditure under this head relates to the Capital Outlay on various Scientific Research Institutes including construction of buildings, etc. The broad details of the provision included are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre . . .	2,12	2,52	5,64
(b) Variable Energy Cyclotron . . .	66	1,19	1,41
(c) Trombay Township Project . . .	1,48	2,27	2,20
(d) Reactor Research Centre . . .	2,74	3,64	10,47
(e) Space Research Programme (Including Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, Space Science and Technology Centre, Rocket Fabricating Facility Sriharikota Projects, etc.) . .	3,04	3,65	7,11
(f) Meteorology . .	55	69	1,51
(g) Other Items . . .	1,01	96	1,45
TOTAL . . .	11,60	14,92	29,79

(iii) *Medical*.—The expenditure under this Head is in respect of Capital Outlay on Hospitals, Dispensaries, etc., including construction of buildings therefor. It also includes Capital Outlay on Medical Stores Depots. Broad details are as under :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) Medical Stores Depots .	(—)1,22	(—)2,80	7
(b) Capital Outlay in Union Territories . .	67	73	87
(c) Other Works Expenditure	1,36	73	36
TOTAL . . .	81	(—)1,34	1,30

(iv) *Family Planning*.—The provision here represents investments in the Hindustan Latex Limited.

(v) *Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply*.—The provision has been made under this head for Capital Outlay mainly for improvement of Water Supply including Rural Piped water Supply scheme in Union Territories.

(vi) *Housing*.—Expenditure an Government Residential Buildings, and other Housing Schemes, except in certain special cases, is provided under this head. Provision for investment in Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Hindustan Housing Factory

and National Building Material Development Corporation is also made under this head. Broad details of the provision are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) Government Residential Buildings	7,29	9,08	8,34
(b) Investment in Housing and Urban Development Corporation	50	..	1,00
(c) Investment in Hindustan Housing Factory	1	1	9
(d) Investments in National Building Material Development Corpn.	..	..	50
(e) Capital Outlay in Union Territories	3,30	3,12	5,10
(f) Recoveries and Receipts	(—)15	(—)15	(—)15
TOTAL	10,95	12,06	14,88

(vii) *Urban Development.*—This head accommodates expenditure on the Urban Development of Delhi and Chandigarh, other than the expenditure specifically incurred either on the construction of Office Buildings or Residential Buildings or expenditure provided under the functional Heads for construction of buildings. The broad details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) Chandigarh Capital Development	1,11	85	87
(b) Large scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi			
Gross Expenditure	7,10	7,10	8,00
Recoveries	(—)7,10	(—)8,00	(—)8,00
TOTAL	1,11	(—)5	87

(viii) *Broadcasting.*—This head accommodates expenditure on Capital Outlay on Studios including Buildings and Equipment, Transmitters, Machinery and Equipment, etc., for Broadcasting. The broad details of the provision included are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) Studios	6,74	5,19	6,02
(b) Transmitters	2,69	3,09	5,70
(c) Suspense	(—)56	(—)30	(—)38
(d) Other expenditure including Machinery and Equipment	64	72	1,05
TOTAL	9,51	8,70	12,39

(ix) *Social Security and Welfare.*—Provision is made under this head for various rehabilitation schemes including Dandakaranaya Development Scheme, Rehabilitation Reclamation Scheme, Development of Andaman and Nicobar Island for Rehabilitation, Rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pakistan Hostilities, etc. The broad details of the expenditure are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) Dandakaranaya Development Scheme	3,52	2,87	(—)26
(b) Rehabilitation Reclamation Scheme	62	32	40
(c) Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Rehabilitation	1,60	1,52	1,00
(d) Rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pakistan Hostilities	..	..	55
(e) Other Rehabilitation Schemes (including investment in Rehabilitation Industrial Corporation and Share Contribution to Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank	26	18	18
TOTAL	6,00	4,89	1,87

(x) *Other Heads.*—Under this item provision has been included for Capital Outlay on information and publicity and other social and community services mainly Capital Outlay on Labour, Employment etc.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

The details of the provision under this Section are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(i) Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade	29	39	1,78
(ii) Capital Outlay on Co-operation	14,09	8,60	9,75
(iii) Investment in General Financial and Trading Institutions	11,50	12,75	56,44
(iv) Investments in International Financial Institutions	7,35	11,45	9,29
Total	33,23	33,19	77,26

(i) *Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade.*—The provision under this head is mainly for setting up Electronics Export Processing Zone and for the development of Kandla Port Free Trade Zone. Electronics Export Processing Zone has been set up at Santa Cruz., Bombay to export electronics articles so as to capture a major share in the world export trade. Special facilities like import of capital goods, raw-materials, components would be allowed duty free without restrictions as the source of imports. Against the provisions of Rs. 22 lakhs in the current years' Budget, the Revised Estimates for this project are Rs. 34 lakhs. Provision has been made in the next year's estimates for Rs. 1.72 crores.

Kandla Free Zone has been set up to promote Indian exports for earning more foreign exchange to bring about fuller utilisation of the facilities already developed at Kandla. The provision included for this Zone is Rs. 5 lakhs in the Revised and Rs. 6 lakhs in the next year's Budget against the provision of Rs. 6 lakhs in the current year's Budget.

(ii) *Capital Outlay on Co-operation.—The details are :—*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) Investment in Debentures of lands Mortgage Bank	14,00	8,51	9,00
(b) Investment in Cooperative Fertilizer Factories	..	..	50
(c) Other items . . .	9	9	25
Total	14,09	8,60	9,75

(iii) *Investment in General Financial and Trading Institutions.*—The details of the provision made are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Investment in—			
(a) State Trading Corporation	6,00	6,00	..
(b) General Insurance Corporation of India . .	5,45	6,69	6,36
(c) Tea Trading Corporation of India . .	5	6	8
(d) Industrial Development Bank of India . .	..	..	50,00
Total	11,50	12,75	56,44

(iv) *Investment in International Financial Institutions.*—The provision here represents investment in the Asian Development Bank, International Development Association and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*i*) Asian Development Bank	7,35	8,17	8,17
(ii) International Development Association . .	..	1	1,12
(iii) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development . .	..	3,27	..
TOTAL . . .	7,35	11,45	9,29

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

Estimates are included in this Section for Capital Outlay on Agriculture and various other Services allied to it *e.g.* Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries, etc. The headwise details of the provision made are as under :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(i) Agriculture . . .	(—)2,21	38,95	11,81
(*ii*) Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development . .	20	15	61
(*iii*) Food and Nutrition .	(—)5,04	24	3,48
(*iv*) Animal Husbandry .	24	13	1,36
(*v*) Dairy Development .	24	35	75
(*vi*) Fisheries . . .	84	22	1,18
(*vii*) Forests . . .	17	12	1,22
TOTAL . . .	(—)5,56	40,16	20,41

(i) *Agriculture.*—Provision is included under this head for Capital Outlay on Agriculture including purchase and distribution of fertilisers, construction of food storage godowns and fertiliser storage godowns, project for bulk fertilizer unloading and handling, etc. Provision for investment in storage and Warehousing Corporation, National Seeds Corporation, State Farm Corporation, State Agro-Industries Corporation, Banana and Fruit Development Corporation and other Corporations is also

included under this Head. The details of the provision are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
I. Capital Outlays on:			
(*a*) Bulk Fertilizer Unloading and Handling Project	3,00	1,80	3,00
(*b*) Construction of Food Storage Godowns .	(—)16	(—)19	14
(*c*) Construction of Fertilizer Storage Godowns .	21	8	10
(*d*) Purchase and Distribution of Fertilizers .	(—)13,00	32,58	36
(*e*) Union Territories . .	12	5	7
(f) Other Capital Outlay (Aerial Spraying Unit, Training Scheme for Tractor Operators, Training Institute in Plant Protection, Central Fertilizer Control Laboratory, etc.) . .	44	13	71
II. *Investment in:—*			
(*a*) Storage and Warehousing Corporation . .	3,29	1,85	2,75
(*b*) National Seeds Corporation	45	30	38
(*c*) State Seeds Corporation	..	..	55
(*d*) State Farm Corporation	15	15	15
(*e*) State Agro-Industries Corporation . .	2,99	2,00	1,50
(*f*) Banana and Fruit Development Corporation .	30	20	10
(*g*) Oil Seed Corporation .	..	..	1,75
(*h*) Other Corporations (Kerala Oil Plantation Limited, Andaman Plantation Corporation, State Cashewnut Corporation, etc.) . .	..	..	25
TOTAL . . .	(—)2,21	38,95	11,81

(ii) *Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and area Development.*—The expenditure under this head relates to the Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation Works in Union Territories. The details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Delhi	20	15	60
(*b*) Chandigarh . . .	..	..	1
TOTAL . . .	20	15	61

(iii) *Food and Nutrition.*—The provision is included under this head mainly for procurement and supply of food-grains in Union Territories,expenditure on National Sugar Institute and investment in Food Corporation of India. General procurement of food-grains, both indigenous and imported is made by the Food Corporation of India with effect from 1-4-1969. However, certain adjustments are to be carried out in Government accounts in respect of gift consignments, etc. The provision for such adjustments is also included under this head and shown as purchase of food-grains. The broad details of the provision are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Purchase of Food-grains	1,33	63	38
(*b*) Procurement and supply of food grains in Union Territories . . .	(—)6	(—)53	(—)51
(*c*) National Sugar Institute.	17	16	15
(*d*) Modern Rice Mill . .	1	1	10
(*e*) Investment in Food Corporation of India . .	86	54	1,48
(*f*) Investment in Modern Bakeries . . .	..	..	1,66
(*g*) Fruit and Vegetable products Corporation .	..	..	22
(*h*) Recipts and Recoveries on Capital Account .	(—)7,35	(—)57	..
TOTAL . . .	(—)5,04	24	3,48

(iv) *Animal Husbandry.*—The expenditure under this head is mainly meant for Cattel development, sheep and wool development and for investment in public sector corporations. Next year's Budget includes Rs. 25 lakhs for investment in Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Development Corporation, Rs. 20 lakhs for Corporation for manufacture of Tetra Pack containers, Rs. 10 lakhs for Slaughter Houses Corporation and Rs. 5 lakhs for Sheep and Wool Development Corporation.

(v) Dairy Development.—Provision is made under this head for Dairy Development as well as for Milk Supply Scheme. A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made in the next year's Estimates for purchase of machinery and equipment for D.M.S. against Rs. 21 lakhs provided for in the current year's Budget and Rs. 35 lakhs in the Revised.

(vi) Fisheries.—Provision is made under this head for development of inland and marine fisheries, fishing harbour and landing facilities, etc. Broad details of the provision are as under :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Deep Sea Fishing Station	16	11	53
(*b*) Scheme for transport of fish by Rail . . .	37	1	43
(*c*) Integrated fisheries project	9	4	6
(*d*) Other expenditure .	22	6	16
TOTAL . . .	84	22	1,18

(vii) *Forests.*—Expenditure is provided under this head for Capital Outlay for forest conservation and development and for investment in Forest Corporation. Next years' Estimates include Rs. 50 lakhs for contribution to State Forest Corporation.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

The estimates under this Section are in respect of capital outlay on :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*i*) Industrial Research and Development	27	6	2
(*ii*) Village and Small Industries	2,55	2,42	3,59
(*iii*) Machinery and Engineering Industries	9,95	10,02	10,52
(*iv*) Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers Industries	119,77	132,70	138,95
(*v*) Aircraft and Ship Building Industries	12,32	12,55	3,35
(*vi*) Tele-communication and Electronics Industries	1,93	2,00	2,81
(*vii*) Consumer Industries	11,73	10,18	29,50
(*viii*) Atomic Energy Development	15,37	26,80	34,02
(*ix*) Mining and Metallurgical Industries	81,50	78,29	119,01
(*x*) Other Industries	57	76	64
(*xi*) Industrial Financial Institutions	1,00	..	46
TOTAL	256,96	275,78	342,87

(i) *Industrial Research and Development*.—The details of the provision under this head are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Investment in Industrial Development and Rehabilitation Corporation	25	..	..
(*b*) Miscellaneous	2	6	2
TOTAL	27	6	2

(ii) *Village and Small Industries*.—The provisions include :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Investment in National Small Industries Corporation	2,00	2,00	2,00
(*b*) Investment in Tasar Development Corporation	..	..	30
(*c*) Capital outlay on Institute for Small Scale Industries	14	11	40
(*d*) Capital Outlay in U.Ts— Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	4
Delhi	25	18	55
(*e*) Other Expenditure	12	9	30
TOTAL	2,55	2,42	3,59

(iii) *Machinery and Engineering Industries*.—The details of the provision under this head are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(i) Investment in—			
(*a*) Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited	1,81	2,25	12
(*b*) Hindustan Machine Tools	2,98	2,66	3,53
(*c*) Scooter India Limited	60	60	68
(*d*) Richardson and Cruddas 1972—Ltd.	50	50	25
(*e*) Heavy Engineering Corporation	1,00	74	70
(*f*) Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd	50	19	..
(*g*) Garden Reach Workshop Limited	50	1,00	1,50
(*h*) Bharat Earth Movers Limited	10	10	..
(*i*) Bharat Dynamics Limited	90	..	50
(*l*) Praga Tools Limited	..	..	1,20
(*k*) National Instruments Limited	20	15	3
(*l*) Hindustan Cables Limited	50	1,01	45
(*m*) Instrumentation Limited	35	35	1,30
(*n*) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited	1	5	21
(*o*) Alok Ashdown Coy Ltd.	..	32	..
(*ii*) Capital Outlay on :			
(*a*) Tungabhadra Steel Projects	..	10	..
(*b*) Precision Tools Factory Limited	..	..	5
TOTAL	9,95	10,02	10,52

(iv) *Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries*.—The details of the provision under this head are:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*i*) Investment in :—			
(*a*) Hindustan Organic-Chemicals Ltd.	60	54	..
(*b*) Indo-Petro Chemicals Corporation	30,62	24,08	30,00
(*c*) Fertiliser Corporation of India	71,20	96,26	86,65
(*d*) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travencore Limited	16,85	10,68	3,44
(*e*) Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited	..	..	48
(*f*) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	50	50	..
(*g*) Hindustan Anti-biotics	..	..	1,00
(*h*) New Fertiliser Project	..	..	11,00
(*i*) New Petroleum Co.	..	1,84	6,27
(*j*) Bitumen Marketing Corporation	..	..	1
(*k*) Hindustan Insecticides	..	..	10
	119,77	133,90	138,95
Oil India Ltd.—Redemption of Debenture Stock	..	(—)1,20	..
TOTAL	119,77	132,70	138,95

(v) *Aircraft and Ship Building Industries.*—The details of the provision under this head are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(i) Investment in:—			
(*a*) Hindustan Shipyard	95	1,45	1,80
(*b*) Cochin Shipyard	8,00	8,00	..
(*c*) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	2,50	2,50	..
(*d*) Mazagon Dock Limited	87	60	50
(*e*) New Shipyard	..	..	30
(ii) Capital Outlay on:—			
(*a*) Central Marine Design and Research Organisation	..	..	75
TOTAL	12,32	12,55	3,35

(vi) *Tele-communication and Electronics Industries.*—The details of the provision under this head are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(i) Investment in:—			
(*a*) Indian Telephone Industries Limited	20	..	..
(*b*) Bharat Electronics Limited	1,00	1,00	...
(*c*) Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	73	1,00	1,20
(*d*) Computer Maintenance Corporation	..	..	15
(*e*) Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation	..	..	15
(ii) Capital Outlay on:—			
(*a*) Complex for production and Research and Development of Semi-Conductor Devices	..	..	50
(*b*) National Computor Centre	..	..	18
(*c*) Electronics Complex	..	..	33
(*d*) Public Sector Unit for production of two way Communication Equipment	..	..	30
TOTAL	1,93	2,00	2,81

(vii) *Consumer Industries.*—The details of the Capital Outlay are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Investment in:—			
(*a*) National Textile Corporation	2,93	2,43	3,95
(*b*) Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India	30	15	25
(*c*) Cotton Corporation of India	..	..	1,00
(*d*) Leather Development Corporation	..	..	5
(*e*) Cement Corporation of India	4,50	3,20	10,00
(*f*) Hindustan Paper Corporation	4,00	4,40	13,25
(*g*) Jute Corporation of India	..	..	1,00
TOTAL	11,73	10,18	29,50

(viii) *Atomic Energy Development.*—The details are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Nuclear Fuel Complex	64	1,34	2,99
(*b*) Heavy Water Plants.—			
(*i*) Heavy Water Projects Board	..	10	11
(*ii*) Heavy Water Plant, Kota	3,81	6,00	7,00
(*iii*) Heavy Water Plant, Baroda	1,25	4,10	4,02
(*iv*) Heavy Water Plant, Tuticorin	4,30	10,90	6,30
(*v*) Heavy Water Plant, Talchar	98	1,10	6,86
(*c*) Purchase of Heavy Water	3,00	58	3,64
(*d*) Other Items	1,39	2,68	3,10
Total	15,37	26,80	34,02

(ix) *Mining and Metallurgical Industries.*—The details of the provision under this head are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*i*) Investment in.—			
(*a*) Steel Authority of India Limited	33,37	24,42	7,68
(*b*) National Coal Development Corporation	3,03	3,03	..
(*c*) Hindustan Copper Limited	7,48	7,48	..
(*d*) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	23,04	24,04	36,00
(*e*) Hindustan Zinc Limited	9,06	5,60	4,25
(*f*) Bharat Gold Mines Limited	30	30	62
(*g*) Mineral Exploration Limited	3,00	2,90	4,25
(*h*) Mishra Dhatu Nigam (Private) Limited	..	75	3,00
(*i*) Coal Mining Authority	..	8,00	44,77
(*j*) Skinda Nickel Limited	..	..	1,00
(*k*) Sikkim Mining Corporation	3	3	..
(*l*) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	..	..	11,35
(*ii*) Capital Outlay on—			
(*a*) Acquisition of Asian Refractories	9	9	..
(*b*) Steel Plants at Hospet and Visakhapatnam	2,00	1,65	4,00
(*c*) Central Engineering and Design Bureau	10	..	..
(*d*) Low temperature Carbonisation Plant	..	..	1,00
(*e*) Explosives Plant	..	..	1,00
Total	81,50	78,29	119,01

(x) *Other Industries.*—The details of the provision are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Ghazipur Opium Factory	5	1	15
(*b*) Neemuch Opium Factory	7	7	5
(*c*) Ghazipur Alkaloid Works	..	3	1
(*d*) Neemuch Alkaloid Works	45	65	43
Total	57	76	64

(xi) *Industrial Financial Institutions.*—The provision included under this head is for investment in:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Newspaper Finance Corporation	1,00	..	20
(*b*) National Film Corporation	..	..	26
Total	1,00	..	46

WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

Under this Section provision has been included for:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*i*) Water and Power Development Services	77	73	1,34
(*ii*) Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	9,34	9,80	10,89
(*iii*) Power Projects	76,99	64,18	78,05
Total	87,10	74,71	90,28

(i) *Water and Power Development Services.*—The provision has been included under this Head for the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, Engineering Laboratory, Power Research Institute, Switchgear and Testing and Development Laboratory, Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institute and Load Despatching Institute. The increase next year is mainly accounted for by larger provision of Rs. 57 lakhs for Load Despatching Institute against the current year's Revised Estimate of Rs. 6 lakhs.

(ii) *Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects.*—Provision has been included under this Head mainly for Farakka Barrage Project including Feeder Canal, Jangipur Barrage, Dredging Operations on the Brahamaputra River and other Navigation Projects. The main details of the provision under this Head are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Farrakka Barrage including Feeder Canal	6,13	7,10	6,70
(*b*) Jangipur Barrage	39	39	1
(*c*) Dredging Operations on the Brahamputra River	95	73	51
(*d*) Navigation Projects	65	65	1,93
(*e*) Expenditure in the Union Territory of Delhi	1,13	81	1,62
(*f*) Other Items	9	12	12
Total	9,34	9,80	10,89

(iii) *Power Projects.*—The details of the provision included under this Head are :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Badarpur Thermal Power Project	7,10	7,04	7,99
(*b*) Salal Hydro Electric Project	5,50	4,99	6,99
(*c*) Loktak Hydro Electric Project	6,94	6,85	6,66
(*d*) Baira Siul Hydro Electric Project	8,96	3,95	7,79
(*e*) Tarapur Atomic Power Station	71	63	2,17
(*f*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	5,85	8,93	6,29
(*g*) Madras Atomic Power Station	22,20	17,91	24,88
(*h*) Narora Atomic Power Station	1	15	1,00
(*i*) Load Despatching Station	65	3	43
(*j*) Investment in Rural Electrification Corporation	17,50	11,75	11,00
Power Projects in-			
Arunachal Pradesh	36	33	45
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8	7	9
Lakshadweep	3	5	5
Chandigarh	12	12	35
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	27	34
(*k*) Other Items	88	1,11	1,57
Total	76,99	64,18	78,05

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The estimates under this Section are in respect of Capital Outlay on :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*i*) Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping	7,34	11,03	23,60
(*ii*) Aviation	12,92	13,99	14,82
(*iii*) Roads and Bridges	87,64	78,67	72,17
(*iv*) Road & Water Transport Services	66	1,56	9,73
(*v*) Other Transport and Communication Services	4,21	4,56	5,87
Total	112,77	109,81	126,19

(i) *Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping.*—The details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Mangalore Port	3,43	3,44	6,62
(*b*) Tuticorin Port	87	2,82	3,70
(*c*) Salaya Off-shore Terminal	..	..	1,00
(*d*) Construction of landing facilities on Jetties (including Central Dredging Organisation)	57	2,99	10,20
(*e*) Shipping	..	..	18
(*f*) Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar Islands	78	50	30
(*g*) Lighthouses and Lightships	1,69	1,28	1,60
Total	7,34	11,03	23,60

The increase in the Revised Estimates under Tuticorin Port is due to accelerated progress of work than originally scheduled and that under landing facilities on Jetties is due to larger expenditure on dredging operations on account of strengthening of the Organisation to meet special dredging requirements of ports. The increase next year is mainly on account of inclusion of provision of Rs. 9 crores for Central Dredging Organisation against the revised of Rs. 2.39 crores, larger provision for Mangalore harbour project, which is expected to be completed by mid-1974 and inclusion of provision of Rs. 1 crore for the Salaya Off-shore Terminal which is expected to meet the crude requirements of Mathura and Koyali.

Lighthouses and Lightships.—Against the original Budget Estimate of Rs. 1.69 crores, the capital outlay in the Revised Estimates for 1973-74 and next year is anticipated at Rs. 1.28 crores and Rs. 1.60 crores respectively.

(ii) *Aviation.*—This head accommodates the capital expenditure on the construction and improvement of of facilities at the domestic air-port in the country as well as provision for aeronautical communication and navigation facilities at the air-ports including international airports. The increase in the next year's estimates is on account of larger expenditure for development of navigational aids at air-ports consequent on the recommendations made by the High Powered Committees.

(iii) *Roads and Bridges.*—The capital expenditure on the construction of Roads and Bridges is brought to account under this head. The details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) National High ways	71,26	62,43	48,00
(*b*) Strategic and Border Roads	14,66	14,25	19,45
(*c*) Roads in—			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	85	1,60
Chandigarh	3	3	3
Arunachal Pradesh	75	68	2,68
Lakshadweep	12	10	12
(*d*) Tools and Plants	37	33	29
TOTAL	87,64	78,67	72,17

(iv) *Road & Water Transport Services.*—Provision has been included under this head for investment in the Central Road Transport Corporation, Delhi Transport Corporation, Central Water Inland Corporation and Road Transport Services in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The details are :

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Roads Transport—			
Central Road Transport Corporation	1	..	..
Delhi Transport Corporation	..	..	7,87
Investment in Calcutta Transport Corporation	..	1,00	..
(*b*) Water Transport—			
Central Water Inland Corporation	65	56	1,84
(*c*) Road Transport in Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	1
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	1
TOTAL	66	1,56	9,73

(v) *Other Transport and Communications Services.*—The estimates under this head provide for the construction and development of Overseas Communications facilities including Satellite projects and development of tourism. The details of the provision are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) Overseas Communication Services	1,64	2,06	2,97
(*b*) Tourism	2,50	2,50	2,90
(*c*) Miscellaneous	7	..	..
TOTAL	4,21	4,56	5,87

The increase in outlay in the Revised Estimates on Overseas Communication Services is for meeting payments due for equipment, etc., received in the earlier years. The increase in the next year's estimates is on account of larger provision for construction of Second Satellite Earth Station and larger contribution to International Tele-communication Satellite Consortium.

Larger provision for development and promotion of tourism and provision of additional accommodation for tourists accounts for the increase next years Next year's estimates include Rs. 1.5 crores for development of tourism and Rs. 1.4 crores for investment in India Tourism Development Corporation against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 1.5 crores respectively.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS

The details are given in the Railway Budget.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
I. Gross Expenditure			
(*a*) Postal Services	8,21.80	5,50.20	7,46.00
(*b*) Telecommunication Services	88,78.20	109,79.80	125,60.00
(*c*) Stores and Manufacture Suspense	9,67.00	9,67.00	15,37.00
TOTAL GROSS	1,06,67.00	1,24,97.00	1,48,43.00
II. Less :			
(*i*) Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Account	13,19.34	16,06.06	20,03.07
(*ii*) Amount met from Advance rentals under OYT and other Schemes	9,00.00	17,00.00	10,00.00
(*iii*) Amount met from Capital Reserve Fund	25,44.72	17,14.11	45,85.76
(*iv*) Depreciation on Historical Costs transferred from Revenue	24,30.39	23,06.64	27,45.10
(*v*) Contribution towards Capital expenditure from Revenue	23,72.55	22,70.19	26,73.07
TOTAL	95,67.00	95,97.00	133,07.00
Net Capital Outlay	11,00.00	29,00.00	15,36.00

WRITE BACK TO REVENUE OF ITEMS INITIALLY CAPITALISED

In accordance with the recommendation in paragraph 3-15-4 of the 2nd Report of the Team on the Reforms in the Structure of Budget and Accounts, the existing practice of initial capitalisation and subsequent write back to Revenue of certain items of expenditure like commuted value of pensions, grants for development, etc., is being discontinued with effect from 1974-75. The Team has also recommended that the amounts yet to be written off under the Capital heads at the end of the current financial year may be dropped *proforma* from the accounts. This has been accepted.

The current Budget assumes a credit of Rs. 60.36 crores for adjustment of such items of write back against which the Revised is Rs. 60.17 crores. No credit therefor has been assumed in 1974-75.

LOANS AND ADVANCES

Broad categories of the loans and advances for which provisions have been included in the estimates are as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Loans for :			
(*i*) Social & Community Services	17,28	12,16	18,52
(*ii*) Economic Services	5,16,06	4,89,16	7,66,21
Loans to :			
(*iii*) State Governments	13,28,38	15,76.00	10,23,01
(*iv*) Union Territories (with Legislatures)	13,63	15,38	17,37
(*v*) Foreign Governments	55,51	2,98,08	2,36,76
(*vi*) Government servants	33,41	36,61	56,85
Loans for :			
(*vii*) Miscellaneous purposes	8,91	1,22,61	1,15,19
TOTAL—Loans and Advances :	19,73,18	25,50,00	22,33,91

(i) *Loans for Social and Community Services.*—The services coming under this category include Education, Scientific Services and Research, Sanitation and Water Supply and Housing. Among the items for which provisions have been included in the estimates, mention may be made of the following :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) *Education, Art and Culture* :			
(1) Non-Government educational and other institutions for plan purposes	1,02	51	64
(2) National Centre for performing art	..	..	1,50
(b) *Scientific Services and Research*:			
(3) Institutions engaged in Research and Development in Electronics	65	25	2,17
(c) *Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply* :			
(4) Municipal Corporation of Delhi	9,00	8,00	8,65
(d) *Housing* :			
(5) Local bodies and individuals for various schemes of Slum clearance, housing, etc.	3,51	74	2,19
(e) *Social Security and Welfare* :			
(6) Rehabilitation of Displaced persons	1,01	89	77
(f) *Other Social and Community Services* :			
(7) Labour and Employment	1,61	1,66	1,80

(ii) *Loans for Economic Services.*—The following are the more important among the items of loan for which the provision has been included in the estimates for services coming under this category .—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) *Cooperation* :			
(1) Cooperative Fertilizer factories . . .	13,50	11,00	4,65
(2) National Cooperative Development Corporation	8,70	6,80	3,15
(b) *Agriculture* :			
(3) H.A.L. for manufacturing Aircraft for Plant Protection spraying .	1,50	1,50	65
(c) *Food and Nutrition* :			
(4) Food Corporation of India	40	22	3,23
(5) Modern Bakeries Ltd. .	27	10	1,66
(d) *Agricultural Finance* :			
(6) Agricultural Refinance Corpn. . . .	30,00	30,00	40,00
(e) *Village and Small Industries* :			
(7) Khadi and Village Industries Commission .	8,45	8,45	49,73
(f) *Machinery & Engineering Industries* :			
(8) Hindustan Cables Ltd .	1,66	2,09	1,33
(9) Instrumentations Ltd. .	31	31	70
(10) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	96	1,90	1,53
(11) Garden Reach Workshop	2,50	2,00	3,50
(12) Bharat Earthmovers .	3,90	2,90	3,00
(13) Praga Tools Ltd. .	1,00	1,00	80
(14) Bharat Dynamics Ltd. .	..	..	50
(15) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. . . .	3,42	2,79	1,35
(16) Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. . .	44	..	4,03
(17) Scooter India Limited .	1,84	2,17	48
(18) Machine Tools Corporation of India .	1,77	1,45	1,30
(19) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. . .	45	10	10
(20) Heavy Engineering Corporation . . .	12,22	12,15	2,90
(21) Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd. . .	1,38	1,53	1,45
(22) Jessop & Co. . .	5,97	6,22	5,51
(23) Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd. . .	85	53	80
(24) Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. . . .	..	35	..
(25) Braithwaite & Co. (Ind.)	5,99	6,01	8,51
(26) Gresham & Caravan of India Ltd. . .	24	16	44
(27) Heavy Electricals Ltd. .	5,77	..	..
(28) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. . . .	3,23	2,91	..
(g) *Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries* :			
(29) Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. .	7,55	1,55	5,95
(30) Indian Oil Corporation	..	..	5,00
(31) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	..	..	1,40
(32) Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. . .	50	1,25	1,60
(33) Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. . .	2,20	3,74	47,35
(34) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. .	9,10	4,80	22,51
(35) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. . .	6,91	8,05	9,30
(h) *Aircrafts and Ship Building Industries* :			
(36) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	3,50	3,00	4,00
(37) Goa Shipyard Ltd. .	15	10	45
(38) Mazagon Dock Ltd. .	88	1,15	1,00
(39) Hindustan Shipyard .	10	10	25
(40) Cochin Shipyard . .	..	..	20,00
(i) *Telecommunication and Electronics Industries* :			
(41) Bharat Electronics Ltd.	6,00	5,50	5,00
(42) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. . .	1,73	1,50	2,75
(43) Electronics Corporation of India . . .	1,42	1,75	1,20
(44) Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation .	..	..	15
(j) *Consumer Industries* :			
(45) National Textiles Corporation . . .	2,93	2,43	4,32
(46) Tannery and Foot-wear Corporation of India	1,19	2,47	1,94
(47) NEPA Mills . .	1,98	1,50	2,15
(48) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	3,02	6,69	45
(49) Tea, Coffee and Cardamom Boards . .	1,71	1,62	2,14
(50) Jute Corporation .	..	..	2,00
(51) Cotton Corporation .	..	..	1,00

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(k) *Mining and Metallurgical Industries* :			
(52) Steel Authority of India Ltd.	139,40	115,70	148,82
(53) National Coal Development Corporation	18,76	29,50	..
(54) Neyveli Lignite Corporation	21,48	23,37	21,86
(55) Coal Mining Authority	..	1,27	67,58
(56) Singareni Collieries Ltd.	..	..	3,30
(57) Coal Board	5	9	9
(58) Hindustan Copper Ltd.	12,52	12,77	14,39
(59) Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	4,00	4,00	18,70
(60) Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	62	2,12	82
(l) *Industrial Financial Institutions* :			
(61) Industrial Development Bank of India, Film Finance Corporation, etc.	7,81	39	15,41
(m) *Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Power* :			
(62) Rural Electrification Corporation	20,00	14,25	29,00
(63) Electric Supply Undertaking of Delhi Municipal Corporation	10,00	9,76	8,40
(64) New Delhi Municipal Committee	50	40	40
(n) *Ports and Shipping* :			
(65) Major Port Trusts	36,10	43,74	59,07
(66) Shipping Development Fund Committee	61,14	61,14	71,50
(o) *Civil Aviation* :			
(67) International Airports Authority of India	2,64	44	1,37
(p) *Road and Water Transport Services* :			
(68) Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.	1	11	1
(69) Delhi Transport Corporation	2,87	8,76	4,46
(70) Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	20	55	95
(q) *Tourism* :			
(71) India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	1,50	1,50	1,40
(72) Hotel Development	2,00	1,35	2,00
(73) Tourist Transport Operators	5	4	2

(iii) *Loans and Advances to State Government.*—The broad purposes of the loans to State Governments for which provision has been included in the estimates are as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(a) *Plan purposes* :			
(1) State Plan Schemes	594,63	511,52	553,10
(2) Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes	50,45	51,32	68,50
TOTAL—Loans to States for Plan purposes	645 08	562,84	621,60
(b) *Non-Plan purposes* :			
(1) Fertilizer and other Agricultural inputs	60,00	60,00	60,00
(2) Loans against net collections of Small Savings	240,00	280,00	225,00
(3) Assistance towards relief of damage caused by natural calamities	60,00	175,00	4,00
(4) Special accommodation for covering gap in resources	198,00	380,63	..
(5) Ways and Means advances	100,00	92,42	100,00
(6) Other purposes	25,30	25,11	12,41
TOTAL—Loans to States for non-Plan purposes	683,30	1013,16	401,41
GRAND TOTAL—Loans and Advances to State Govts.	1328,38	1576,00	1023,01

(iv) *Loans and Advances to Union Territories (without Legislature)* :—

The estimates coming under this category are for payment of loans to the three Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry and Mizoram, who have their separate Consolidated Funds. Apart from loans for certain Central and Centrally-sponsored Plan Schemes executed by these Union Territories, the estimates are mainly for loans so cover their gaps in Capital Account, both for Plan as well as non-Plan purposes. Taking all these purposes together, payments of loans to these three Union Territories in the current year are estimated at Rs. 2.75 crores for non-Plan purposes and Rs. 12.63 crores for Plan purposes. The estimates for 1974-75 comprise Rs. 4.71 crores for non-Plan purposes and Rs. 12.66 crores for Plan purposes.

(v) *Advances to Foreign Governments.*—The estimates comprise the following :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
(*a*) By Ministry of Commerce for Technical Credits towards Export Promotion	42,00	274,00	186,00
(*b*) Loans by Ministry of External Affairs to Bangladesh, Bhutan and Sri Lanka	1,80	13,48	31,20
(*c*) Loans by the Ministry of Finance to Ceylon, Nepal, Mauritius, Tanzinia, etc.	11,71	10,60	9,56
(*d*) Loan by Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to Sri Lanka for Fertilizer Project	..	..	10,00
TOTAL—Loans to Foreign Govts.	55,51	298,08	236,76

(vi) *Loans to Government Servants.*—Provision as been made for payment of advances to Central Government employees for House Building, purchase of conveyances as well as for advances of salary to provide relief of distress caused by natural calamities. The estimates for 1974-75 also include provision for festival advances which had hitherto been classified under "Public Account."

(vii) *Loans for Miscellaneous purposes.*—The estimated loans coming under this category are as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Loans to :			
(*a*) Railway Development Fund	8,64	22,65	24,39
(*b*) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	99,72	90,56
(*c*) Departmental Canteens and Employees cooperative Societies	5	2	6
(*d*) Andhra Scientific Co. Ltd.	20	20	15
(*e*) Regimental and other loans	2	2	3
TOTAL—Loans for Miscellaneous purposes	8,91	122,61	115,1

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The outstanding Public Debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs. 17058.23 crores at the end of 1973-74 and Rs. 18226.98 crores at the end of 1974-75, comprising.

(In crores of Rupees)

	As on 31st March 1974	As on 31st March 1975
Internal Debt	11228.32	11844.60
External Debt	5829.91	6382.38

'Internal Debt' comprises loans raised in the open market, compensation Bonds, Prize Bonds, 15-Year Annuity Certificates. It also includes borrowings of a temporary nature *viz.* treasury bills issued to Reserve Bank, State Governments, commercial banks and other parties as well as non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities issued to International Financial Institutions like the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt, outstanding at the beginning of the three Five Year Plan and at the close of the Third Five Year Plan and that estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1973-74 and 1974-75 is given in Statement VI. The amounts outstanding exhibit the liability of the Government as represented by the face value of the outstanding debt.

In addition, the Government are liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings Schemes, provident funds, deposits under the Compulsory Deposit Schemes and Income Tax Annuity Deposit Schemes, depreciation and other interest bearing reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs; and certain other deposits like deposits of Income-tax, Super-tax, etc. deposits of Local Funds and civil deposits. Together with the public debt, the total liability of the Government of India will stand as follows :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	As at the end of					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1973-74	1974-75
Public Debt	2054.33	2443.35	4738.96	8009.27	17058.23	18226.98
Small Savings Schemes	336.87	574.81	969.99	1538.21	3153.26	3513.61
State Provident Funds	95.05	165.57	289.14	527.02	1126.01	1239.71
Public Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	14.78	19.28
P.L. 480 Deposits	..	..	240.41	561.48	..	..
Deposits under Compulsory Deposit Schemes	..	..	..	30.12	3.56	3.21
Income-tax Annuity Certificates	..	..	..	77.61	73.34	55.74
Reserve Funds and Deposits	363.05	309.93	283.92	560.05	1718.47	1781.79
Other Items	16.10	17.41	21.82	25.36	121.29	124.97
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2865.40	3511.07	6544.24	11329.12	23268.94	24965.29
Less—Estimated amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt	—300.00	-300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	-300.00
Net	2565.40	3211.07	6244.24	11029.12	22968.94	24665.29

Details of the liabilities are shown in Statement VII.

This outstanding liability may be analysed with reference to the purpose on which the money raised by Government has been utilised. An analysis is given below :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	As at the end of					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1973-74	1974-75
Capital Outlay on Departmental Undertakings	894.73	1064.30	1682.63	3029.98	4834.55	5224.57
Investment in:						
(*i*) Government Companies and Corporations	9.43	67.81	591.83	1340.70	3458.27	3791.85
(*ii*) Financial Institutions	250.05	250.14	357.95	424.23	965.68	1041.80
(*iii*) Other Companies and Corporations	0.25	0.80	9.97	32.89	32.01	32.01
Other Capital Outlay including Defence Services, Public Works, State Trading Schemes, etc.	333.55	481.16	947.83	1755.85	3811.93	4235.77
Loans to State and Union Territory Governments, Foreign Governments and other Parties	220.68	942.89	2534.48	5379.57	12698.93	13852.84
TOTAL	1708.69	2809.10	6124.69	11964.23	25801.37	28173.84

The details are shown in Statement VIII.

The total of Capital Outlay and Loans advanced by the Central Government is estimated to exceed the total of the liabilities by Rs. 2832.43 crores at the end of 1973-74 and Rs. 3513.55 crores at the end of 1974-75.

STATEMENT VI

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(In crores of Rupees)	
A.—Internal Debt						
(*i*) Matket Loans-Current (details in Appendix A)	1438.45	1508.63	2555.72	3417.28	5851.55	6338.63
(*ii*) Compensation Bonds	..	..	..	..	83.80	83.80
(*iii*) Prize Bonds	..	..	15.63	11.35	1.00	0.80
(*iv*) 15-Year Annuity Certificates	..	.96	3.45	3.78	1.80	1.40
(*v*) Current Loans in course of repayment	6.49	12.22	22.73	33.72	61.68	61.68
(*vi*) Treasury Bills	358.02	595.25	1106.29	1611.82	4498.39	4624.17
(*vii*) Special Floating Loans	212.60	212.60	273.18	340.70	730.09	734.12
(*viii*) Treasury Deposit Receipts and other floating loans	6.73	.06	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—INTERNAL DEBT	2022.30	2329.72	3878.00	5418.65	11228.32	11844 60
B.—External Debt						
(*i*) Defence Certificates	..	..	..	.09	.04	..
(*ii*) England—						
India Stocks, Rly. Debentures and Annuities	12.37	2.61	0.12	.04	..	..
U.K. Govt. loans	..	..	106.52	263.41	882.57	903.39
Lazard Bros. & Co. Ltd.	..	..	15.33	..	..	..
(*iii*) U.S.A.—						
P.L. 480 and other Rupee Loans	..	91.72	288.72	1277.91	..	..
Other Loans	..	..	..	..	1884.40	1891.64
U.S. Export-Import Bank	..	..	25.41	101.30	63.54	50.13
(*iv*) U.S.S.R.	..	..	57.48	243.47	266.95	229.66
(*v*) Canada	..	..	14.07	17.95	217.63	257.93
(*vi*) Federal Republic of Germany	..	..	103.19	206.25	485.32	481.30
(*vii*) Japan	..	..	9.93	62.29	365.51	371.47
(*viii*) Switzerland	..	..	..	5.70	14.84	13.88
(*ix*) Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	9.96	28.52	31.42
(*x*) Yugoslavia	..	..	..	7.92	6.37	4.45
(*xi*) Poland	..	..	..	4.49	13.54	12.69
(*xii*) Austria	..	..	..	2.98	16.07	13.79
(*xiii*) Netherlands	..	..	..	7.56	69.31	82.39
(*xiv*) Denmark	..	..	..	.50	10.80	13.65
(*xv*) Northern Rhodesia	..	..	..	.53	..	..
(*xvi*) New Zealand	..	..	..	.27	..	..
(*xvii*) Sweden	..	..	..	..	21.07	37.18
(*xviii*) Kuwait	..	..	..	19.28	3.08	3.08
(*xix*) Italy	..	..	..	..	4.86	4.21
(*xx*) Bahrain	..	..	..	7.86	2.47	1.73
(*xxi*) France	..	..	..	..	87.94	111.49
(*xxii*) Belgium	..	..	..	..	10.95	12.79
(*xxiii*) Qatar	..	..	..	..	4.68	3.70
(*xxiv*) Norway	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15
(*xxv*) Hungary	..	..	..	..	..	2.14
(*xxvi*) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	19.66	19.30	140.19	179.77	198.48	180.84
(*xxvii*) International Development Association	..	..	..	171.09	1170.82	1447.28
(*xxviii*) New credits	..	..	..	..	..	220.00
TOTAL B—EXTERNAL DEBT	32.03	113.63	760.96	2590.62	5829.91	6382.38
TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	2054.33	2443.35	4738.96	8009.27	17058 23	18226.98

STATEMENT VII

LIABILITIES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(In crores of Rupees)	
I—Public Debt (as in Statement VI)	2054.33	2443.35	4738.96	8009.27	17058.23	18226.98
II—Small Savings Schemes*	336.87	574.81	969.99	1538.21	3153.26	3513.61
III—Other Unfunded Debt—						
(*a*) State Provident Funds	95.05	165.57	289.14	527.02	1126.01	1239.71
(*b*) Public Provident Funds	..	..	..	..	14.78	19.28
(*c*) P.L. 480 Deposits	..	..	240.41	561.48	..	..
(*d*) Deposits under Compulsory Deposits Schemes	..	..	..	30.12	3.56	3.21
(*e*) Income-tax Annuity Deposits	..	..	..	77.61	73.34	55.74
(*f*) Other Items	16.10	17.41	21.82	25.36	121.29	124.97
TOTAL III—OTHER UNFUNDED DEBT	111.15	182.98	551.37	1221.59	1338.98	1442.91
IV—Reserve Funds and Deposits—						
(*a*) *Bearing Interest—*						
(*i*) Reserve Funds	165.26	174.38	116.01	249.64	356.63	408.84
(*ii*) Other Deposit Accounts	95.59	14.58	26.18	25.39	51.76	66.59
(*b*) *Not bearing interest—*						
(*i*) Reserve Funds	..	..	..	..	7.07	4.49
(*ii*) Deposits of Local Funds	1.67	2.17	3.42	.79	0.73	0.76
(*iii*) Civil Deposits	34.13	56.35	57.09	112.99	888.51	949.60
(*iv*) Other Deposits	34.98	43.17	81.09	80.46	410.74	204.60
(*v*) Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories), Insurance Funds	..	..	..	..	71.39	78.12
(*vi*) Other Insurance Funds	..	..	..	.72		
(*vii*) Other Accounts	31.42	19.28	0.13	47.16	131.64	68.79
TOTAL IV—RESERVE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS	363.05	309.93	283.92	560.05	1718.47	1781.79
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2865.40	3511.07	6544.24	11329.12	23268.94	24965.29
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00
Net—Liabilities of the Central Government	2565.40	3211.07	6244.24	11029.12	22968.94	24665.29
Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	..	..	..	935.11	2832.43	3513.55
	2565.40	3211.07	6244.24	11964.23	25801.37	28178.84

*Other than 15-year Annuity Certificates, included in Statement VI.

STATEMENT VIII

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND LOANS BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—CAPITAL OUTLAY—					(In crores of Rupees)	
I—Outlay on Departmental Undertakings—						
Railways	817.93	959.87	1512.57	2672.02	3888.50	4115.50
Posts and Telegraphs	49.98	89.26	139.99	264.98	370.92	386.28
Overseas Communications Service	0.77	1.35	2.40	3.88	15.58	18.55
Mints	1.95	3.09	4.13	4.44	6.42	7.95
Road and Water Transport Schemes	0.03	0.08	1.23	.59	2.68	12.52
Electricity Schemes	0.02	0.43	2.88	1.05	212.96	280.01
Irrigation	0.71	1.19	1.37	3.24	12.14	13.49
Security Printing Press	0.50	0.73	0.81	1.43	3.37	4.09
Atomatic Energy Development	..	0.56	15.34	68.55	305.82	369.63
Undertakings of Industrial and Economic Development	22.84	7.74	1.91	5.38	7.65	8.04
Kolar Gold Mines	..	..	..	4.42	8.51	8.51
TOTAL I—OUTLAY ON DEPARTMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS	894.73	1064.30	1682.63	3029.98	4834.55	5224.57
II—Investments in Autonomous Corporations Companies, etc—						
(a) Government Companies and Corporations—						
Damodar Valley Corporation	4.86	22.66	36.67	57.51	56.09	56.09
Air Corporations	..	12.24	35.40	48.76	105.09	110.09
Shipping Corporatior	1.96	4.55	20.68	23.45	23.93	23.93
Heavy Electricals (I)	..	..	22.91	50.00	50.00	50.00
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	..	..	17.10	106.12	154.23	154.23
Hindustan Antibiotics	..	1.14	2.18	2.06	2.18	3.18
Indian Telephone Industries	0.60	2.99	3.59	3.59	4.12	4.12
Hindustan Machine Tools	..	2.80	5.10	10.79	24.36	27.89
Heavy Engineering Corporation	..	..	6.65	88.95	160.79	161.49
National Coal Development Corporation	..	..	26.98	61.06	144.91	144.91
Neyveli Lignite Corporation	..	..	48.29	79.42	100.97	112.32
Hindustan Shipyard	..	3.15	4.70	5.97	11.89	13.69
Indian Oil Corpoartion	..	..	6.90	65.29	71.08	71.08
National Instruments Ltd.	..	..	..	1.37	3.98	4.01
Hindustan Salt Company	..	..	..	1.79	1.79	1.79
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd	..	..	..	.94	1.25	1.35
Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	..	..	3.67	3.70	3.70
Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	..	1.15	6.09	6.57
Instrumentation Ltd.	..	..	..	2.58	4.33	5.63
Hindustan Organic Chmecials Ltd.	..	..	..	2.21	9.70	9.70
National Newsprint Paper Mills Ltd.	..	..	..	2.50	2.50	2.50
Mogul Lines Ltd.	..	..	..	2.95	2.95	3.13
Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	..	..	..	1.00	1.75	1.75
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	..	..	..	2.20	3.48	3.48
Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	..	..	..	3.50	57.21	60.65
Hindustan Teleprinters	..	..	..	.82	.82	.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
National Buildings Construction Corporation	..	..	..	1.35	2.95	3.45
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company	..	..	..	4.70	6.32	6.32
Cement Corporation	..	..	..	0.47	14.14	24.14
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	..	..	..	46.61	80.00	80.00
Madras Refineries	..	..	..	0.35	9.53	9.53
Central Warehousing Corporation	..	..	..	1.00	16.31	19.06
Fertilisers Corporation of India	..	17.04	39.64	51.50	299.36	386.01
Ashoka Hotel	..	0.26	1.34	1.34	2.34	2.34
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	..	..	..	21.50	34.23	34.23
Food Corporation of India	..	..	..	9.00	83.71	85.19
Hindustan Cables	..	1.06	1.06	1.79	10.02	10.47
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	..	..	..	..	7.01	7.01
Machine Tool Corporation of India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels	..	..	..	..	10.31	10.31
Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	..	..	..	..	3.95	5.80
National Small Industries Corporation	..	..	..	0.60	5.50	7.50
Singareni Collieries	..	..	1.20	2.24	2.72	2.72
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	..	..	1.00	1.50	1.50
State Trading Corporation	..	..	2.00	2.00	8.00	8.00
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	..	..	..	2.00	3.00	3.00
National Seeds Corporation	..	..	..	0.16	3.10	4.03
State Agro-industries Corporation	..	..	..	0.25	24.65	26.15
Central Fisheries Corporation	..	..	..	0.15	0.51	0.51
Hindustan Latex Ltd..	..	..	..	..	0.70	0.80
Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	..	..	..	1.12	20.00	20.00
Tungabhadra Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.61	0.61
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	..	..	0.05	1.53	1.53
Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	..	13.20	13.20
Bharat Aluminium Ltd.	..	..	..	0.09	60.83	96.83
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	..	..	..	1.38	19.00	23.25
Central Road Transport Corporation	..	..	..	0.25	1.10	1.10
Electronics Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	4.75	5.95
Urnium Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	8.26	8.26
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	..	..	..	..	71.34	71.34
State Farms Corporatioon	..	..	..	..	3.55	3.70
Modern Bakeries	..	..	..	..	2.13	3.79
National Textile Corporation	..	..	..	..	11.29	15.24
Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	..	..	..	..	5.13	5.25
Rural Electrification Corporation	..	..	..	..	31.75	42.75
India Tourism Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	10.56	11.96
Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	..	50.81	80.81
Hindustan Aeronauties Ltd.	..	..	..	..	56.91	56.91
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	6.96	6.96
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	..	..	..	..	4.40	4.90
Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.	..	..	..	..	5.50	7.00
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	1.60,	2.10
Cotton Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	1.00	2.00
Jute Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	1.00	2.00
Indian Dairy Corporation	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
Hindustan Paper Corporation	..	..	..	..	8.16	21.41
Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.	..	..	..	..	12.00	12.00
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.60	1.23
Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	..	..	..	..	17.00	17.00
Richardson and Cruddas, 1971	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.75
Jayanti Shipping Coy. Ltd.	..	..	..	..	4.50	4.50
International Airports Authority	..	..	..	..	3.44	4.82
Praga Tools	..	..	..	..	2.33	3.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jessop & Co.	..	..	..	..	6.34	6.34
Indo-Burmah Petroleum Ltd.	..	..	..	..	0.75	0.75
Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	..	..	..	..	2.80	3.01
New Petroleum Company	..	..	..	..	1.84	8.11
Coal Mining Authority	..	..	..	..	31.37	76.14
Oil Seeds Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	1.75
Steel Authority (India) Ltd.	..	..	..	..	1319.70	1331.38
Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	..	3.35	7.60
Other Government Companies and Corporation	2.01	1.88	7.76	1.88	5.33	21.92
TOTAL (A)—GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS	9.43	69.81	591.83	1340.70	3458.27	3791.85
(*b*) *Financial Institutions*—						
Reserve Bank of India	11.12	11.12	11.12	5.93	5.82	5.82
International Monetary Fund	201.00	201.00	296.28	353.18	669.62	669.62
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	36.93	36.93	36.93	36.93	67.50	67.50
International Development Association	..	..	4.42	19.22	30.35	31.48
Life Insurance Corporation	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Industrial Finance Corporation	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
Asian Development Bank	..	..	..	..	48.89	57.06
International Finance Corporation	..	..	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11
Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation	..	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00
Film Finance Corporation	..	..	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.76
Newspaper Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	0.20
Housing and Urban Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	6.00	7.00
Compensation in respect of Nationalised Banks	..	..	..	..	87.50	87.50
Land Mortgage Banks	..	..	..	..	8.51	17.51
General Insurance Corporation	..	..	..	..	32.19	38.55
Industrial Development Bank of India	..	..	..	..	..	50.00
Other Institutions	..	0.09	0.39	0.86	0.69	.69
TOTAL (B)—FINANCE INSTITUTIONS	250.05	250.14	357.95	424.23	965.68	1041.80
(*c*) *Other Companies, Corporations, etc.*—						
Oil India Ltd.	..	..	8.00	26.50	24.70	24.70
Sindhu Resettlement Corporation	0.25	.25	.50	.50	0.50	0.50
Machinery Manufacturing Corporation	..	.25	.25	.28	0.32	0.32
Sikkim Mining Corporation	..	..	.07	.25	0.28	0.28
Indian Explosives Ltd.	..	.10	.60	.60	2.74	2.74
British India Corporation	..	..	..	1.06	1.06	1.06
Lube-India Ltd..	..	..	..	..	2.40	2.40
Other Companies	..	.20	.20	2.82	0.01	0.01
TOTAL—(c)—OTHER COMPANIES, ETC.	.25	.80	9.97	32.89	32.01	32.01
TOTAL II—INVESTMENTS IN AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS, COMPANIES, ETC.	259.73	320.75	959.75	1797.82	4455.96	4865.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III—Other Capital Outlay—						
Defence Services	260.93	314.43	454.34	874.13	1987.17	2222.44
Agricultural Improvement	0.47	1.22	18.05	31.64	33.62	35.82
Broadcasting	1.12	3.31	7.20	13.55	46.54	58.93
Public Works (including Roads)	21.02	83.19	180.37	424.96	938.15	1025.37
Delhi Capital Outlay	25.13	35.79	62.40	106.95	191.36	210.57
Dandakaranya Development	..	..	7.23	26.90	53.20	55.07
Currency and Coinage	.22	.25	9.05	35.19	82.79	90.90
Aviation	6.89	14.04	28.63	45.15	91.37	99.79
Chandigarh capital outlay	..	..	..	..	22.51	23.38
Government Trading Schemes—						
(*i*) Purchase of Foodgrains	—3.98	18.63	137.21	89.73	(—)73.47	(—)73.98
(*ii*) Other Schemes	11.29	—13.11	(—)15.12	(—)19.54	74.41	77.73
Ports	4.78	14.07	24.89	43.01	91.73	115.32
Miscellaneous Schemes of Industrial and Economic Development	2.69	5.14	20.63	39.19	62.60	73.07
Other Items	2.99	4.20	12.95	46.00	209.95	221.36
TOTAL III—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY	333.55	481.16	947.83	1756.86	3811.93	4235.77
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY	1488.01	1866.21	3590.21	6584.66	13102.44	14326.00
B.—Loans Advanced by the Central Government—						
State Governments	195.58	819.39	1909.63	3970.57	8654.23	9159.33
Union Territory Governments	..	13.36*	..	40.61	73.26	88.56
Foreign Governments, etc.	0.01	.11	29.17	27.65	171.49	198.25
Public Sector Enterprises					2882.94	3307.57
Railway Development and Revenue Reserve Funds					244.31	326.02
Port Trusts, Municipalities and Statutory Bodies	24.58	105.88	590.36	1329.11	506.47	578.82
Cooperatives, Educational Institutions, Displaced Persons, etc.					34.70	40.91
Private Institutions/Concerns					53.80	57.51
Government Servants	.51	4.15	5.32	11.63	77.71	95.87
TOTAL B—LOANS ADVANCED	220.68	942.89	2534.48	5379.57	12698.93	13852.84
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	1708.69	2809.10	6124.69	11964.23	25801.37	28178.84
Excess of Liabilities over Capital Outlay and Loans advanced	856.71	401.97	119.55	..	..	..
	2565.40	3211.07	6244.24	11964.23	25801.37	28178.84

*Erstwhile Part "C" States.

APPENDIX A

[Ref. Statement VI, Item A(*a*)(*i*)]

DETAILS OF

CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Name of loan	Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3% Loan, 1951—54	15-9-51	86.73	..	..	..	..	
3% Loan, 1953—55	15-7-53	114.60	..	..	..	..	
2-1/4% Loan, 1954	15-11-54	35.06	..	..	..	..	
3-1/2% Loan, 1954—59	15-12-54	12.87	..	..	..	..	
4-1/2% Loan, 1955—60	15-9-55	9.06	..	..	..	..	
2-1/2% Loan, 1955	1-10-55	60.45	..	..	..	..	
3% Victory Loan, 1957	1-9-57	114.07	114.07	..	..	..	
2-1/2% Bhopal War Bonds, 1957	1-9-57	..	0.26	..	..	..	
4-1/2% Loan, 1958—68	1-6-58	5.85	5.85	..	..	..	
3% Loan, 1958	16-8-58	..	50.36	..	..	..	
3% Second Victory Loan, 1959—61	15-8-59	113.66	113.66	..	..	..	
2-3/4% Loan, 1960	15-7-60	45.63	45.63	..	..	..	
4% Loan, 1960—70	15-9-60	63.30	63.30	..	..	..	
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1961	1-6-61	..	75.29	75.29	..	..	
2-1/2% Loan, 1961	1-8-61	57.01	57.01	57.01	..	..	
3-1/4% Bonds, 1962	16-7-62	..	..	107.27	..	..	
2-3/4% Loan, 1962	15-11-62	75.87	75.87	75.87	..	..	
3-1/2% Bonds, 1963	12-5-63	..	..	58.06	..	..	
3% Loan, 1963—65	1-6-63	116.17	116.17	116.17	..	..	
3-1/2% National Plan Loan, 1964	19-4-64	..	158.13	158.13	..	..	
3% Loan, 1964	15-6-64	30.33	30.33	30.33	..	..	
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1965	1-7-65	..	103.68	153.68	..	..	
3-1/2% Bonds, 1966	18-7-66	..	..	82.65	82.65	..	
3% Funding Loan, 1966—68	1-10-66	110.12	110.12	110.12	110.12	..	
3% Bhopal Loan, 1966—76	16-11-66	..	1.22	1.22	1.22	..	
3-1/2% National Plan Bonds, 1967	16-7-67	..	..	103.82	197.41	..	
3-3/4% National Plan Bonds, 1967	1-8-67	..	..	56.99	56.99	..	
3-3/4% National Plan Bonds, 1968	12-5-68	..	..	64.34	156.64	..	
3-1/2% Loan, 1968	26-8-68	..	..	70.00	70.00	..	
4-1/4% National Defence Loan, 1968	27-10-68	..	..	..	10.43	..	
4% Loan, 1969	8-5-69	..	..	..	202.57	..	
3-1/2% Bonds, 1969	1-7-69	..	..	147.91	190.86	..	
4% Loan, 1970	15-4-70	..	..	..	178.15	..	
3% First Development Loan, 1970—75	15-10-70	115.06	115.06	115.06	115.05		
4-1/2% Loan, 1971	1-7-71	..	..	..	164.83	..	
4-1/2% Loan, 1972*	15-7-72	..	..	..	..	..	
4% Loan, 1972	1-8-72	..	..	49.17	154.71	..	
4-3/4% National Defence Loan, 1972	27-10-72	..	..	..	17.16	..	
4-1/4% National Defence Bonds, 1972	10-11-72	..	..	..	28.22	..	
4% Loan, 1973	12-5-73	..	..	349.51	394.52		
4-1/4% Loan, 1973	22-7-73	..	..	..	158.41		
3-3/4% Loan, 1974	16-7-74	..	..	86.64	86.64	201.64	
4-1/4% Loan, 1975	26-7-75	..	..	..	..	207.12	207.12
4-1/4% Loan, 1976	1-7-76	..	..	..	..	260.16	260.16
2-3/4% Loan, 1976	16-9-76	14.77	14.77	14.77	14.78	14.78	14.78
4-1/2% Loan, 1977	15-10-77	..	..	..	..	120.63	120.63

*Matured in 1972-73 (Rs. 100.13 Crores)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6-1/2% Gold Bonds, 1977	12-11-77	..	..	..	8.62	8.62	8.62
4-3/4% Loan, 1978	1-7-78	..	..	..	..	132.85	132.85
4% Loan, 1979	1-7-79	..	..	81.06	81.06	106.06	106.06
4-3/4% Loan, 1979	15-7-79	..	..	..	..	101.36	101.36
7% Gold Bonds, 1980	2-3-80	..	..	..	3.25	3.26	3.26
4-3/4% Loan, 1981	21-7-81	..	..	..	..	125.85	125.85
4% Loan, 1980	18-7-80	..	..	98.05	98.05	148.05	148.05
National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980	27-10-80	..	..	..	2.01	6.95	6.95
4-3/4% Loan,	12-5-80	..	..	..	..	117.29	117.29
4% Loan, 1981	24-7-81	..	..	..	65.97	70.97	70.97
5% N.D. Loan, 1981	20-12-81	..	..	..	..	74.93	74.93
5% Loan, 1982	15-7-82	..	..	..	..	250.15	250.15
5% Loan, 1983	15-7-83	..	..	..	..	323.58	323.58
5% Loan, 1984	1-6-84	..	..	..	..	275.39	275.39
4-1/2% Loan, 1985	12-7-85	..	..	..	114.03	114.03	114.03
4-1/2% Loan, 1986	8-5-86	..	..	..	103.09	103.10	103.10
5-1/4% Loan, 1986	1-7-86	..	..	..	..	157.46	157.46
5-1/4% N.D. Loan 1986	20-12-86	..	..	..	..	38.66	38.66
5-1/4% Loan, 1987	21-7-87	..	..	..	..	243.78	243.78
5-1/4% Loan, 1988	1-6-88	..	..	..	..	84.64	84.64
4-3/4% Loan, 1989	15-4-89	..	..	..	140.27	140.26	140.26
5-1/2% Loan, 1990	1-7-90	..	..	..	136.16	136.16	136.16
5-1/2% Loan, 1991	18-7-91	..	..	..	..	108.03	108.03
5-1/2% Loan, 1992	15-7-92	..	..	..	..	150.20	150.20
5-1/2% Loan, 1995	11-5-95	..	..	..	..	188.56	188.56
5-1/2% Loan, 1999	30-4-99	..	..	..	..	275.19	275.19
5-1/2% Loan, 2000	11-4-2000	..	..	..	..	392.23	392.23
5-3/4% Loan, 2001	1-7-2001	..	..	..	..	225.85	225.85
5-3/4% N.D. Loan, 2001	20-12-2001	..	..	..	..	47.16	47.16
5-3/4% Loan, 2002	15-7-2002	..	..	..	..	288.58	288.58
5-3/4%Loan, 2003	12-5-2003	..	..	..	..	338.42	338.42
*3% Loan, 1896-97	At the option of Govt. on 3 months notice	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93
*3% Conversion Loan, 1946	—Do—on or after 16-9-86	248.92	248.92	248.92	248.91	248.84	248.84
3% Hyderabad Loan, 1951—61	1-8-61	..	..	6.59	..	..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1963	15-10-63	..	..	3.35	..	..	..
2-1/2%Hyderabad Loan, 1953—63	16-10-63	..	..	5.38	..	..	..
1-1/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1964	30-10-64	..	..	3.86	..	..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1967	1-9-67	..	..	2.13	2.13	..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1968	3-9-68	..	..	2.18	2.18	..	..
2-3/4%Hyderabad Loan 1974	1-4-74	..	..	4.40	4.40	4.40	..
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1975	1-1-75	..	..	6.86	6.86	6.86	..
Centre's liability of loans taken by composite Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	0.58	0.55
New Loans to be floated	..	..	..	..	..	..	700.00
TOTAL—CURRENT LOANS		1438.46	1508.63	2555.72	3417.28	5851.56	6338.63

*Non-Terminable Loans.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE

SUMMARY OF

RECEIPTS	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
REVENUE											
A. Tax Revenue Net of States' share (Details in Appendix I).	1784.62	1933.95	1936.94	2018.86	2201.40	2451.36	2927.97	3443.07	3933.51	3878.42	4299.62
B. Non-Tax Revenue (Details in Appendix II) . . .	559.78	566.19	648.62	774.28	865.63	890.54	1099.96	1135.28	1145.83	1224.53	1340.36
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS .	2344.40	2500.14	2585.56	2793.14	3067.03	3341.90	4027.93	4578.35	5079.34	5102.95	5639.98
CAPITAL											
A. Public Debt											
1. *Internal Debt*											
(*i*) Market Loans Gross Borrowing* . .	278.58	275.30	350.48	320.67	536.48	427.83	631.47	778.47	880.00	1025.43	700.00
Repayments .	154.96	182.79	256.70	241.54	393.37	283.37	333.74	291.45	553.59	553.59	201.64
Net . .	123.62	92.51	93.78	79.13	143.11	144.46	297.73	487.02	326.41	471.84	498.36
(*ii*) Other Debt (Net) . .	40.27	351.51	..	—6.63	0.06	94.05	0.06	(—)0.57	(—)0.37	5.26	(—)7.86
TOTAL . .	163.89	444.02	93.78	72.50	143.17	238.51	297.79	486.45	326.04	477.10	490.50
2. *External Debt*											
Gross Borrowing . .	569.97	864.26	788.93	653.83	633.32	526.63	540.36	510.27	661.80	712.24	849.79
Repayments .	88.08	159.42	187.78	176.39	179.16	194.46	193.78	217.50	262.19	2006.41	297.32
Net . .	481.89	704.84	601.15	477.44	454.16	332.17	346.58	292.77	399.61	(—)1294.17	552.47
B. Repayment of Loans and Advances . .	373.49	418.55	494.44	742.38	904.62	922.57	1296.76	1155.13	1145.00	1385.00	1080.00
C. Other Items (Net)											
Small Savings .	151.35	118.36	123.41	113.71	128.80	184.28	224.01	373.03	325.35	350.35	360.35
Provident Funds	54.80	47.92	75.62	42.43	80.27	91.55	106.15	96.18	115.03	97.79	118.20
P.L. 480 Deposits . .	133.06	—2.66	93.56	—70.50	85.00	11.55	—21.63	(—)17.95	37.16	(—)623.75	..
Other Heads (Net)† . .	44.78	97.49	237.84	204.52	139.35	265.82	254.39	9.45	112.06	2293.64	497.50
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS .	1403.26	1828.52	1719.80	1582.48	1935.37	2046.45	2504.05	2395.06	2460.25	2685.96	3099.02

*Excludes conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury Bills of Rs. 50 crores each in 1965-66. 1966-67 and Rs. 75 crores each in 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 and Rs. 100 crores in 1971-72 and 1972-73, 1973-74, R.E.

†Excludes notional transfer of P.L. 480 loans to the Special Development Fund.

ANNEXURE—I

I

BUDGETARY POSITION

(In crores of rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
REVENUE											
A. Developmental Expenditure (Details in Appendix III) . .	502.89	517.71	600.33	697.30	783.39	872.06	1413.11	1557.21	1789.18	1668.11	1573.06
B. Defence Expenditure (Net)	762.18	797.80	862.21	929.05	965.64	1051.46	1346.84	1439.36	1404.82	1551.13	1679.73
2. Other Expenditure (Details in Appendix IV) . .	759.57	956.82	1018.74	1085.83	1192.83	1255.36	1367.95	1596.06	1574.93	1735.51	2155.09
TOTAL REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS	2024.64	2272.33	2481.28	2712.18	2941.86	3178.88	4127.90	4592.63	4777.93	4954.75	5407.88
CAPITAL											
1. Developmental Expenditure (Details in Appendix V) . .	579.02	511.48	465.34	498.88	535.54	605.37	901.41	814.24	710.99	771.25	963.34
2. Defence Expenditure . .	122.57	110.79	106.22	104.14	135.24	148.83	178.51	212.86	195.18	202.00	235.27
3. Other Expenditure . .	(—)5.83	322.07	95.04	(—)175.11	—22.34	188.39	*36.73	(—) 121.69	(—) 30.44	(—)38.97	24.52
4. Loans and Advances											
States and Union Territories Developmental .	828.92	930.89	891.94	915.27	1056.34	1027.53	1208.63	1961.71	984.01	943.33	936.38
Other Loans .									358.00	648.05	104.00
Others											
(a) Developmental Appendix VI	371.10	476.39	471.83	582.64	401.29	525.12	598.12	803.59	583.97	897.69	1085.67
(b) Other Loans									47.19	60.93	107.86
TOTAL CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS	1895.78	2351.62	2030.37	1925.82	2106.07	2494.24	2923.40	3670.71	2848.90	3484.28	3457.04

*Includes Rs. 70 crores for transfer from the Consolidated Fund to the Contingency Fund of India.

†Includes a credit of Rs. 70 crores as transfer from the Contingency Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

APPENDIX I

ANALYSIS OF TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In cores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts, 1964-65	Accounts, 1965-66	Accounts, 1966-67	Accounts, 1967-68	Accounts, 1968-69	Accounts, 1969-70	Accounts, 1970-71	Accounts, 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
I—*Taxes on Income and Expenditure :*												
(a) Corporation Tax	313.64	304.84	330.80	310.51	299.77	353.39	370.52	472.08	557.86	608.00	627.00	661.00
(b) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	266.93	271.80	306.63	325.89	378.47	448.45	473.17	536.74	629.93	650.60	673.00	709.0
(c) Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0.44	0.42	0.08	..	..	..	..	(—)0.01	3.78	..	..	..
II—*Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions :*												
(a) Estate Duty	5.43	6.66	6.26	6.37	6.74	6.94	7.86	9.03	10.09	9.25	10.00	9.00
(b) Wealth Tax	10.52	12.06	10.73	10.70	11.11	15.62	15.31	25.14	35.94	43.00	40.00	40.00
(c) Gift Tax	2.22	2.27	1.75	1.30	1.51	2.02	2.45	3.52	4.02	3.50	4.50	4.00
(d) Land Revenue	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.14	0.28	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.27	0.27
(e) Stamps and Registration	4.97	5.38	5.91	6.30	7.46	6.97	7.32	8.82	9.58	10.10	11.48	11.63
III—*Taxes on Commodities and Services :*												
(a) Customs	397.50	538.97	585.37	513.35	446.50	423.31	524.02	695.67	856.64	974.20	974.20	936.05
(b) Union Excise Duties	801.51	897.92	1033.77	1148.25	1320.67	1524.31	1758.55	2061.10	2324.25	2741.05	2633.84	3043.81
(c) State Excise Duties	1.44	1.67	2.49	3.74	4.26	4.61	5.28	5.72	6.63	7.47	8.95	10.39
(d) Taxes on Vehicles	1.18	1.26	1.37	1.55	1.68	2.32	2.48	2.74	3.22	3.62	3.54	3.94
(e) Sales Tax	11.23	12.54	15.97	19.07	23.21	24.45	28.47	30.87	36.62	38.25	43.94	46.98
(f) Taxes on Goods and Passengers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25.91	11.11	10.33	11.93
(g) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.32	0.31	0.38	0.39
(h) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities and Services	3.52	4.62	5.19	5.51	8.18	10.52	11.15	20.74	4.63	10.74	10.56	9.22
TOTAL GROSS TAX REVENUE	1820.68	2060.67	2306.50	2352.68	2509.84	2823.07	3206.80	3872.44	4509.70	5111.56	5051.99	5497.61
Less—Transfers to State Governments :												
(i) Income Tax	123.77	123.34	137.10	174.52	194.51	293.18	359.09	462.21	492.38	515.87	531.64	491.26
(ii) Estate Duty	6.78	6.79	4.54	6.58	5.54	6.98	6.30	7.64	7.51	8.79	11.24	8.63
(iii) Union Excise Duties	127.34	145.92	230.91	234 64	290.93	321.51	390.05	474.62	566.74	653.39	630.69	698.10
TOTAL TRANSFERS	257.89	276.05	372.55	415.74	490.98	621.67	755.44	944.47	1066.63	1178.05	1173.57	11197.99
NET TAX REVENUE	1562.79	1784.62	1933.95	1936.94	2018.86	2201.40	2451.36	2927.97	3443.07	3933.51	3878.42	4299.62

*Included under Other taxes and duties.

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF NON-TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
I. Interest Receipts—											
(*a*) From State & Union Territory Govts. . .	151.75	184.68	200.02	240.71	281.33	259.02	296.29	381.76	385.00	382.00	407.00
(*b*) From Others	60.12	81.81	101.69	142.36	175.15	166.93	160.84	176.26	215.66	231.35	269.60
II. Dividends—											
(*a*) From Railways*	116.28	132.39	141.53	150.66	156.39	164.57	151.24	143.53	172.61	168.60	181.67
(*b*) From P & T*	6.57	9.36	17.99	11.84	12.84	13.19	13.02	11.89	17.70	21.58	18.50
(*c*) From other Undertakings@	6.65	7.86	10.13	13.04	21.82	16.59	22.11	164.05	164.35	165.44	176.31
III. Currency and Mint@	63.67	68.30	78.93	85.44	95.93	100.59	127.88	29.56	24.57	31.38	36.20
IV. General Services								59.98	35.23	68.78	47.38
V. Social and Community Services	154.74	81.79	98.33	130.23	122.17	169.65	328.58	50.95	48.94	53.91	62.27
VI. Economic Services								117.30	81.77	103.49	141.43
TOTAL—NON-TAX REVENUE	559.78	566.19	648.62	774.28	865.63	890.54	1099.96	1135.28	1145.83	1224.53	1340.36

*Include both interest and contribution elements.

@From Accounts, 1972-73 onwards the profits of the Reserve Bank of India are included under the head 'Dividends' instead of under "Currency and Mint"

APPENDIX III

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In corres of Rup ees

DETAILS	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
I. *Social and Community Services :*											
(*a*) Education, Art, Culture and Scientific Services and Research	87.24	96.38	112.22	122.89	136.56	159.15	178.12	195.45	201.56	194.93	260.49
(*b*) Medical, Family Planning and Public Health	15.11	17.48	19.05	21.64	24.09	27.85	31.61	35.90	40.05	36.51	42.36
(*c*) Labour and Employment	7.85	8.77	9.90	10.09	10.42	10.58	14.37	15.05	21.49	20.59	24.20
(*d*) Broadcasting	6.66	7.46	8.34	9.80	10.69	11.81	13.45	14.89	15.87	16.35	18.24
(*e*) Other Social and Community Services	13.47	14.85	15.99	20.80	17.74	13.66	136.04	28.18	152.80	56.00	105.52
II. *Economic Services :*											
(*a*) Agriculture and allied services	18.38	21.63	27.03	38.80	58.79	55.56	100.24	185.97	222.38	327.83	222.31
(*b*) Industries and Minerals	36.04	30.10	30.52	32.87	37.20	39.42	43.26	91.88	101.54	100.87	119.94
(*c*) Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	19.89	42.55	22.68	34.00	42.00	41.21	54.16	77.97	77.62	77.08	87.24
(*d*) Water and Power Development	1.28	2.04	3.34	2.14	4.01	13.95	19.40	19.49	36.09	29.15	52.31
(*e*) Transport and Communications	26.47	28.44	32.37	38.02	42.92	50.29	60.24	59.01	72.90	75.82	71.78
(*f*) Other Economic Services	34.53	37.23	54.05	39.73	46.70	62.22	80.74	138.98	195.30	49.33	49.98
III. *Grants-in-aid to State and U.T. Governments for developmental Expenses*	235.97	210.78	264.84	326.52	352.27	386.36	681.48	694.44	660.58	683.65	518.69
TOTAL—Developmental Expenditure	502.89	517.71	600.33	697.30	783.39	872.06	1413.11	1557.21	1798.18	1668.11	1573.06

APPENDIX IV

ANALYSIS OF OTHER EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Accounts 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
I. Audit	12.66	14.55	16.39	18.06	20.25	23.67	26.58	30.13	38.31	39.54	44.78
II. Collection of Taxes and Duties	30.06	32.18	35.19	38.69	41.79	48.12	52.28	49.89	56.31	60.67	73.24
III. Currency Coinage and Mint	17.19	20.22	22.79	24.31	26.17	26.45	25.82	20.30	20.19	19.44	30.70
IV. Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	370.62	463.45	501.61	528.02	564.87	650.54	670.11	776.38	834.85	897.48	975.13
V. Administrative Services :											
(a) Police	31.83	48.27	61.27	72.60	86.16	101.60	118.82	130.91	122.69	126.12	156.05
(b) Public Works	7.84	11.77	9.22	12.07	11.71	12.51	9.79	5.55	11.16	11.26	4.11
(c) External Affairs	9.65	13.59	14.56	14.12	18.95	22.21	27.08	24.14	30.12	29.22	32.94
(d) Other Administrative Services	20.00	22.34	24.83	27.98	27.46	29.67	47.11	63.06	69.58	68.77	195.99
TOTAL—Administrative Services	69.32	95.97	109.88	126.77	144.28	165.99	202.80	223.66	233.55	235.37	389.09
VI. Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	10.65	11.10	11.84	12.17	13.08	14.36	14.59	18.78	17.67	16.99	19.88
VII. Other Grants to State and Union Territories Governments	88.10	195.11	208.46	209.18	236.05	225.78	209.27	252.42	208.62	311.96	527.86
VIII. Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies	4.47	5.68	5.90	8.67	10.31	12.44	12.13	18.66	16.77	16.72	17.63
IX. Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries	15.46	16.35	17.61	20.67	25.61	24.43	29.17	127.77	53.18	45.74	43.16
X. Other General Services	59.53	79.83	62.35	74.52	84.42	84.06	103.63	20.93	34.93	31.20	33.62
XI. Accounting Transfers and write backs	81.51	22.38	26.72	24.77	26.00	24.52	21.57	57.14	60.55	60.40	..
TOTAL—Other Expenditure	759.57	956.82	1018.74	1085.83	1192.83	1255.36	1367.95	1596.06	1574.93	1735.51	2155.09

APPENDIX V

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Accounts 1971-72	Accounts 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
A. *Social and Community Services*—											
(*i*) Scientific Services and Research	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.60	14.92	29.79
(*ii*) Medical, Public Health and Water Supply	0.07	0.23	0.46	0.34	0.18	0.81	0.65	2.32	1.60	(—)0.98	1.73
(*iii*) Housing and Urban Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.84	12.07	12.01	15.75
(*iv*) Broadcasting	1.16	1.36	4.09	3.30	2.25	3.51	4.55	5.24	9.51	8.70	12.39
(*v*) Social Security and Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.80	6.00	4.89	1.87
(*vi*) Other items	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.76	2.72	2.24	2.44
B *Economic Services* —											
(*i*) General Economic Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.90	32.23	33.19	77.26
(*ii*) Agriculture and Allied Services	2.65	2.46	6.85	7.07	22.96	21.99	23.84	(—)14.24	(—)5.57	40.16	20.41
(*iii*) Industry and Minerals—											
(*a*) Machinery and Engineering Services	55.71	50.11	5.84	9.52	3.30	0.66	83.66	20.11	9.95	10.02	10.52
(*b*) Petroleum, Chemical and Fertilizer Industries	20.05	26.68	27.46	20.08	35.42	39.77	42.85	92.53	199.77	132.70	138.95
(*c*) Atomic Energy Development	31.13	56.69	25.54	37.27	9.02	11.40	24.44	31.40	15.37	26.80	34.02
(*d*) Mining and Metallurgical Industries	27.56	43.93	104.64	145.12	186.04	105.64	291.81	74.95	81.50	78.29	119. 01
(*e*) Other Industries	13.22	13.62	6.55	15.45	36.63	99.83	23.92	77.33	30.38	27.98	
(*iv*) Water and Power Development	20.62	17.18	19.52	25.69	37.16	55.91	57.90	75.70	87.09	74.71	90.28
(*v*) Transport and Communications	66.35	54.24	44.61	53.11	54.83	86.85	95.93	129.06	112.77	109.82	126.19
(*vi*) Railways	245.09	160.70	135.93	121.47	94.29	135.89	190.84	209.32	172.00	166.80	277.00
(*vii*) Posts and Telegraphs	31.38	29.77	26.44	26.72	33.38	6.96	22.81	49.22	11.00	29.00	15.36
(*viii*) Others items	64.03	54.51	57.41	33.74	20.08	36.13	35.21	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	579.02	511.48	465.34	498.88	535.54	605.37	901.41	814.24	710.99	771.25	963.34

APPENDIX VI

Analysis of Loans and Advances for Development included in Annexure I

(Rupees in crores)

DETAILS	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
Education, Art and Culture	1.06	0.52	2.16
Scientific Service and Research	0.85	0.25	2.84
Family Planning	0.02	0.10	0.10
Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	9.00	8.00	8.65
Housing	3.51	0.74	2.29
Urban Development	0.20	..	..
Information and Publicity	0.01	..	0.01
Social Security and Welfare	1.01	0.89	0.77
Social and Community Services	1.61	1.66	1.80
Cooperative Societies	22.56	18.29	11.54
Agriculture	4.45	2.72	2.71
Food and Nutrition	0.67	0.33	4.89
Animal Husbandry	0.07	0.03	0.03
Dairy Development	0.59	0.59	0.91
Fisheries	0.05	0.05	0.10
Community Development	0.01	0.01	0.01
Agricultural Financial Institutions	30.00	30.00	40.00
Industrial Research and Development	0.11	0.02	0.02
Village and Small Industries	9.24	9.14	50.18
Machinery and Engineering Industries	55.02	46.92	38.54
Petroleum Chemicals Fertilizer Industries	26.26	21.41	93.12
Aircraft and Ship-building Industries	4.63	4.35	25.70
Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	9.15	8.75	9.10
Consumer Industries	10.88	14.72	14.05
Minning and Metallurgical Industries	197.23	189.12	280.79
Industrial Financial Institutions	7.81	0.39	15.41
Water and Power Development Services	0.30	0.27	0.50
Power Projects	30.51	24.42	37.80
Ports, Light-houses and Shipping	97.24	104.88	130.57
Civil Aviation	2.64	0.44	1.38
Road and Water Transport Services	3.09	9.43	5.43
Transport and Communication Services	3.55	2.88	3.42
Export Credits	42.00	274.00	186.00
Loans to Railways	8.64	122.37	114.95
TOTAL	583.97	897.69	1085.67

STATEMENT OF RECONCILIATION OF THE DISBURSEMENTS SHOWN IN THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT WITH THOSE SHOWN IN THE STATEMENTS ON PAGES 19, 47 AND 75.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
I. Revenue Budget			
Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement	7098.88	7196.74	8045.64
Less			
(*i*) Expenditure of the P & T Deptt. not included in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 47	—362.00	—348.00	—429.81
(*ii*) Expenditure of Railways not included in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 47	—1264.55	—1170.33	—1435.39
(*iii*) States' share of Union Excise Duties taken in reduction of receipts in the Statement of Revenue Receipts at Page 19	—615.60	—630.69	—672.40
(*iv*) Receipts of the Defence Deptt. taken in reduction of receipts in the Statement of Revenue Receipts at Page 19	—78.81	—92.97	—100.16
Revenue Disbursements	4777.92	4954.75	5407.88
Capital Budget			
Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement*	13669.46	11487.20	10470.26
Less repayment of debt taken in reduction of receipt	—10820.56	—8002.92	—7013.22
Capital Disbursements	2848.90	3484.28	3457.04

*Details of disbursements shown in the Annual Financial Statement :

Capital Expenditure	875.72	934.28	1223.13
Public Debt	10820.56	8002.92	7013.22
Loans and Advances	1973.18	2550.00	2233.91
	13669.46	11487.20	10470.26

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION BY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE EXPENDITURE SHOWN BY HEADS OF ACCOUNT IN THE BUDGET OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR 1974-75.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Names of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Expenditure Heads (Revenue Section)				
A. General Services :				
(*a*) Organs of State :				
211. Parliament	103. Lok Sabha	3,12,30	..	3,12,30
	104. Rajya Sabha	1,38,32	—8	1,38,24
	105. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	16,73	..	16,73
	TOTAL—Parliament	4,67,35	—8	4,67,27
212. President/Vice-President/ Administrators of Union Territories	51. Delhi	3,86	..	3,86
	52. Chandigarh	1,05	..	1,05
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,05	..	1,05
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	1,82	..	1,82
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	..	3
	56. Lakshadweep	38	..	38
	Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	53,29	..	53,29
	106. Secretariat of the Vice-President	4,44	..	4,44
	TOTAL—President/Vice President, etc.	65,92	..	65,92
213. Council of Ministers	24. Department of Education	1,00	..	1,00
	26. Department of Social Welfare	65	..	65
	40. Ministry of Health and Family Planning	3,00	..	3,00
	45. Ministry of Home Affairs	3,00	..	3,00
	46. Cabinet	1,06,16	..	1,06,16
	83. Department of Rehabilitation	20	..	20
	TOTAL—Council of Ministers	1,14,01	..	1,14,01
214. Administration of Justice	51. Delhi	1,17,18	..	1,17,18
	52. Chandigarh	56,71	—49,35	7,36
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,46	..	1,46
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	..	72
	56. Lakshadweep	1,86	..	1,86
	69. Administration of Justice	67,75	..	67,75
	TOTAL—Administration of Justice	2,45,68	—49,35	1,96,33
215. Elections	68. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	3,68,62	..	3,68,62
216. Audit	33. Audit	52,98,50	—8,20,38	44,78,12
	TOTAL—Organs of State	65,60,06	—8,69,81	56,90,27

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
(*b*) *Fiscal Services :*				
(*i*) *Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure*				
220. Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	31. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax, and Gift Tax	30,28,82	..	30,28,82
	68. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	71,53	..	71,53
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, ETC.	31,00,35	..	31,00,35
(*ii*) *Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions*				
229. Land Revenue	51. Delhi	13,39	..	13,39
	52. Chandigarh	52	..	52
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,70	..	5,70
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,60	..	1,60
	56. Lakshdweep	2,24	..	2,24
	TOTAL—LAND REVENUE	23,45	..	23,45
230. Stamps and Registration	32. Stamps	6,22,49	—10,52	6,11,97
	51. Delhi	9,38	..	9,38
	52. Chandigarh	73	..	73
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	..	7
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	..	13
	56. Lakshadweep	4	..	4
	TOTAL—STAMPS AND REGISTRATION	6,32,84	—10,52	6,22,32
231. Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	31. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	1,15,79	..	1,15,79
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES ON BROPERTY, ETC.	7,72,08	—10,52	7,61,56
(*iii*) *Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services*				
237. Customs	29. Customs	17,65,82	—22	17,65,60
	47. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	34,92	..	34,92
	TOTAL—CUSTOMS	18,00,74	—22	18,00,52
238. Union Excise Duties	30. Union Excise Duties	28,34,74	—5,27,84	23,06,90
239. State Excise	51. Delhi	12,65	..	12,65
	52. Chandigarh	50	..	50
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43	..	43
	TOTAL—STATE EXCISE	13,58	..	13,58
240. Sales Tax	51. Delhi	75,30	..	75,30
	52. Chandigarh	1,26	..	1,26
	TOTAL—SALES TAX	76,56	..	76,56

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
241. Taxes on Vehicles	51. Delhi	14,48	..	14,48
	52. Chandigarh	38	..	38
	55. Dadra dnd Nagar Haveli	16	..	16
	TOTAL—TAXES ON VEHICLE	15,02	..	15,02
245. Other Taxes and Duties on Commodilies and Services	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	20,00	..	20,00
	51. Delhi	46,23	..	46,23
	52. Chandigarh	28	..	28
	TOTAL—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES	66,51	..	66,51
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES	48,07,15	—5,28,06	42,79,09
(iv) Other Fiscal Services				
246. Currency, Coinage and Mint	34. Currency Coinage and Mint	30,95,34	—25,16	30,70,18
247. Other Fiscal Services	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,64,24	..	1,64,24
	47. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	48,31	..	48,31
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	..	12
	TOTAL—OTHER FISCAL SERVICES	2,21,67	..	2,12,67
	TOTAL—OTHER FISCAL SERVICES	33,08,01	—25,16	32,82,85
	TOTAL—FISCAL SERVICES	1,19,87,59	—5,63,74	1,14,23,85
(c) Interest payment and servicing of Debt				
249. Interest Payments	*Interest Payments*	9,75,13,02	..	9,75,13,02
(d) Administrative Services				
251. Public Service Commission	Union Public Service Commission	1,33,95	..	1,33,95
252. Secretariat—General Services	18. Ministry of Defence	1,49,27	..	1,49,27
	27. Ministry of External Affairs	2,93,13	..	2,93,13
	28. Ministry of Finance	24,63,69	—109	24,62,60
	45. Ministry of Home Affairs	1,77,00	—63	1,76,37
	47. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,00,65	..	1,00,65
	51. Delhi	34,73	..	34,73
	52. Chandigarh	10,77	..	10,77
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14,60	..	14,60
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	43,73	..	43,73
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,27	..	2,27
	56. Lakshadweep	12,13	..	12,13
	68. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	83,38	..	82,83
	81. Department of Supply	20,74	..	20,74
	88. Ministry of Works and Housing	42,55	..	42,55
	TOTAL—SECRETARIAT—GENERAL SERVICES	34,47,64	—1,72	34,45,92

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
253. District Administration	51. Delhi	54,88	..	54,88
	52. Chandigarh	3,34	..	3,34
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Isladnds	13,70	..	13,70
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	1,96,39	..	1,96,39
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,65	..	1,65
	56. Lakshadweep	3,17	..	3,17
	TOTAL—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	2,73,13	..	2,73,13
254. Treasuiy and Accounts Administration	51. Delhi	35,63	..	25,63
	52. Chandigarh	2,84	..	2,84
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,96	..	1,96
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	6,75	..	6,75
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29	..	29
	56. Lakshadweep	1,33	..	1,33
	TOTAL—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS ADMINISTRATION	38,80	..	38,80
255. Police	47. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	2,58,78	—90,00	1,68,78
	48. Police	1,46,37,30	—6,80,42	1,39,56,88
	51. Delhi	10,70,59	..	10,70,59
	52. Chandigarh	96,31	—99	95,32
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,25,53	..	1,25,53
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	1,74,34	..	1,74,34
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,58	..	4,58
	56. Lakshadweep	8,92	..	8,92
	TOTAL—POLICE	1,63,76,35	—7,71,41	1,56,04,94
256. Jails	51. Delhi	31,86	—61	31,25
	52. Chandigarh	1,65	..	1,65
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,21	..	2,21
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	..	15
	56. Lakshadweep	1	..	1
	TOTAL—JAILS	35,88	—61	35,27
257. Supplies and Disposals	82. Supplies and Disposals	7,50,69	..	7,50,69
258. Stationery and Printing	52. Chandigarh	1,04,89	..	1,04,89
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,06	..	4,06
	56. Lakshadweep	40	..	40
	92. Stationery and Printing	19,06,94	—16,13,38	2,93,56
	TOTAL—STATIONERY AND PRINTING	20,16,29	—16,13,38	4,02,91

(In thousands of rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
259. Public Works	51. Delhi	2,26,71	—2,70,66	—43,95
	52. Chandigarh	1,69,16	—6,01	1,63,15
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,01,01	—5,92,00	—90,99
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	4,77,93	—4,26,81	51,12
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10,45	..	10,45
	56. Lakshadweep	28,04	—23,77	4,27
	89. Public Works	40,87,45	—47,70,10	3,17,35
	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	65,00,75	—60,89,35	4,11,40
260. Fire Protection and Control	50. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	5,05	—2,02	3,03
	51. Delhi	4,60	..	4,60
	52. Chandigarh	7,36	..	7,36
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,84	..	5,84
	56. Lakshadweep	24	..	24
	TOTAL—FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL	23,09	—2,02	21,07
261. External Affairs	26. Ministry of External Affairs	32,93,60	..	32,93 60
265. Other Administrative Services	37. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	58,82	..	58,82
	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,20,88,20	—62,65	1,20,25,55
	45. Ministry of Home Affairs	27,55	..	27,55
	47. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,12,37	—21,78	90,59
	48. Police	3,52,09	..	3,52,09
	49. Census	3,46,18	..	3,46,18
	50. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	14,17,59	..	14,17,59
	51. Delhi	48,73	..	48,73
	52. Chandigarh	14,32	..	14,32
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22,73	..	22,73
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	17,08	..	17,08
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,64	..	3,64
	56. Lakshadweep	9	..	9
	57. Ministry of Industrial Development	20,21	..	20,21
	68. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	51,81	..	51,81
	86. Aviation	2	..	2
	TOTAL—OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,45,81,43	—84,43	1,44,97,0
	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE	4,74,71,60	—85,62,92	3,89,08,68
(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services				
266. Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	35. Pensions	20,34,32	—45,88	19,88,44
267. Aid Materials and Equipments	4. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	30,00	—30,00	..
	25. Education	77	—77	..
	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	5,37	—5,37	..
	41. Medical and Public Health	2,54,83	—2,54,83	..
	42. Family Planning	98,00	—98,00	..
	TOTAL—AID MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENTS	3,88,97	—3,88,97	..

(In thousands of rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
268. Miscellaneous General Services				
	35. Pensions	34	..	34
	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	16,15	..	16,15
	50. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	11,03,06	..	11,03,06
	51. Delhi	6,54	—5,84	70
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	12	..	12
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES	11,26,22	—5,84	11,20,38
	TOTAL—PENSIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES	35,49,51	—4,40,69	31,08,82
(f) Defence Services				
269. Defence Services,—Army	19. Defence Services—Army	12,38,51,62	—12,36,00	12,11,15,62
270. Defence Services,—Navy	20. Defence Services—Navy	1,09,40,81	—10,00	1,09,30,81
271. Defence Services,—Air Force	21. Defence Services—Air Force	3,82,91,47	..	3,82,91,47
272. Defence Services—Pensions	22. Defence Services—Pensions	76,51,10	..	76,51,10
	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	18,07,35,00	— 27,46,00	17,79,89,00
	TOTAL—GENERAL SERVICES	34,78,16,80	—1,31,83,16	33,46,33,64
B. Social and Community Services :				
276. Secretariat-Social and Community Services	24. Department of Education	1,17,04	..	1,17,04
	26. Department of Social Welfare	17,84	..	17,84
	40. Ministry of Health and Family Planning	52,14	..	52,14
	51. Delhi	17,25	..	17,25
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	5,23	..	5,23
	60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	31,99	..	31,99
	66. Ministry of Labour	55,17	..	55,17
	83. Department of Rehabilitation	42,11	..	42,11
	93. Department of Atomic Energy	36,55	..	36,55
	96. Department of Culture	50,51	..	50,51
	99. Department of Science and Technology	22,14	..	22,14
	102. Department of Space	17,96	..	17,96
	TOTAL—SECRETARIAT—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	4,65,93	..	4,65,93
277. Education	25. Education	98,00,65	—13,28	97,87,37
	51. Delhi	33,92,27	..	33,92,27
	52. Chandigarh	3,18,58	—24,76	2,93,82
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,24,97	..	1,24,97
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	1,64,20	..	1,64,20
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21,64	..	21,64
	56. Lakshadweep	41,34	..	41,34
	TOTAL—EDUCATION	1,38,63,65	—38,04	1,38,25,61

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
278. Art and Culture	51. Delhi	16,68	..	16,68
	52. Chandigarh	7,78	..	7,78
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	13,06	..	13,06
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	..	26
	96. Department of Culture	5,44,41	..	5,44,41
	97. Archaeology	4,67,56	..	4,67,56
	TOTAL—ART AND CULTURE	10,49,75	..	10,49,75
279. Scientific Services and Research	24. Department of Education	35	..	35
	85. Meteorology	8,48,71	—23,52	8,25,19
	94. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	27,24,27	..	27,24,27
	96. Department of Culture	53,96	..	53,96
	98. Department of Electronics	7,10,96	..	7,10,96
	99. Department of Science and Technology	5,7 4,23	..	5,74,23
	100. Survey of India	12,53,52	—61,33	11,92,19
	101. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	30,12,03	..	30,12,03
	102. Department of Space	20,80,73	..	20,80,73
	TOTAL—SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH	1,12,58,76	—84,85	1,11,73,91
280. Medical	41. Medical and Public Health	20,47,86	—1,07,33	19,40,53
	51. Delhi	6,21,58	..	6,21,58
	52. Chandigarh	46,83	—4,05	42,78
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54,59	..	54,59
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	87,84	..	87,84
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,88	..	3,88
	56. Lakshadweep	9,05	..	9,05
	TOTAL—MEDICAL	28,71,63	—1,11,38	27,60,25
281. Family Planning	42. Family Planning	8,91,88	—3,09,50	5,82,38
282. Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	41. Medical and Public Health	7,61,73	—2,85	7,58,88
	51. Delhi	60,88	..	60,88
	52. Chandigarh	25,22	..	25,22
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,40	..	4,40
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	21,51	..	21,51
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,60	..	2,60
	. Lakshadweep	3,92	..	3,92
	90. Water Supply and Sewerage	15,57	..	15,57
	TOTAL—PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY	8,95,83	—2,85	8,92,98
283. Housing	51. Delhi	37,40	..	37,40
	52. Chandigarh	12,50	..	12,50
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,80	..	30,80
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,29	..	2,29
	56. Lakshadweep	2,59	..	2,59
	91. Housing and Urban Development	5,88,33	—4,00	5,84,33
	TOTAL—HOUSING	6,73,91	—4,00	6,69,91

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expendiure showtn in the Budget
284. Urban Development	51. Delhi	1,52,00	..	1,52,00
	52. Chandigarh	15,99	..	15,99
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52	..	52
	91. Housing and Urban Development	62,60	..	62,60
	TOTAL—URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2,31,11	..	2,31,11
285. Information and Publicity	51. Delhi	6,04	..	6,04
	52. Chandigarh	64	..	64
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,58	..	1,58
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	14,14	..	14,14
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	61	..	61
	56. Lakshadweep	77	..	77
	61. Information and Publicity	11,98,61	—81,42	11,17,19
	TOTAL—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	12,22,39	—81,42	11,40,97
286. Broadcasting	62. Broadcasting	20,39,63	—2,15,50	18,24,13
287. Labour and Employment	51. Delhi	1,46,03	..	1,46,03
	52. Chandigarh	17,03	..	17,03
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,81	..	1,81
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	3,63	..	3,63
	56. Lakshadweep	13	..	13
	67. Labour and Employment	28,98,93	—6,48,02	22,50,91
	TOTAL—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	30,67,56	—6,48,02	24,19,54
288. Social Security and Welfare	11. Ministry of Commerce	1,60	..	1,60
	25. Education	56,20	..	56,20
	26. Department of Social Welfare	11,67,21	..	11,67,21
	27. Ministry of External Affairs	32,59	..	32,59
	35. Pensions	2,94	..	2,94
	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	40,00,00	..	40,00,00
	50. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	15,94,79	..	15,94,79
	51. Delhi	95,29	..	95,29
	52. Chandigarh	3,38	..	3,38
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,91	..	1,91
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	52,52	..	52,52
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,85	..	1,85
	56. Lakshadweep	3,65	..	3,65
	83. Department of Rehabilitation	9,67,64	..	9,67,64
	TOTAL—SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE	79,81,57	..	79,81,57
289. Relief on account of Natural Calamities	51. Delhi	37	..	37
	52. Chandigarh	2	..	2
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	45	..	45
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	..	2
	56. Lakshadeweep	17	..	17
	TOTAL—RELIEF ON ACCOUNT OF NATURAL CALAMITIES	1,04	..	1,04

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
295. Other Social and Community Services	1. Department of Agriculture	24,39	..	24,39
	50. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	34,10	..	34,10
	51. Delhi	1,34	..	1,34
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55	..	55
	55. Arunachal Pradesh	10	..	10
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53	..	53
	98. Department of Electronics	1,00	..	1,00
	TOTAL—OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	62,01	..	62,01
	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	465,76,65	—14,95,56	450,81,09
C. Economic Services :				
(a) General Economic Services :				
296. Secretariat—Economic Services	1. Department of Agriculture	1,38,83	..	1,38,83
	2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	6,43	..	6,43
	8. Department of Food	45,94	..	45,94
	9. Department of Community Development	13,66	..	13,66
	10. Department of Cooperation	25,31	..	25,31
	11. Ministry of Commerce	63,46	..	63,46
	13. Ministry of Communications	15,01	..	15,01
	43. Ministry of Heavy Industry	28,82	..	28,82
	51. Delhi	7,31	..	7,31
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	2,56	..	2,56
	57. Ministry of Industrial Development	85,15	..	85,15
	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	67,60	—29	67,31
	68. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	44,32	..	44,32
	70. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	52,35	—1	52,34
	71. Ministry of Planning	11,52	..	11,52
	73. Planning Commission	2,39,87	..	2,39,87
	74. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	1,89,71	—5,78	1,83,93
	78. Department of Steel	30,55	..	30,55
	79. Department of Mines	33,15	..	33,15
	84. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	21,08	—25	20,83
	98. Department of Electronics	65,87	..	65,87
	TOTAL—SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES	11,88,50	—6,33	11,82,17
297. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,59,11,09	—71,87,00	87,24,09
	51. Delhi	29	..	29
	TOTAL—FOREIGN TRADE AND EXPORT PROMOTION	1,59,11,38	—71,87,00	87,24,38

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount) of Demand	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
298. Cooperation	10. Department of Cooperation	4,91,41	..	4,91,41
	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	15,00	..	15,00
	47. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,15	..	1,15
	51. Delhi	15,51	..	15,51
	52. Chandigarh	1,14	..	1,14
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5,36	..	5,36
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	6,94	..	6,94
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,01	..	1,01
	56. Lakshadweep	4,01	..	4,01
	59. Village and Small Industries	11,75	..	11,75
	TOTAL—COOPERATION	5,53,28	..	5,53,28
304. Other General Economic Services	11. Ministry of Commerce	25,67	..	25,67
	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	22,20,45	—1,21,54	20,98,91
	51. Delhi	14,11	..	14,11
	52. Chandigarh	54	..	54
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	..	16
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	6,53	..	6,53
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42	..	42
	56. Lakshadweep	15,85	..	15,85
	57. Ministry of Industrial Development	1,27,75	..	1,27,75
	68. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	1,06,53	..	1,06,53
	72. Statistics	8,39,62	..	8,39,62
	73. Planning Commission	25,61	..	25,61
	TOTAL—OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	33,83,24	—1,21,54	32,61,70
	TOTAL—GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	210,36,40	—73,14,87	137,21,53
(b) Agriculture and Allied Services:				
305. Agriculture	3. Agriculture	33,22,29	—3,00	33,19,29
	7. Payment to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	25,64,26	..	25,64,26
	51. Delhi	33,48	..	33,48
	52. Chandigarh	2,48	..	2,48
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25,73	..	25,73
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	1,32,20	..	1,32,20
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12,05	..	12,05
	56. Lakshadweep	6,54	..	6,54
	72. Statistics	3,50	..	3,50
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE	61,02,53	—3,00	60,99,53
306. Minor Irrigation	3. Agriculture	6,04,47	—2,52,00	3,52,47
	51. Delhi	9,31	..	9,31
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	..	34
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	16,04	..	16,04
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,94	..	1,94
	TOTAL—MINOR IRRIGATION	6,32,10	—2,52,00	3,80,10

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in Reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
307. Soil and Water Conservation	3. Agriculture	15,23	—50	14,73
	6. Forest	2,57,26	..	2,57,26
	7. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	32,02	..	32,02
	51. Delhi	70	..	70
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,32	..	4,32
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	2,71	..	2,71
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,88	..	3,88
	TOTAL—SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION	3,16,12	—50	3,15,62
308. Area Development	3. Agriculture	1,52,05	—1,20,00	32,05
	9. Department of Community Development	1,54,08	..	1,54,08
	TOTAL—AREA DEVELOPMENT	3,06,13	—1,20,00	1,86,13
309. Food and Nutrition	8. Department of Food	105,09,12	—56	105,08,56
	51. Delhi	45,04	..	45,04
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15,08	..	15,08
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	1,62,03	—1,05,68	56,35
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43	..	43
	TOTAL—FOOD AND NUTRITION	1,07,31,70	106,24	1,06,25,46
310. Animal Husbandry	5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	1,21,38	..	1,21,38
	7. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	4,79,84	..	4,79,84
	51. Delhi	28,91	..	28,91
	52. Chandigarh	25,29	..	25,29
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,49	..	13,49
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	30,57	..	30,57
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	81	..	81
	57. Lakshadweep	3,17	..	3,17
	TOTAL—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	7,03,46	..	7,03,46
311. Dairy Development	5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	23,17,41	..	23,17,41
	7. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,38,40	..	1,38,40
	51. Delhi	1,02	..	1,02
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	69	..	69
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75	..	75
	TOTAL—DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	24,58,27	..	24,58,27
312. Fisheries	4. Fishries	4,01,64	—5,00	3,96,64
	7. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,94,33	..	1,94,33
	51. Delhi	3,69	..	3,69
	52. Chandigarh	72	..	72
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,05	..	8,05
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	2,70	..	2,70
	55. Lakshadweep	25,01	..	25,01
	TOTAL—FISHERIES	6,36,14	—5,00	6,31,14

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
313. Forest	6. Forest	2,06,54	—4,79	2,01,75
	7. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	85,31	..	85,31
	51. Delhi	5,18	..	5,18
	52. Chandigarh	4,66	..	4,66
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,19,18	—21,00	2,98,18
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	1,60,27	—35,00	1,25,27
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,41	..	3,41
	TOTAL—FOREST	7,84,55	—60,79	7,23,76
314. Community Development	9. Department of Community Development	28,32	—1	28,31
	51. Delhi	12,66	..	12,66
	52. Chandigarh	2,33	..	2,33
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9,01	..	9 01
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	48,06	..	48,06
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,28	..	4,28
	56. Lakshadweep	3,00	..	3,00
	TOTAL—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,07,66	—1	1,07,65
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	2,27,78,66	—5,47,54	2,22,31,12
(c) Industry and Minerals				
320. Industries	11. Ministry of Commerce	12,36	..	12,36
	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	7,10,01	..	7,10,01
	36. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	13,19,57	..	13,19,57
	44. Heavy Industries	5,16,97	..	5,16,97
	51. Delhi	1,41	..	1,41
	52. Chandigarh	87	..	87
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,50	..	1,50
	58. Industries	3,64,03	—8,48	3.55,55
	70. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	17,95	..	17,95
	76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	1,40,40	..	1,40,40
	78. Department of Steel	23,74,71	—19,42	23,55,29
	86. Aviation	1,00,00	—1,00,00	..
	94. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	9,32,09	—4,80,00	4,52,09
	TOTAL—INDUSTRIES	64,91,87	—6,07,90	58,83,97
321. Village and Small Industries	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,89,73	..	1,89,73
	51. Delhi	17,17	..	17,17
	52. Chandigarh	22	..	22
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,70	..	4,70
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	23,02	..	23,02
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32	..	32
	56. Lakshadweep	2,07	..	2,07
	59. Village and Small Industries	25,31,29	..	25,31,29
	TOTAL—VILLAGE AMD SMALL INDUSTRIES	27,68,52	..	27,68,52

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budge
328. Mines and Minerals	78. Department of Steel	96,90	.	96,90
	80. Mines and Minerals	33,27,88	—83,69	32,44,19
	TOTAL—MINES AND MINERALS	34,24,78	—83,69	33,41,09
	TOTAL—INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS	126,85,17	—6,91,59	119,93,58
(d) Water and Power Development				
331. Water and Power Development Services	64. Water and Power Development	8,93,14	—1,09,46	7,83,68
333. Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	51. Delhi	54,42	..	54,42
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	2,00	..	2,00
	56. Lakshadweep	81	..	81
	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	TOTAL—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC.	1,57,23	..	1,57,23
334. Power Projects	52. Chandigarh	1,06,45	..	1,06,45
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44,63	..	44,63
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	17,00	..	17,00
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6,00	..	6,00
	56. Lakshadweep	14,82	—4,00	10,82
	56. Power Schemes	11,15,96	—68,90	10,47,06
	95. Nuclear Power Schemes	30,59,97	—200	30,57,97
	TOTAL—POWER PROJECTS	43,64,83	—74,90	42,89,93
	TOTAL—WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	54,15,20	—1,84,36	52,30,84
(e) Transport and Communications				
335. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,42,22	—47,15	1,9 5,07
	56. Lakshadweep	3,78	..	3,78
	76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	12,20,32	—1,69	12,18,63
	TOTAL—PORTS LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING	14,66,32	—48,84	14,17,48
336. Civil Aviation	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,00	..	3,00
	86. Aviation	13,55,18	—2,40,13	11,15,05
	TOTAL—CIVIL AVIATION	13,58,18	—2,40,13	11,18,05
337. Roads and Bridges	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,90,85	..	1,90,85
	51. Delhi	3,36,22	..	3,36,22
	52. Chandigarh	90	..	90
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19,51	..	19,51
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	84,00	..	84,00
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,00	..	2,00
	56. Lakshadweep	1,12	..	1,12
	75. Roads	27,74,04	—72,10	27,01,94
	TOTAL—ROADS AND BRIDGES	34,08,64	—72,10	33,36,54
338. Road and Water Transport Services	52. Chandigarh	47,81	—3,05	44,76
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42,07	—5,00	37,07
	56. Lakshadweep	56,92	..	56,92
	77. Road and Inland Water Transport	1,03,28	..	1,03,28
	TOTAL—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SERVICES	2,50,08	—8,05	2,42,03

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
339. Tourism	51. Delhi	31	..	31
	52. Chandigarh	87	..	87
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62	..	62
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	3,00	..	3,00
	87. Tourism	2,99,55	..	2,99,55
	TOTAL—TOURISM	3,04,35	..	3,04,35
344. Other Transport and Communication Services	13. Ministry of Communications	65,11	..	65,11
	14. Overseas Communication Services	6,84,90	..	6,84,90
	56. Lakshadweep	1,15	..	1,15
	84. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	11,67	—2,85	8,82
	TOTAL—OTHER TRANSPORT, ETC.	7,62,83	—2,85	7,59,98
	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	75,50,40	—3,71,97	71,78,43
(g) Posts and Telegraphs				
355. Postal Services	15. Posts and Telegraphs(Working Expenses)	1,77,94,44	—14,47,34	1,63,47,10
356. Telecommunication Services	15. Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	196,71,67	—13,72,39	182,99,28
357. Dividend to General Revenues	16. Posts and Telegraphs-Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	18,50,36	..	18,50,36
358. Appropriation from Posts and Telegraphs Surpluses	16. Posts and Telegraphs-Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	64,84,26	..	64,84,26
	TOTAL—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	4,58,00,73	—28,19,73	4,29,81,00
	TOTAL—ECONOMIC SERVICES	11,52,66,56	—1,19,30,06	10,33,36,50
D. Grants-in-aid and Contributions:				
360. Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3. Agriculture	37,00,35	..	37,00,35
	4. Fisheries	3,31,92	..	3,31,92
	5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	7,01,50	..	7,01,50
	6. Forest	4,35,00	..	4,35,00
	8. Department of Food	14,57,93	..	14,57,93
	9. Department of Community Development	27,59,54	..	27,59,54
	10. Department of Cooperation	1,47,00	..	1,47,00
	11. Ministry of Commerce	5,00	..	5,00
	25. Education	8,73,38	..	8,73,38
	26. Department of Social Welfare	8,95,06	..	8,95,06
	37. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	731,52,00	—5,00,00	7,26,52,00
	41. Medical nand Public Health	25,20,09	..	25,20,09
	42. Family Planning	47,96,02	..	47,96,02
	48. Police	10,24,94	..	10,24,94
	50. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	31,82,28	..	31,82,28
	58. Industries	1,25,00	..	1,25,00
	59. Village and Small Industries	3,12,00	..	3,12,00
	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	2,86,06	..	2,86,06

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
	64. Water and Power Development	2,69,00	..	2,69,00
	67. Labour and Employment	43,63	..	43,63
	72. Statistics	26,00	..	26,00
	73. Planning Commission	50,00	..	50,00
	75. Roads	29,14,31	—6,00,00	23,14,31
	76. Ports, Lighhouses and Shipping	3,13	..	3,13
	77 .Road and Inland Water Transport	9	..	9
	83. Department of Rehabilitation	17,27,37	..	17,27,37
	86. Aviation	3,00	..	3,00
	90. Water Supply and Sewerage	60,53	..	60,53
	91. Housing and Urban Development	2,04,30	..	2,04,30
	96. Department of Culture	25,15	..	25,15
	97. Archaeology	50,00	..	50,00
	98. Department of Electronics	1,54,00	..	1,54,00
	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE GOVERNMENTS	10,22,35,58	—11,00,00	10,11,35,58
361. Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1,37	..	1,37
	3. Agriculture	33,52	..	33,52
	4. Fisheries	8,00	..	8,00
	5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	4	..	4
	9. Department of Community Development	2,59	..	2,59
	10. Department of Cooperation	69	..	69
	25. Education	6,11	..	6,11
	41. Medical and Public Health	15,38	..	15,38
	42. Family Planning	21,38	..	21,38
	50. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	29,27,71	..	29,27,71
	59. Village and Small Industries	8,37	..	8,37
	75. Roads	8,47,85	..	4,87,85
	83. Department of Rehabilitation	11	..	11
	96. Department of Culture	1,35	..	1,35
	98. Department of Electronics	5,00	..	5,00
	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS	35,19,47	..	35,19,47
362. Payments to States' Share of Union Excise Duties	37. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	6,72,40,00	..	6,72,40,00
363. Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Punchayati Raj Institutions	51. Delhi	17,62,35	..	17,62,35
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	..	30
	TOTAL—COMPENSATION, ETC.	17,62,65	..	17,62,65

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
364. Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries	27. Ministry of External Affairs	38,96,40	..	38,96,40
	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	4,20,06	..	4,20,06
	TOTAL—TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC ETC.	43,16,46	..	43,16,46
	TOTAL—GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS	17,90,74,16	—11,00,00	17,79,74,16
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE HEADS (REVENUE ACCOUNT) AS SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	68,87,34,17	–2,77,08,78	66,10,25,39
	Add—RAILWAY EXPENDITURE AS PER RAILWAY BUDGET	14,35.38,35	...	14,35,38.35
	GRAND TOTAL	83,22,72,52	—2,77,08,78	80,45,63,74
Consolidated Fund—Capital, Public Debt, Loans, etc. :				
Capital Expenditure Ouside the Revenue Account :				
A.—*Capital Account of General Services :*				
430. Capital Outlay on India Security Press	32. Stamps	71,74	..	71,74
446. Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint	34. Currency, Coinage and Mint	16,93,30	—7,04,66	9.88,64
459. Capital Outlay on Public Works	48. Police	2,74,00	..	2,74,00
	51. Delhi	1,56,26	..	1,56,26
	52. Chandigarh	1,96	..	1,96
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22,23	..	22,23
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	1,84,94	..	1,84,94
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,50	..	2,50
	56. Lakshadweep	54	..	54
	89. Public Works	11,12,74	—18,00	10,94,74
	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	17,55,17	—18,00	17,37,17
468. Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services	35. Pension	..	—3,55,34	—3,55,34
	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	10,00	..	10,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL SERVICES	10.00	—3,55,34	—3,45,34
469. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	23. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	2,37,17,29	—1,90,00	2,35,27,29
	TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES	2,72,47,50	—12,68,00	2,59,79,50
B.—*Capital Account of Social and Community Services :*				
477. Capital Outlay on Education, Art and Culture	51. Delhi	1,68,84	..	1,68,84
	52. Chandigarh	4,22	..	4,22
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,73	..	12,73
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	18,55	..	18,55
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,50	..	1,50
	89. Public Works	11,20	..	11,20
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON EDUCATION, ART AND CULTURE	2,17,04	..	2,17,04

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure of shown in the Budget
479. Capital Outlay on Scientific Services and Research	85. Meteorology	1,50,60	..	1,50,60
	89. Public Works	23,68	..	23,68
	94. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	20,27,96	..	20,27,96
	99. Department of Science and Technology	66,00	..	66,00
	102. Department of Space	7,10,83	..	7,10,83
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH	29,79,07	..	29,79,07
480. Capital Outlay on Medical	41. Medical and Public Health	11,21,94	—11,15,30	6,64
	51. Delhi	74,10	..	74,10
	52. Chandigarh	4,33	..	4,33
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	7,00	..	7,00
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,50	..	2,50
	89. Public Works	35,61	..	35,61
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MEDICAL	12,45,49	—11,15,30	1,30,19
481. Capital Outlay on Family Planning	42. Family Planning	10,00	..	10,00
482. Capital Outlay on Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	41. Medical and Public Health	12,29,17	—12,29,17	..
	52. Chandigarh	81	..	81
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,00	..	30,00
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,00	..	2,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.	12,61,98	—12,29,17	32,81
483. Capital Outlay on Housing	51. Delhi	1,38,30	..	1,38,30
	52. Chandigarh	87,00	..	87,00
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70,25	..	70,25
	54. Arrunachal Pradesh	2,10,62	..	2,10,62
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,75	..	3,75
	56. Lakshadeep	56	..	56
	91. Housing and Urban Development	9,92,05	—15,00	9,77,05
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON HOUSING	15,02,53	—15,00	14,87,53
484. Capital Outlay on Urban Development	51. Delhi	8,00,00	—8,00,00	..
	52. Chandigarh	2,87,25	—2,00,25	87,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT	10,87,25	—10,00,25	87,00
485. Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	54. Arunachal Pradesh	67	..	67
	61. Information and Publicity	10,00	..	10,00
	89. Public Works	7,77	..	7,77
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	18,44	..	18,44
486. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	62. Broadcasting	17,62,00	—5,22,88	12,39,12

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand	Reeoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
488. Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	51. Delhi	12,05	..	12,05
	53. Andaman and Nicobor Iselands	80,91	—80,91	..
	56. Lakshadweep	5,58	—5,00	58
	83. Department of Rehabilitation	4,54,50	—2,80,06	1,74,44
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SOCIAL SECURITY ETC.	5,53,04	—3,65,97	1,87,07
495. Capital Outlay on Other Social and Community Services	51. Delhi	7,00	..	7,00
	67. Labour and Employment	1	—1	..
	89. Public Works	1,50	..	1,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	8,51	—1	8,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	1,06,45,35	—42,48,58	63,96,77
C. Capital Account of Economic Services :				
(a) Capital Account of General Economic Servives.				
497. Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade	12. Foreign Trade and Exoprt Production	1,79,09	—1,34	1,77,75
498. Capital Outlay on Cooperation	10. Department of Cooperation	9,57,90	..	9,57,90
	51. Delhi	8,79	..	8,79
	52. Chandigarh	40	..	40
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,40	..	4,40
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	75	..	75
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	..	11
	56. Lakshadweep	2,15	..	2,15
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON COOPERATION	9.74,50	..	9,74,50
500. Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	8,00	—	8,00
	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	56,36,23	..	56,36,23
	TOTAL—INVESTMENTS IN GENERAL , ETC.	56,44,23	..	56,44,23
501. Investment in International Financial Institutions	33. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	9,29,17	..	9,29,17
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	77,26,99	—1,34	77,25,65
(b) Capital Account of Agricultural and Allied Services .				
505. Capital Outlay on Agricultural	3. Agriculture	3,66,75,40	—3,57,90,00	8,85,40
	8. Department of Food	2,88,65	..	2,88,65
	51. Delhi	23,75	—23,75	..
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,00	—2,00	..
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	6,00	..	6,00
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,00	—3,50	50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURE	3,69,99,80	—3,58,19,25	11,80,55

ANNEXURE—III

(In thousands Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross Eexpenditure (*i.e.* Amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
506. Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	51. Delhi	60,00	..	60,00
	52. Chandigarh	1,25	..	1,25
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINOR IRRIGATION, ETC.	61,25	..	61,25
509. Capital Outlay on Food and Nutrition	8. Department of Food	3,98,69	..	3,89,69
	52. Chandigarh	17,00	—17,00	..
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,63,85	—1,63,85	..
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	95,20	—1,46,00	—50,80
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64,50	—64,50	..
	56. Lakshadweep	61,48	— 61,48	..
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FOOD AND NUTRITION	8,00,72	—4,52,83	3,47,89
510. Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	5. Anumal Husbandry and Dairy Development	1,23,00	..	1,23,00
	51. Delhi	1,75	..	1,75
	52. Chandigarh	3,00	..	3,00
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,96	..	1,96
	89. Public Works	6,65	..	6,65
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	1,36,36	..	1,36,36
511. Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	75,00	..	75,00
512. Capital Outlay on Fisheries	4. Fisheries	1,17,80	..	1,17,80
	51. Delhi	10	..	10
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,00	—1,00	..
	56. Lakshadweep	30	..	30
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FISHERIES	1,19,20	—1,00	1,18,20
513. Capital Outlay on Forests	6. Forest	55,00	..	55,00
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64,39	..	64,39
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	1	..	1
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	..	10
	89. Public Works	2,73	..	2,73
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS	1,22,23	..	1,22,23
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SERVICES	383,14,56	—362,73,08	20,41,48
(*c*) *Capital Account of Industry and Minerals*				
520. Capital Outlay on Industrial Research and Development	89. Public Works	1,58	..	1,58
521. Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	51. Delhi	55,10	..	55,10
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	3,70	..	3,70
	59. Village and Small Industries	3.00,01	..	3,00,01
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	3,58,81	..	3,58,81

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
522. Capital Outlay on Machinery and Engineering Industries	18. Ministry of Defence	3,20,00	..	3,20,00
	44. Heavy Industries	5,27,60	..	5,27,60
	58. Industries	2,04,41	..	2,04,41
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MACHINERY, ETC.	10,52,01	..	10,52,01
523. Capital Outlay on Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries	70. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	138,95,23	—23	138,95,00
524. Capital Outlay on Aircraft and Ship building Industries	18. Ministry of Defence	50,00	..	50,00
	76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	2,85,00	..	2,85,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AIRCRAFT AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES	3,35,00	..	3,35,00
525. Capital Outlay on Telecommunications and Electronics Industries	94. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	1,20,00	..	1,20,00
	18. Department of Electronics	1,68,44	—7,00	1,64,44
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS, ETC.	2,88,44	—7,00	2,81,44
526. Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	2,00,00	..	2,00,00
	58. Industries	27,50,00	..	27,50,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CONSUMER INDUSTRIES	29,50,00	..	29,50,00
527. Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Development	94. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	36,20,52	—219,00	34,01,52
528. Capital Outlay on Mining and Metallurgical Industries	18. Ministry of Defence	3,00,00	..	3,00,00
	78. Department of Steel	11,86,83	— 10,00	11,76,83
	80. Mines and Minerals	135,61,51	—31,37,00	104,24,51
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINING, ETC.	150,48,34	—31,47,00	119,01,34
529. Capital Outlay on other Industries	36. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	64,49	..	64,49
530. Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions	61. Information and Publicity	46,00	..	46,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	326,60,42	—33,73,23	342,87,19
(d) Capital Account of Water and Power Development				
531. Capital Outlay on Water and Power Development Services	64. Water and Power Development	1,34,52	..	1,34,52
533. Capital Outlay on Irrigation Navigation, Drainage and Flood Control Projects	51. Delhi	1,63,68	—27,00	1,36,68
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25,00	..	25,00
	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	7,51,00	—16,55	7,34,45
	76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	1,93,00	..	1,93,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, ETC.	11,32,68	—43,55	10,89,13

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
534. Capital Outlay on Power Projects	52. Chandigarh	37,00	—2,00	35,00
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44,00	—10,00	34,00
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	45,00	..	45,00
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8,50	..	8,50
	56. Lakshadweep	5,00	..	5,00
	65. Power Schemes	41,01,75	—10,93	40,90,82
	95. Nuclear Power Schemes	37,54,22	—1,68,00	35,86,22
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POWER PROJECTS	79,95,47	—1,90,93	78,04,54
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT	92,62,67	—2,34,48	90,28,19
(*e*) *Capital Outlay on Transport and Communications* :				
535. Capital Outlay on Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25,79	..	25,79
	56. Lakshadweep	4,00	..	4,00
	76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	25,21,60	—1,92,05	23,29,55
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS, ETC.	25,51,39	—1,92,05	23,59,34
536. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	86. Aviation	22,44,37	—7,64,68	14,79,69
	89. Public Works	2,59	..	2,59
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION	22,46,96	—7,64,68	14,82,28
537. Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	48. Police	1,00	..	1,00
	52. Chandigarh	2,50	..	2,50
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,88,00	..	1,88,00
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	2,69,00	..	2,69,00
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12,00	..	12,00
	75. Roads	67,44,29	..	67,44,29
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS AND BRIDGES	72,16,79	..	72,16,79
538. Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Services	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	..	50
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	1,00	..	1,00
	77. Road and Inland Water Transport	9,71,50	..	9,71,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD, ETC.	9,73,00	..	9,73,00
544. Capital Outlay on Other Transport and Communication Services	14. Overseas Communications Services	3,80,20	—83,00	2,97,20
	87. Tourism	2,90,00	..	2,90,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER TRANSPORT, ETC.	6,70,20	—83,00	5,87,20
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	1,36,58,34	—10,39,73	1,26,18,61
(g) *Capital Account of Posts and Telegraphs* :				
555. Capital Outlay on Postal Services	17. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	7,46,00	—2,49,34	4,96,66

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gorss expenditure (*i.e.*amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
556. Capital Outlay on Tele-communication Services (including Wireless)	17. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	1,40,97,00	—1,30,57,66	10,39,34
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	1,48,43,00	—1,33,07,00	15,36,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES	12,14,65,98	—5,42,28,86	6,72,37,12
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE REVENUE ACCOUNT	15,93,58,83	—5,97,45,44	9,96,13,39
	Add—Railway Capital as per Railway Budget	2,27,00,00	..	2,27,00,00
	GRAND TOTAL	18,20,58,83	—5,97,45,44	12,23,13,39
E. *Public Debt* :				
601. Internal Debt. of the Central Government	Repayment of Debt	67,15,53,11	..	67,15,53,11
602. External Debt.	Repayment of Debt.	2,97,32,31	..	2,97,32,31
	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT.	70,12,85,42	..	70,12,85,42
F. *Loans and Advances* :				
677. Loans for Education, Art and Culture	25. Education	65,40	..	65,40
	52. Chandigarh	17	..	17
	61. Information and Publicity	1,50,00	..	1,50,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR EDUCATION, ART AND CULTURE	2,15,57	..	2,15,57
679. Loans for Scientific Services and Research	98. Department of Electronics	2,17,34	..	2,17,34
	99. Department of Science and Technology	66,48	..	66,48
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH	2,83,82	..	2,83,82
681. Loans for Family Planning	42. Family Planning	10,00	..	10,00
682. Loans for Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply	51. Delhi	8,65,00	..	8,65,00
	67. Labour and Employment	1,00	—1,00	..
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC..	8,66,00	—1,00	8,65,00
683. Loans for Housing	51. Delhi	2,00,00	..	2,00,00
	67. Labour and Employment	10,52	—26	10,26
	91. Housing and Urban Development	9,00	..	9,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR HOUSING	2,19,52	—26	2,19,26
685. Loans for Information and Publicity	61. Information and Publicity	1,50	..	1,50
688. Loans for Social Security and Welfare	83. Department of Rehabilitation	76,83	..	76,83
695. Loans for Other Social and Community Services	67. Labour and Employment	1,88,96	—8,95	1,80,01

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
698. Loans to Cooperative Societies	10. Department of Cooperation	11,53,11	..	1.53,11
	18. Ministry of Defence	32	..	32
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35	..	35
	56. Lakshadweep	25	..	25
	67. Labour and Employment	3,05	—3,05	..
	TOTAL—LOANS TO COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES	11,57,08	—3,05	11,54,03
705. Loans for Agriculture	3. Agriculture	1,17,50	..	1,17,50
	8. Department of Food	1,50,00	..	1,50,00
	51. Delhi	1,00	..	1,00
	52. Chandigarh	55	..	55
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,10	..	1,10
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	50	..	50
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,25	..	1,25
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR AGRICULTURE	2,71,90	..	2,71,90
706. Loans for Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	52. Chandigarh	14	..	14
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	..	20
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR MINOR IRRIGATION, ETC.	34	..	34
709. Loans for Food and Nutrition	8. Department of Food	4,88,70	..	4,88,70
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	80	..	80
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION	4,89,50	..	4,89,50
710. Loans for Animal Husbandry	51. Delhi	2,80	..	2,80
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	..	20
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	..	15
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	3,15	..	3,15
711. Loans for Dairy Development	5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	90,40	..	90,40
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	..	10
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	90,50	..	90,50
712. Loans for Fisheries	4. Fisheries	10,00	..	10,00
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	..	25
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR FISHERIES	10,25	..	10,25
714. Loans for Community Development	51. Delhi	70	..	70
	55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	..	50
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,20	..	1,20
715. Loans for Agricultural Financial Institutions	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	40,00,00	..	40,00,00

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
720. Loans for Industrial Research and Development	58. Industries	1,50	..	1,50
721. Loans for Village and Small Industries	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	2,00	..	2,00
	51. Delhi	30,00	..	30,00
	53. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80	..	80
	54. Arunachal Pradesh	1,00	..	1,00
	59. Village and Small Industries	49,84,40	..	49,84,40
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES	50,18,20	..	50,18,20
722. Loans for Machinery and Engineering Industries	18. Ministry of Defence	7,80,00	..	7,80,00
	44. Heavy Industries	26,87,23	..	26,87,23
	58. Industries	3,86,35	..	3,86,35
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES	38,53,58	..	38,53,58
723. Loans for Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries	70. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	93,11,98	..	93,11,98
724. Loans for Aircrafts and Ship-building Industries	18. Ministry of Defence	5,45,00	..	5,45,00
	76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	20,25,00	..	20,25,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR AIRCRAFTS, ETC.	25,70,00	..	25,70,00
725. Loans for Telecommunications and Electronics Industries	13. Ministry of Communications	2,75,00	..	2,75,00
	18. Ministry of Defence	5,00,00	..	5,00,00
	94. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects	1,20,00	..	1,20,00
	98. Department of Electronics	15,00	..	15,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR TELECOMMUNICATION, ETC.	9,10,00	..	9,10,00
726. Loans for Consumer Industries	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	5,14,40	..	5,14,40
	58. Industries	8,90,58	..	8,90,58
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR CONSUMER INDUSTRIES	14,04,98	..	14,04,98
728. Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries	78. Department of Steel	1,48,82,00	..	1,48,82,00
	80. Mines and Minerals	1,31,49,10	..	1,31,49,10
	95. Atomic Energy Research Development and Industries Projects	48,00	..	48,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR MINING, ETC	2,80,79,10	..	2,80,79,10
730. Loans to Industrial Financial Corporations	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	15,41,49	..	15,41,49
731. Loans for Water and Power Development Services	64. Water and Power Development	50,00	..	50,00
734. Loans for Power Projects	51. Delhi	8,80,00	..	8,80,00
	65. Power Schemes	29,00,00	..	29,00,00
	TOTAL—LOANS FOR POWER PROJECTS	37,80,00	..	37,80,00

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount: Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
735. Loans for Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	76. Ports, Lighthouses, and Shipping	1,30,57,00	..	1,30,57,00
736. Loans for Civil Aviation	86. Aviation	1,37,50	..	1,37,50
738. Loans for Road and Water Transport Services	77. Road and Inland Water Transport	5,42,60	..	5,42,60
744. Loans for other Transport and Communication Services	87. Tourism	3,42,00	..	3,42,00
760. Loans and Advances to State Governments	3. Agriculture	60,02,00	..	60,02,00
	4. Fisheries	25,00	..	25,00
	5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	39,50	..	39,50
	6. Forest	2,15,00	..	2,15,00
	8. Deptt. of Food	31,11	..	31,11
	10. Deptt. of Cooperation	2,75,00	..	2,75,00
	11. Ministry of Commerce	5,00	..	5,00
	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,13,50	..	1,13,50
	18. Ministry of Defence	40,00	..	40,00
	24. Education	3,78,65	..	3,78,65
	37. Transfers to State & U.T. Govts.	8,82,38,00	..	8,82,38,00
	41. Medical and Public Heatlh	6,32	..	6,32
	47. Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	25,00	..	25,00
	48. Police	6,50,00	..	6,50,00
	59. Village & Small Industries	3,66,00	..	3,66,00
	63. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	6,45,00	..	6,45,00
	65. Power Schemes	11,80,00	..	11,80,00
	75. Roads	8,00,00	..	8,00,00
	76. Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping	1,30,00	..	1,30,00
	77. Road and Inland Water Transport	1,16,00	..	1,16,00
	78. Department of Steel	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	83. Deptt. of Rehabilitation	4,63,86	..	4,63,86
	91. Housing and Urban Development	24,56,00	..	24,56,00
	TOTAL—LOANS & ADVANCES TO STATE GOVTS.	10,23,00,94	..	10,23,00,94
761. Loans & Advances to Union Territory Governments	10. Department of Cooperation	23	..	23
	24. Education	52	..	52
	50. Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs	16,99,61	..	16,99,61
	59. Village and Small Industries	6,25	..	6,25
	65. Power Schemes	20,00	..	20,00
	77. Road & Inland Water Transport	10,00	..	10,00
	83. Department of Rehabilitation	67	..	67
	TOTAL—LOANS & ADVANCES TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS	17,37,28	..	17,37,28
765. Advances to Foreign Governments	12. Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,86,00,00	..	1,86,00,00
	27. Ministry of External Affairs	31,20,00	..	31,20,00
	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	9,56,00	..	9,56,00
	70. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	10,00,00	..	10,00,00
	TOTAL—ADVANCES TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS	2,36,76,00	..	2,36,76,00
766. Loans to Government Servants	39. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	56,85,23	..	56,85,23
767. Miscellaneous Loans	18. Ministry of Defence	17,90	..	17,90
	38. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,14,94,41	..	1,14,94,41
	39. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	6,64	..	6,64
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS LOANS	1,15,18,95	..	1,15,18,95
	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES	22,34,04,45	—13,26	22,39,91,19
768. Inter State Settlement	Repayment of Debt	36,94	..	36,94

ANNEXURE IV

Statement showing total provision under Establishment Charges, Travelling Expenses and Office Expenses included in Civil and Posts and Telegraphs Estimates on Revenue Account

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Budget 1974-75
PART I—CIVIL			
1. SALARY			
(*a*) SALARY OF GAZETTED ESTABLISHMENT	54,47	46,85	53,74
(*b*) SALARY OF NON-GAZETTED ESTABLISHMENT	1,54,92	1,59,91	1,79,67
(*c*) DEARNESS PAY AND ALLOWANCES	88,16	89,55	97,60
(*d*) OTHER ALLOWANCES	55,33	66,37	1,02,55
TOTAL—1. SALARY	3,52,88	3,62,68	4,33,56
2. WAGES	9,46	9,32	11,00
3. TRAVELLING EXPENSES	21,47	23,39	26,13
4. OFFICE EXPENSES	@62,82	39,70	45,36
TOTAL—PART I—CIVIL	4,46,63	4,35,09	5,16,05
PART II—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS			
1. SALARY			
(*a* & *b*) SALARY OF GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED ESTABLISHMENT	89,82	87,43	95,82
(*b*) DEARNESS PAY AND ALLOWANCES	49,54	51,18	53,22
(*c*) OTHER ALLOWANCES	50,42	51,81	59,13
TOTAL—1. SALARY	1,89,78	1,90,42	2,08,17
2. WAGES	2,27	2,21	2,42
3. TRAVELLING EXPENSES	3,90	3,61	4,70
4. OFFICE EXPENSES	15,73	16,05	19,58
TOTAL—PART II—(POSTS & TELEGRAPHS)	2,11,68	2,12,29	2,34,87

@includes also other items like "other charges" etc.

ANNEXURE V

EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

This Annexure gives a brief description of the assistance in the form of Loans and Grants received from friendly foreign countries and international organisations. The Estimates of net flow of external assistance during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 are summarised in the following table :—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1973-74	Revised Estimates 1973-74	Budget Estimates 1974-75
A : PL 480 and other US Rupee Assistance			
Loans			
Receipts	..	..	..
Repayments	—28.54	—1764.44	..
Interest Payments . .	—42.83	—48.11	..
Grants	+3.00	+1669.55	+11.60
Net	—68.37	—143.00	+11.60
B : Other External Assistance			
Loans			
Receipts	+661.80	+712.24	+849.79
Repayments	—233.65	—241.97	—297.32
Interest Payments . .	—141.50	—147.53	—169.37
Grants	+8.40	+16.95	+12.12
Net	295.05	339.69	395.22
Total A & B	226.68	196.69	406.82

Two Statements, one showing amounts of loans authorised and the sums drawn against them and another showing the repayments in respect of each loan, are added at the end.

A—LOANS

I. Loans from U.S.A.

Loans extended by the United States Government upto 31st December 1973 amounted to $ 8109.35 million (net of cancellations).

(i) *PL 480 and other US Rupee Loans* :—In accordance with the agreement signed with the Government of USA on 18th February 1974 relating to the disposition of PL 480 and other rupee funds held in India by the US authorities, the Government of India have pre-paid all the outstanding obligations under PL 480 and non PL 480 rupee loans amounting to Rs. 1752.30 crores.

(ii) *Loans from US AID* :—Loans from US AID total $ 2552.77 million net of cancellations. These are repayable in dollars. Repayment is scheduled for 40 years, with no payments of principal during a grace period of first ten years.

Besides loans to Government, certain loans have been given by the AID directly to private and public sector undertakings. The repayment of such loans is governed by the special loan repayment procedure agreements between the Govt. of India and the US AID. In these cases the loans are repaid in Rupees by the borrowers to the Govt. of India in varying numbers of instalments according to the terms of the loan agreements. The Government assume liability for payment to AID in dollars of the principal amount in 40 years with a moratorium of 10 years.

PL 480 Convertible currency credit.—The PL 480 commodity Agreements signed since 1967 also provide for import of agricultural commodities against convertible local currency credit which will be analogous to other dollar credit. This credit is repayable in 31 annual instalments beginning 10 years after the imports are made.

The US Government have so far provided Debt Relief to the extent of $ 34.92 million by deferring principal and interest payments during the years 1968-69 to 1971-72. The debt relief for the year 1972-73 is $ 29.14 million ($ 23.59 US AID) and ($ 5.55 PL 480) in the form of refinancing credit repayable in twenty equal annual instalments commencing on 1st April, 1973. The debt relief expected for the year 1973-74 is estimated to be $ 29.14 million.

(iii) *Loans from U.S. Exim Bank.*—Loans from the U.S. Export Import Bank for financing the import from USA of capital equipment and related spares and services to the end of 1973 amount to $ 346.66 million These loans are repayable in dollars in 20—24 semi-annual instalments commencing after an initial period of moratorium extending upto five years.

II. Loans from U.S.S.R.

The first Soviet credit to India for Roubles 122.36 million was signed in February 1955 for setting up the Bhilai Steel Plant. Since that date the Soviet Union has extended eight credits in a total amount of Roubles 1,225.36 million (Rs. 1,021 crores) for setting up of a large number of projects in the public sector. These projects are concentrated in the basic and heavy industries sector. The last credit of Roubles 300 million for the Fourth Plan Projects was signed in December, 1966 and is currently being used up for various projects including expansions of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants.

2. Of the total amount of Roubles 1,225.36 million, Roubles 990 million have been allocated for specific projects as on 30-9-1973. Against this allocation, contracts have been placed for Roubles 918.20 million, and about Roubles 834.15 million have been disbursed. Total repayments of principal to the Soviet Union have amounted to nearly Roubles 454.8 million.

3. Soviet assistance is almost wholly project tied and is limited entirely to the public sector. It can be used for payment to Soviet organisations for the preparation of feasibility and project reports; for detailed designing and engineering; for supply of equipment, machinery, spare-parts and materials required for the initial commissioning of the projects; for payment to Soviet experts deputed to help in supervision and act as consultants during construction and commissioning of the plants; and for meeting the expenses of training of Indian technicians in the Soviet Union for operating the projects set up with Soviet assistance.

4. Soviet credits carry an interest at 2½% per annum and are generally repayable over a period of 12 years starting one year after the completion of shipments of equipment required for putting the project into operation. Exceptions are the credit for the Drugs Project for Roubles 18 million which was repayable in seven years, and the credit for the Bokaro Steel Plant under which repayment of the principal starts one year after a given amount is disbursed. There are no commitment charges payable on the Soviet credits and interest is charged on the amount drawn.

5. Both the payment of interest and repayment of principal are made in Indian Rupees which are utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade and Payments Agreement in force at the time.

6. Among the projects which have been financed wholly or in part with Soviet assistance are the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants; the Heavy Machine Building Plan, Ranchi; a large number of power projects such as Neyveli, Korba, Singrauli; the Kota Precision Instruments Project; Exploration for Oil and Gas; the Barauni and Kovali Refineries; the Coal Mining Machinery Plant; the Ophthalmic Glass Project, etc.

7. USSR have provided 2 million tonnes of wheat on loan. Its repayment to the Soviet Union would commence two years after full delivery and be effected in the course of five years in equal annual instalments.

III. Loans from U.K.

The U.K. Government have been extending long term loans through the Aid India Consortium since its formation in 1958. The total value of loans granted upto 31-12-1973 has been £ 589.00 million. In addition to the above, a credit of £ 11.5 million was extended to the Govt. of India by Lazard Brothers heading a syndicate of British Banks for the setting up of the Durgapur Steel Plant. A financial agreement was also signed by the Govt. of India with Barclays Bank Ltd. UK in the amount of £ 2.55 million in October 1966 to provide foreign exchange for the import of raw material and components required by M/s AVB Durgapur for manufacture of two boilers each for the Thermal Power Station at Santhaldih of the West Bengal Electricity Board and for DVC.

The assistance from the U.K. has been as under :—

(a) *Project Aid.*—Out of the total economic assistance of £ 589.00 million the project assistance has been of the order of £ 195.50 million. The more important projects that the UK Govt. have financed are Durgapur Steel Plant, Heavy Electricals Bhopal, Security Paper Mill Hoshangabad, Hindustan Cable, Oil India Ltd., Sulphuric Acid Plant at Sindhri, etc.

From 1968-69 these loans have been replaced by (i) countinuing yearly services of Capital Investment Loan for import of large and small Capital items from Britain for new or expanding public and private sector projects and also for National Small Industries Corporation, Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Finance Corporation and (ii) Mixed Project Loans for large projects such as Fertiliser Plants and for cost of Bulk Carriers, Products Tankers, etc., on partial funding basis, i.e. payments to be made as and when due under any loan in the series of such loans. Both these types of loans are quickly disbursable, unlike the previous loans.

(b) *Non-Project Aid.*—The Non-project aid forms a substantial part of aid given by U.K. Govt. and comprises of Balance of Payment Assistance, Debt Relief Assistance, Kipping Loans, Food Relief Assistance and Others.

The bulk of Non-project aid has been in the form of balance of payments assistance. However, with effect from 1970-71, there has been a change in this type of assistance, inasmuch as import licences are required to be issued specifically, tied to this type of loans, but during the transitional period disbursements were allowed even under old procedures with the result that these loans got utilised quickly.

(c) *Debt Relief.*—U.K. has been one of the earliest countries to provide Debt Relief to India. The amount of Debt Relief received so far is £ 60 million.

(d) *Terms of lending by U.K.*—The loans granted in Second Plan were repayable over a period varying from 6½ to 20 years, whereas those extended in Third Plan were repayable over a period of 25 years with a grace period of 5 to 7 years during which no repayment of Capital is required. Following the Consortium meeting on 5th June, 1963, the U.K. waived payment of interest for the first 7 years for loans made in 1963-64 and thereafter. Now commencing with the General Purpose Loan agreement signed on 20th October, 1965, no interest is payable on their loans. The present loans are now all repayable over 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years with no interest payment or any service charges.

IV. Loans from Canada

(a) *Wheat Loans.*—Under agreements signed in 1958 the Government of Canada provided credits upto C $ 33.8 million for the purchase of Canadian wheat and flour. The loans were repayable in seven equal annual instalments in Canadian dollars. Having regard to the food situation and balance of payments position in India, the Government of Canada have waived the recovery of the entire outstanding principal in respect of these two loans together with interest thereon totalling C $ 10 million.

(b) *Export Development Corporation Credits.*—These are medium term suppliers' credits from the Government owned Export Development Corpn. of Canada requiring repayment over a period of 15 to 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 3 to 6 years. Among the more important projects financed out of E.D.C. Credits, mention may be made of Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects (Candu Type) which have received two loans and two supplementary loans totalling C $ 85.5 million.

(c) *Development Loans.*—The Government of Canada have, to end of 1973, extended loans amounting to C $ 427.08 million for procurement of industrial commodities, fertilisers, diesel locos for Calcutta Port and Indian Railways, drilling equipment for Geological Survey of India, machinery and equipment for Iddikki Hydro-Electric Power Project, Telecommunication equipment for Posts & Telegraphs, fertilizer bulk handling equipment for the ports of Kandla and Haldia and equipment etc. for Satellite Communication Earth Station. These loans are repayable in Canadian dollars in semi-annual instalments over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. Except for the loan for diesel locos for Calcutta Port all other loans are free from interest, service and commitment charges.

(d) *Debt Relief.*—Apart from write off of C $ 10 million payments due towards the two wheat loans Canadian Government have provided "Debt Relief" since 1968-69 in the form of postponement for 10 years of specified principal payments amounting to C $ 3.60 million. In addition cash grants totalling C $ 1.16 million in lieu of waving of interest on payments so postponed have also been sanctioned by the Government of Canada during 1968-69. Similar debt relief in the form of postponement for 10 years of specified principal repayments amounting to C $ 0.84 million was provided for the year 1971-72 and C $ 1.988 million in the year 1972-73. Cash grants totalling C $ 0.347 million in lieu of waiving of interest on payments so postponed for the year 1971-72 and C $ 0.861 million for the year 1972-73 have also been sanctioned by the Canadian Government. The debt relief for the year 1973-74 is expected to be C $ 1.99 million.

V. Loans from the Federal Republic of Germany

The Government of Federal Republic of Germany have so far committed loan assistance to India to the exten of DM 5885.16 million. The assistance provided is made available for utilisation through specific agreements signed with Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (K.F.W.), the German Bank for Reconstruction. Agreements totalling DM 5620.93 million have so far been signed with the KFW. The credits so made available have been used for financing specific projects like Rourkela Steel Plant, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Neyveli Lignite Mining Project, Coal Washeries, Railways, Telco etc. and for purchase of commodities like fertilizers, Capital Goods, components, machinery and raw materials. The terms of German loans have been soft particularly in respect of loans pertaining to more recent years. Until 1968-69 the period of repayment was 25 years with a grace period of 7 years. This has been improved upon since 1969-70 to 30 years repayment period including grace period of 8 years. The grace period has been increased to 10 years in respect of agreements concluded in 1972-73.

The Federal Republic of Germany have also provided assistance in the form of "Debt Relief" as part of Consortium Aid to India. This relief is in the form of refinancing repayments of earlier loans, earmarking of certain portions of commodity credit for the financing of purchases from third countries and foregoing a portion of interest on certain earlier loans and treating the same as grant to the Govt. of India. The total value of Debt Relief received or committed so far is DM 720.05 million.

During 1973-74, the Federal Republic of Germany are also providing grant of Rs. 4.50 crores by way of interest relief.

VI. Loans from Japan

The Japanese Government have so far extended fiftten credits for a total amount of 22.08 billion Yen through the Japanese Export Import Bank. The loans are intended for purchase in Japan of equipment for railways, power projects, fertiliser projects, petro chemicals and fibre projects, coal and iron ore mining and processing equipment, for ports, machine tools, ships, other industrial machinery and components, commodities and raw materials as may be agreed between the two Governments from time to time. The loans are repayable over a period of 10 to 20 years, with a grace period of 3 to 7 years.

The above excludes Japanese assistance for debt rescheduling of principal repayments for 44.54 billion Yen from 1967-68 to 1972-73 and 815 million Yen out of the First Yen Credit relating to Shipping Corporation of India. Debt Relief expected for 1973-74 is estimated at 14.98 billion Yen.

VII. Loans from Switzerland

A credit agreement for 100 M. Swiss Francs was signed in 1960 with the Government of Swiss Confederation, which has since been raised to 140 M. Swiss Francs. Another credit agreement for 70 M. Swiss Francs was signed in 1966. A third credit agreement of Swiss Francs 55 M. has also been singed on the 9th October, 1973 raising the assistance to 265 M. Swiss Francs. The credit is available to meet 90 per cent of the payments to suppliers in Switzerland for import of agreed items of capital goods and machinery from that country required for India's development programmes. The credit of 140 M. will be in three tranches of 60 M., 50 M. and 30 M. Swiss Francs and will be provided by a consortium of Swiss Bank. Each transfer credit is to be repaid within a period of 10 years from the date it is made use of. No repayment is required during the first three years and the credit is to be repaid in equal half yearly instalments over the remaining seven years. In the case of the credit of 70 M. Swiss Francs the amount advanced by the Swiss Government is repayable in fifteen years and that by the consortium of Banks in ten years with a moratorium of 10 and 5 years respectively. In third Swiss credit of 55 M. the amount advanced by the Swiss Government repayable in eighteen years and that by Swiss bank consortium within tweleve years with a moratorium of 12 and 6 years respectively.

In addition to the above three Transfer credits a development loan of 35 Million Swiss Francs has been signed on the 9th October, 1973 with the Government of Swiss Confederation (raising the total assistance to 300 M. Swiss Francs) for the import of capital goods and services for 400 KV Sub-stations being constructed at Obra, Sultanpur and Lucknow in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The credit will be repayable in eighty half-yearly equal instalments beginning on 30th June, 1984.

VIII. Loans from Czechoslovakia

The Government of Czechoslovakia have signed three credit agreements with the Government of India of a total value of Rs. 176.20 crores (post Rupee devaluation).

The first agreement was signed in 1950 for a credit of Rs. 23.1 crores (Rs. 33.20 crores post-Rupee devaluation) to finance the purchase of machinery and equipment needed for third stage of the Foundary Forge Plant Ranchi, Heavy Machine Tools Project, Ranchi, High Pressure Boiler Plant. Tiruchirappalli, Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad, Heavy Plate & Vessels Works. Visakhapatnam and components for manufacture of turboblowers and compressors at Hyderabad.

The Second Agreement was signed in 1964 for a credit of Rs. 40 crores (Rs. 63 crores post-Rupee devaluation) to finance the purchase of equipment etc. for the Ajmer Machine Tool Factory, Jabalpur Foundary Forge, Ennore Thermal Power Station, Coal-based Fertilizer Plants at Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba and components for H.P.E.P. Hyderabad H.P.B.P. Truchirapalli and H.M.T.P. Ranchi.

The Third Agreement was signed in 1973 for a credit of Rs. 80 crores to finance the purchase of equipment etc. for Kadana, Nagarjunasagar Projects, H.P.E.P. Hyderabad, Central Foundry Forge Project, B.H.E.L. Hardwar, Axle Plant for Indian Railways, Heavy Duty Electric Locomotives Aluminium profiles at Korba, Machine Tools Plant of Gujarat, Industrial Development Corporation, Tyre and Tubes manufacturing plant and components for Czech-assisted projects in India.

The first credit is repayable in eight equal annual instalments, the first instalment being payable on the expiry of one year after the presentation of the final invoice in respect of each plant. The second credit, in so far as it relates to capital goods, is repayable in 12 equal annual instalments, the first instalment being payable one year after the presentation of the final invoice in respect of the plant in question. In the case of components, however, the repayment will be in 8 equal annual instalments, the first instalment being repayable on the second day of the second following calendar year. The third credit, in so far as it relates to capital goods, is repayable in 12 equal annual instalments, first instalment being payable on expiry of three years after the presentation of the final invoice and other documents. In the case of components for Czech-assisted projects, however, the credit is repayable in 10 equal annual instalments commencing on the second day of the second calendar year following the year in which the components are supplied.

Under all the three credits, both the payment of interest and repayment of principal are made in rupees which are utilised by the Czech authorities for the purchase of Indian goods according to the provisions of the Indo-Czech Trade Plan.

IX. Loans from Yugoslavia

An agreement was singed in 1960 with the Government of Yugoslavia for a credit of Rs. 19.05 crores (pre-devaluation) since raised to Rs. 28.48 crores (post-devaluation). The credit is available for the purchase of ships and for import of capital goods and equipment for power projects and marine diesel engines for Fisheries Co-operatives. It is repayable in equal consecutive semi-annual instalments within such periods as may be specifically agreed upon in the case of each contract.

Another agreement for an amount of Rs. 60 crores was signed in 1966 with the Government of Yugoslavia for procurement of capital goods and equipments inclusive of equipments for completion and replacement equipment for projects set up in India with the assistance of Yugoslavia enterprises and ships. This credit constitutes both suppliers credit and Government to Government credit. The Government credit is only Rs. 10 lakhs.

X. Loans from Poland

The Government of Poland have extended three credits for a total value of Rs. 56.85 crores. The figures were later reviewed and credits now aggregate Rs. 38.16 crores (post-devaluation). The first two credits are repayable over a period of 8 years, and the third over a period of 12 years. The repayments towards the principal begin one year after the date of final invoice in the case of I and III credits while in respect of the II credit repayment commences 3 years after the date of final invoice and other stipulated documents concerning the last shipment of machinery and equipment for putting the respective plants into operation. Both the payment of interest and repayment of principal are made in rupees which are utilised by the Polish authorities for the purchase of Indian goods according to the provisions of the Indo-Polish Agreement.

XI. Loans from Austria

The Austrian Government have so far extended eight credits for a total amount of 664.91 million Austrian Schillings for purchase of Austrian goods. These credits are repayable in consecutive half yearly instalments over a period of 10 to 18 years including a grace period of 2 to 7 years .

The Govt. of Austria have also extended six credits for 223.74 million A.S. for refinancing of repayment of principal in respect of the earlier loans.

XII. Loans from Netherlands

The Govt. of Netherlands have so far extended credits for 461.5 million Dutch Guilders for purchase

of capital goods and raw materials. This is in addition to the financial (export) credits pledged to the extent of 97.8 million Duch Guilders. These loans are repayable over a period of 19 to 23 years. Debt Relief of DG. 2.31 million in the shape of reduction in interest payment was granted during the year 1972-73 and a sum of DG. 2.18 million is expected from Netherlands Government for the year 1973-74.

XIII. Loans from Denmark

The Govt. of Denmark have extended four credits to the extent of 115 million Danish Kroners for purchase of Dairy machinery and capital goods. The credits are payable over a period of 12—20 years. In addition, the Danish Govt. have provided food assistance for 60 million Danish Kroners for purchase of fertilisers and milk products. The credit is payable over a period of 15 to 20 years.

XIV. Loans from the Govt. of Sweden

The Govt. of Sweden have so far extended seven development credit aggregating 518.90 million Swedish Kroners for the procurement of goods and services for Dairy Projects, Electricity Power Systems, for procurement of fishing trawlers, drilling and mining equipment and materials and equipment for Indo-Swedish joint industrial ventures and Wheat Storage Project undertaken by the Food Corporation of India. The first flour credits are repayable in semi-annual instalments over a period of 25 years with a grace period of 10 years. The fifth, sixth and seventh credits are payable over a period of 50 years with a grace period of 10 years.

XV. Loan from the Government of Bahrain

Special Indian Rupees notes and Indian coins which were in circulation in Bahrain ceased to be legal tender from 1965 and were replaced by a new local currency. According to agreement with the Government of Bahrain the Indian currency exchanged with the Government of Bahrain and returned to the Reserved Bank of India has been transferred to the Government of India and the amount so transferred was treated as a loan from the Government of Bahrain to the Government of India repayable in sterling. This loan amounted to Rs. 7.86 crores. One-third of the Loan amounting to Rs. 2.62 crores was paid on 30th April, 1966. The balance is payable in ten equal annual instalments commencing from 5th February, 1967.

XVI. Loans from Italy

The Government of Italy under an agreement signed in 1966 offered a credit of 1250 million Liras for the import of fertilizers from their country and, if required, for the payment of the transportation expenses relating to them. The Credit is repayable over a period of fifteen years in 25 equal half-yearly instalments. Italy has also offered three debt relief credits amounting to 12,625 million Italian Liras.

XVII. Loans from Belgium

The Government of Belgium have so far extended eight credits for a total amount of 1310 million Belgium Francs (inclusive of debt relief) for purchase of Belgium goods in connection with the development plans of the Government of India. The loans are repayable over a period of 17 to 20 years.

XVIII. Loans from France

The Government of France have so far extended 16 credits aggregating FF 1,374 million. Ten credits amounting to FF 1,186 million are for import of raw materials, components and capital machinery etc., from France. The remaining six credits for FF 188 million are for affording debt relief in meeting the foreign exchange obligations of India under the earlier suppliers credits. The credits are repayable over a period of 10 to 25 years.

XIX. Loans from Hungary

The Government of Hungarian People's Republic extended a credit of Rs. 250 million (out of which an amount of Rs. 125 million was earmarked as Suppliers' credit) on 15th June 1966 to finance import of plant, machinery, equipment, etc. required for complete Projects. The contracts to be concluded under the credit agreement provide for the payment of 7½ per cent of the FOB value in advance. Another 7½ per cent will be payable within 60 days of the last essential shipment under each contract, by the Indian Importer direct. The balance 85 per cent of the contracted value is repayable in 10 yearly instalments beginning after the date of the shipment of the last essential consignment.

XX. Loan from Bulgaria

The Government of Bulgaria extended a credit of Rs. 142.5 million on 2nd May 1967 for the establishment of various industrial enterprises. Of this, an amount of Rs. 30 million has been earmarked as suppliers' credit. The credit amount will be used to meet the cost of machinery and equipment etc. 7½ per cent of the delivery value under each separate contract is payable within a period of 60 days from the date of concluding the contract, 7½ per cent of the delivery value under each contract after presentation of the documents and the balance 85 per cent in equal half yearly instalments in cases where the deliveries refer to projects of a value exceeding Rs. 32.50 lakhs and 10 equal half yearly instalments in cases when the deliveries are made for projects of a value below Rs. 32.50 lakhs.

XXI. Loan from the Government of Qatar

Special Indian rupees which were in circulation in the Gulf States of Qatar, Dubai etc., were withdrawn by these States during 1966 and 1967 and returned to the Reserve Bank of India. The amount of the rupee notes returned by these States aggregating Rs. 12.88 crores has been transferred in April, 1968 to the Government of India repayable in sterling One-fifth of the loan amounting to Rs. 2.58 crores was paid on the 5th April, 1968. The balance is payable in eleven equal annual instalments commencing from 1st January, 1969.

XXII. Loan from Romania

The Government of India and the Government of Socialist Republic of Romania have entered into agreement on 4th April 1968 to develop economic and technical co-operation between the two countries. The Romanian deliveries of equipment, mechinery, spare parts and materials within the frame of the co-operation agreement shall be executed in accordance with the individual contracts to be concluded between Indian and Romanian Organisations. 5 per cent of contract value shall be paid as down payment within a period of 60 days from the date of concluding the conrtacts; 10 per cent of the contract value shall be paid as down payment on presentation of the shipping documents to the Indian Importers Bank. These down payments are made by the Indian Importers direct. The remaining 85 per cent of the F.O.B. value of the contract is repayable in 10 equal yearly instalments.

XXIII. Loan from Norway

The Government of Norway had extended in 1968 a credit of N. Kr. 15 million for the purchase of vessels, machinery equipment, spare parts and other items for vessels and shore installations for the development of the Indian fishing industry out of which only an amount of N. Kr. 1.6 million has been drawn so far.

By an agreement dated 13th August 1973, Government of Norway terminated the loan and agreed to write off the amount of N. Kr. 1.6 million withdrawn from the loan.

Miscellaneous credits

The repayment of miscellaneous credits would amount to Rs. 4.88 crores during 1973-74 and Rs. 4.92 crores during 1974-75.

XXIV. I.B.R.D.

The I.B.R.D. has been granting loans for various development projects in India since 1949. The aggregate value of the loans to the Central Govt. direct is $ 586.20 million and comprise of loans for the Railways, Agricultural Machinery Project, the D.V.C., the Koyna Project in Maharashtra State, development of private collieries (Coal Industry), Kothagudem Stage II Project in Andhra Pradesh, construction of transmission lines by various State Electricity Boards and Agencies, expansion of telecommunications and for the development of seeds in Tarai Region of U.P. The Agricultural Machinery Project Loan, Railway Project Loan I and the D.V.C. Loan I have since been completely repaid. The period of loans varies from 10 to 25 years generally.

XXV. I.D.A.

The International Development Association, an affiliate of I.B.R.D. has been providing capital to developing countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments position. It has upto the end of December, 1973 extended credits to the Government of India totalling $ 2560.25 million for various capital projects such as construction of National Highways, Irrigation and Power Projects including those for the D.V.C. and Koyna Project, Drainage Project, Development of Bombay Port, Development of Telecommunications, Industrial Imports, Railways Projects, Power Transmission, Agricultural Credit Projects in different States, Cochin II Fertilizer, Wheat Storage and Agricultural Aviation, Gorakhpur Fertilizer expansion, Agricultural Marketing, Population, Shipping and Education Projects and Calcutta Urban Development Project. The details of loans already authorised are given in the statement appended. These credits are repayable in 80 semi-annual instalments, repayment commencing after a moratorium of 10 years.

XXVI. New Credits

In addition to the various loans mentioned above drawals from new credits are expected to amount to Rs. 2.20 crores during 1974-75.

B—GRANTS

I. Assistance under the Colombo Plan

Assistance under the Colombo Plan, in the form of equipment, materials, etc. and services of experts, is received mainly from Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. This includes grants in kind in the shape of raw materials for industry, equipment for dairy development, equipment for College of Engineering, Delhi, Tea Research Association, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Tata Memorial Centre, Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Research Chandigarh, Indian Institute of Technology, Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry, non-project non-commodity imports for private sector, etc. Assistance is also currently being received from Australia for sheep breeding farm at Hissar, and Barapetta and for the Modern Bakeries (India), Ltd. Japan is providing assistance for the Dandakaranya Agricultural Development Project and also in the field of Leprosy Control.

II. Assistance from the Govt. of U.S.A.

(a) **Grants under PL 480.**—In the Budget 1973-74 credit of Rs. 3 crores on account of PL 480 grants had been taken which included Rs. 1 crore for Family Planning Vehicles and Rs. 2 crores for other projects. Grants for cretain on-going projects are now estimated at Rs. 5.55 crores this year which includes Rs. 1.80 crores for Family Planning Vehicles and Rs. 3.75 crores for Nutrition and other Projects. In addition, as a result of the Agreement on Public Law 480 and other funds signed between the Government of India and the Government of USA on 18th February, 1974, the U.S. Government has given a grant of Rs. 1664 crores. This grant is to be accounted for within a period of 5 years by attribution to development projects in Various Sectors which are included in Fifth Plan. The next year's Budget provides for a grant of Rs. 11.60 crores.

(b) **Grants from USAID.**—USAID extended in June, 1970 a grant of $ 20 million for Family Planning Programme. Of this, aid worth Rs. 0.75 crores is expected to be utilised during 1973-74 and Rs. 0.50 crores during 1974-75.

III. Assistance from the Governments of Sweden, Norway, Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark.

Under an agreement signed in May, 1972 the Govt. of Sweden is supplying free of cost 20,000 tons of paper valued at Rs. 35 million. The sale proceeds of the paper are to be utilised for development schemes included in the Five Year Plan. Sweden is also providing the services of Swedish experts, equipment and supplies and training awards for Indian personnel sent for training in Sweden.

The Govt. of Norway has proposed to provide development assistance to the extent of N.Kr. 160 million during the period 1973 to 1976 in various fields such as development of fishing industry, Post Partum Programme/Mother-Child Health Programme, supply of fertilisers and other equipments for fisheries. Details of the proposals will be worked out from time to time between India and Norwegian authorities.

The Govt. of Federal Republic of Germany continued to extend technical assistance in the shape of equipment, materials and services of experts to the various Indo-German projects in the country and facilities for training of Indian nationals in various technical fields in West Germany.

The Govt. of Denmark continues to provide considerable assistance for Animal Husbandary Project in India, Cancer Control Project in Kerala and Tool Room Project in Bangalore. The development assistance for new projects would be for the setting up of an Abbatoir in Mysore and for PTC Leather Project.

Assistance from Canada :—

Assistance from Canada to be received during 1973-74 would amount to C $16 million consisting of (i) commodity assistance in the form of supply of rapeseed and rapeseed oil worth C $ 15 million and (ii) assistance for covering a part of the cost of equipment and services required for Kundah Hydel Stage IV Extension worth C $ 1 million. Similar assistance for 1974-75 is expected to be C $ 15.20 million. Credit for Rs. 11.20 crores in the Revised and for Rs. 10.64 crores in the Budget for 1974-75 on this account has been assumed on the Revenue side.

IV. Assistance under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Technical assistance is received by India under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the form of provision of the services of experts and equipment and training facilities for Indian personnel abroad.

2. Technical assistance was earlier received from UNDP on Project to Project basis. However, with effect from 1-1-1972 a new system of "Country Programme" has been introduced. This involves a time-framed programme approach and the programming of UNDP assistance at the country level on the basis of an Indicative Planning Figure constituting an order of magnitude of the resources expected to be available from UNDP during the period covered by the Country Programme.

3. The UNDP at its governing council session held in June, 1972 has approved the Country Programme for India, with an Indicative Planning Figure of $ 50.00 million for five-year period 1972—76. Of this, 40 million stands committed on the ongoing and pipeline projects, including $ 10.7 million for the year 1974.

V. Other Assistance

The Ford Foundation, a private Non-Government Philanthropic Organisation, has been providing assistance to India's development activities coinciding with Five Year Plans. The assistance is in the form of training of project personnel abroad, provision of equipment not indigenously available and also in some cases of experts. Grants worth $ 1.99 million this year and $ 1 million next year are expected to be received. Assistance is also received from certain specialised agencies of the United Nations Organisation such as United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, United Nations Special Fund, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Food and Agricultural Organisation, World Health Organisation, World Meteorological Organisation, etc.

EXTERNAL LOANS

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Details of Loans	Amount of Loans authorised	Actuals upto 1955-56	Actuals 1956-57 to 1960-61	Actuals 1961-62 to 1965-66	Actuals 1966-67 to 1968-69	Actuals 1969-70	Actuals 1970-71	Actuals 1971-72	Actuals 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised 1973-74	Estimated Balance as on 31-3-74 at post devaluation rate of exchange	Budget 1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Countries :													
I. *Loans from U.S.A. :*													
(*i*) American Wheat Loans	90,31	90,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Development Assistance Loans	61,91	2,29	55,73	3,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) D.L.F./A.I.D. Loans	18,93,12*	..	76,87	5,88,41	6,24,98	1,11,42	1,84,87	1,52,54	37,93	9,97	42,22	34,85	34,85
(*iv*) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	8,74	..	2	8,44	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) P.L. 480 Rupee Loans	15,24,00	..	77,88	4,50,97	7,71,40	60,50	50,00	..	12,12	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) P.L. 480 convertible Local Currency Credit	3,30,35	..	..	..	1,03,88	71,60	44,40	1,03,09	4,46	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) U.S. Export Import Bank Loans :													
(*a*) First Loan	71,43	..	28,14	43,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Second Loan	23,81	..	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Third Loan	11,90	..	..	11,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Fourth Loan	11,90	..	..	3,36	12,84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*e*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche)	9,05	..	..	8,71	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	8,10	..	..	7,29	1,28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*g*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (III Tranche)	9,57	..	..	..	9,64	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*h*) Fifth Loan	15,00@	..	..	..	..	4,02	10,98	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*i*) Loans to Air India :													
First Loan	2,29	..	..	2,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Loan	4,53	..	..	4,53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*j*) Sixth Loan	11,25@	..	..	..	..	..	91	9,67	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Debt Relief	21,86@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,86	..	..
TOTAL	41,09,12	92,60	2,38,64	11,56,89	15,25,16	2,47,58	2,91,16	2,65,30	54,51	9,97	64,08	34,85	(b)302 37,87

*Rs. 8,99,00 lakhs at pre-devaluation rate of exchange and Rs. 9,94,12 lakhs at post-devaluation rate of exchange.

NOTES.— (i) Figure shown under Columns 2 to 5 of this statement are at pre-rupee devaluation rate (except where otherwise specified) and figures in later columns are a post-rupee devaluation rate.

(ii) Figures shown in Columns 2 to 10 are departmental actuals.

@At Post-devaluation rate of exchange.

(b) Exchange variations.

II.—*Loans from U.S.S.R.* :

(*i*) Bhilai Loan	64,74	..	64,73	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	59,53	..	8,08	36,43	1,99	36	30	21	1	18	2	20,71	3
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	9,52	..	..	9,46	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	11,91	..	42	10,89	55	2		1	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) 337.5 million Roubles Credit	1,78,58	..	1,82	1,31,73	23,60	3,02	1,14	61	56	81	65	39,71	1,50
(*vi*) 112.5 million Roubles Credit	59,53	..	..	18,49	24,54	2,14	3,26	1,07	2,64	13,50	3,75	26,37	3,50
(*vii*) Bokaro Credit	1,05,82	..	..	..	72,08	43,53	31,18	8,44	4,28	2,58	83	6,32	1,00
(*viii*) 300 million Roubles Credit	2,50,00@	..	..	..	13,64	48	87	3,69	1,03	3,05	3,01	22,729	8,00
TOTAL	7,39,63	..	75,05	2,07,01	1,36,48	49,55	36,75	14,03	8,52	20,12	8,26	3,20,40	14,03

III.—*U.K. Credits* :

(*a*) U.K. Government Loans :

(*i*) Durgapur Credit	20,00	..	20,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	38,00	..	38,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) U.K. India (Oil Pipe Line) Credit	4,00	..	3,19	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) U.K. India (General) Credit, 1959	25,33	..	25,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	13,33	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	6,67	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) U.K. India (Five-Year Plan) Credit, 1961	40,00	..	..	37,19	4,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	13,33	..	..	10,42	4,41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) U.K. India (Durgapur Extension) Credit, 1962	29,33	..	..	15,48	7,01	2,24	1,47	59	2,05	..	..	..	..
(*xii*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) U.K. India (Five-Year Plan) Credit, 1962	17,33	..	..	9,83	8,74	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) U.K. India (Steel) Credit, 1963	4,67	..	..	4,27	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xv*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
(*xvi*) Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1963 (Kipping Loan I)	5,33	..	..	2,19	3,34	1,43	56	..	..	..	..	..	.
(*xvii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1964	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xviii*) First U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	3,33	..	..	1,36	2,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xix*) First U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	6,67	..	..	1,68	4,79	81	1,49	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xx*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1964	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxi*) Second U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964 (Oil India Ltd.)	2,00	..	..	..	2,93	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxii*) Third U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	2,03	..	..	..	1,54	99	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxiii*) Fourth U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	1,33	..	..	..	95	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxiv*) Third U.K. India (General) Credit, 1964 (Loan II)	5,33	..	..	..	5,39	1,70	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxv*) Fifth U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, Kipping 1964 (For Singareni Collieries)	1,67	..	..	40	1,57	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvi*) Second U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	2,67	..	..	17	3,55	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvii*) Sixth U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	4,30	..	..	..	5,97	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxviii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1965	6,67	..	..	6,18	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxix*) U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1965	67	..	..	19	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

@At Post-devaluation rate of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(*xxx*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1965	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxi*) U.K. India (General Purpose) Loan, 1965	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxii*) U.K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1965 (III Kipping Loan)	5,33	..	..	9	6,33	34	33	78	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxiii*) U.K. India Food Emergency Loan, 1966	10,00	..	..	..	5,98	94	23	61	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxiv*) First U.K. India (Bhopal) Loan, 1966	5,37	..	..	..	7,64	43	41	49	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxv*) U.K. India (General Purpose) Loan, 1966	13,33	..	..	..	24,34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvi*) First U.K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1966 (IV Kipping Loan)	5,33	..	..	..	1,36	1,09	54	93	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvii*) Second U.K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1966	28,35	..	..	..	28,35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxviii*) Second U.K. India (Bhopal) Loan, 1966	4,00@	..	..	..	2,63	1,95	57	25	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxix*) U.K. India Sindri Loan, 1966	36@	..	..	..	..	9	9	13	..	..	..	..	..
(*xl*) U.K. India Non-Project Loan, 1967 (V Kipping Loan)	12,60@	..	..		2,44	4,09	3,45	2,62	..	..	..	..	..
(*xli*) U.K. India Debt Refinancing and General Purpose Loan, 1967	25,20@	..	..	..	25,20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlii*) U.K. India General Purpose Loan, 1967	21,60@	..	..	..	21,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliii*) U.K. India General Purpose Loan, 1968	15,30@	..	..	..	15,30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliv*) U.K. India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1968	13,50@	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlv*) U.K. India—Capital Investment Loan, 1968	15,30@	..	..	..	..	11	4,39	7,96	2,84	..	..	..	..
(*xlvi*) U.K. India—Non-Project Loan, 1968 (VI Kipping Loan)	12,60@	..	..	..	..	4,40	4,24	2,66	1,13	..	18		..
(*xlvii*) U.K. India—Mixed Project Loan, 1968	3,60@	..	..	..	..	..	2,10	1,50	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlviii*) U.K. India—General Purpose Loan, 1968	2,70@	..	..	..	2,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlix*) U.K. India—Loan for ICICI 1968	1.80@	..	..	..	..	..	27	58	70	9	24	..	..
(*l*) U.K.—India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1969	13,50@	..	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*li*) U.K.—India Maintenance Loan, 1969	28,80@	..	..	..	..	18,38	10,42	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*lii*) U.K.—India Capital Investment Loan, 1969	13,50@	..	..	..	..	..	.	4,99	8,51	..	..	..	..
(*liii*) U.K.—India Mixed Project Loan, 1969	3,60@	..	..	.	..	..	.	2,97	63	..	..	..	..
(*liv*) U.K.—India Mixed Imports Loan, 1969 (VII Kipping Loan)	7,20@	..	..	..	..	..	1,17	1,53	2,29	2,25	1,66	55	55
(*lv*) I.C.I.C.I. Loan, 1969	1,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,80	49	1,31	1,31
(*lvi*) First Maintenance Loan, 1970	16,20@	..	..	..	..	12.65	3,55	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*lvii*) Second Maintenance Loan, 1970	46,80@	..	..	..	..	..	38,64	8,15	..	..	..	..	..
(*lviii*) Durgapur, 1970	5,58@	..	..	..	..	..	42	1,58	31	1,33	22	3,05	1,73
(*lix*) Debt Relief Loan, 1970	13,50@	..	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*lx*) Mixed Project Loan, 1971	5,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,40	..	..	..	..
(*lxi*) VIIIth Kipping Loan, 1971	3,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,80	1,04	2,56	1,80
(*lxii*) Capital Investment Loan, 1971	21,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,37	13,50	6,17	12,06	1,80
(*lxiii*) I.C.I.C.I. Loan, 1971	1,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,80	47
(*lxiv*) Mixed Project Loan, 1971-72	14,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,01	..	6,39	..	..
(*lxv*) Capital Investment Loan, 1971-72	21,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,60	3,93	17,67	9,57
(*lxvi*) Debt Refinancing Loan, 1971	13,50@	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..
(*lxvii*) Maintenance Loan, 1971-72	48,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,60	9,00	..	..	..	..
(*lxviii*) Debt Relief, 1972-73	14,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,40	..	..	..	..
(*lxix*) Mixed Project Loan, 1972	28,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,25	28,80	..	..
(*lxx*) Maintenance Loan, 1972	60,30@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,34	..	..	..	..
(*lxxi*) Capital Investment Loan, (£14 million)	25,20@	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	25,20	3,60

(*lxxii*) Mixed Project Loan (£18 million)	32,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,83	25,57	25,49
(*lxxiii*) Maintenance Loan, 1973-74 (25 million)	45,00@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,00	..	..
(*lxxiv*) Debt Relief (£ 8 million)	14,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,40	..	..
(*b*) Lazard Brothers	15,33@	..	15,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Barclays Bank	4,59@	..	..		1,33	1,07	..	..	36	..	..	(b)	4,56
TOTAL	10,51,66	..	1,21,85	1,70,26	2,17,64	82,31	75,16	91,42	1,19,34	49,62	1,15,35	89,77	50,88
IV.—*Loans from Canada :*													
(*i*) Wheat Loan	15,71	..	15,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	3,52	..	..	3,19	37	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	3,39	..	..	3,39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Candu Atomic Power Project)	31,58	..	..	1,71	20,06	3,67	2,87	55	1,03	16	16	15	15
(*v*) Wind Tunnel Project	1,85	..	..	1,18	80	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Durgapur Alloy Steel Project (Amco Furnace)	87	..	..	42	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Indaluco Expansion	83	..	..	66	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project	3,89	..	..	41	2,79	2	1	..	2	10	10	15	15
(*ix*) Development lonns :													
(*a*) Diesel Locos for Calcutta Port, 1966	97	..	..	..	1,54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Diesel Locos for Railways, 1966	4,86*	..	..	..	4,75	..	..	1,87	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Geological Survey of India, 1967	1,39*	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	11	28	31	55	3
(*d*) Iddiki Hydro Electric Power Project, 1967	7,63	..	..	..	..	..	2,86	2,12	39	97	28	1,98	28
(*e*) Purchase of Fetiliser and Fertiliser material, 1967	6,94*	..	..	..	6,67	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Purchase of Industrial commodity, 1967.	6,94*	..	..	..	4,36	1,19	86	9	..	..	..	..	..
(*g*) Non Project Development Loan, 1967	8,22*	..	..	..	6,87	1,18	80	2	..	..	..	..	..
(*h*) Non Project Non-Commodities Loan, 1968.	14,67*	..	..	..	4,60	2,45	2,45	1,20	..	..	..	..	..
(*i*) Industrial Commodities Credit, 1968	10,41*	..	..	..	..	8,95	75	1	..	..	..	..	..
(*j*) Fertilizer Credit, 1968	10,41*	..	..	..	80	5,12	4,42	1	..	..	..	..	..
(*k*) Fertilizer Credit, 1969	5,55*	..	..	..	..	45	2,93	2,62	..	..	..	..	..
(*l*) Non-Project Non-Commodity Loan, 1969	15,47	..	..	..	..	6,25	9,34	32	..	..	..	..	..
(*m*) Telecommunication Equipment for P&T, 1969	27,75	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,24	13,71	6,94	4,69	4,11	4,11
(*n*) Non-Project Commodities Loan, 1970	11,80	..	..	..	..	..	9,29	2,52	..	..	..	..	..
(*o*) Non-Project Commodities Loan, 1970	9,02	..	..	..	..	..	2,77	6,09	16	.	..	..	..
(*p*) Purchase of components for D.L.W. Varanasi	4,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,34	1,32	74	..	..
(*x*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project II	26,72*	..	..	..	4,14	5,23	4,60	4,84	3,36	1,57	1,57	4,30	3,05
(*ix*) Oil & Natural Gas Commission, 1971 (in three tranches C & 12 million)	8,33*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,19	1,74	1,73	5,41	2,78
(*xii*) Purchase of Commodities, 1971	27,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,54	7,81	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) Purchase of Equip./Machinery, 1971	13,88*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	6,45	2,77	10,88	3,47
(*xiv*) Fertilizer Bulk Handling facility at Kandla	2,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	87	83	1,56	58
(*xv*) Non-Project Loan, 1972	34,69*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,74	13,88	13,88	3,07	3,02
(*xvi*) Second Satelite Earth Station	1,21*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	79	42	..

@At post-devaluation rates of exchange.

**Due to revaluation of DM from 6-3-1961, the actual amount repaid or to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.

(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(*xvii*) Misc. Capital Goods	3,47*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	3,47	..
(*xviii*) Synthetic Rubber Project	5,20*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,22	1,00	4,20	1,39
(*xix*) New Commodity Loan, 1973	13,72*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,52	..	..	11,20	..
(*xx*) Fertilizer Loan, 1973	6,94*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,55	1,39	1,39
(*xxi*) Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, 1973	275*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,98	77	77
(*xxii*) Non-Project Loan	34,69*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,41	24,28	17,34
(*xxiii*) Debt Relief	1,38*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,38	..	(b),7,70
TOTAL	3,91,06	..	15,71	10,96	58,45	34,98	44,24	47,26	50,72	37,61	48,17	77,89	46,21
V.—*Loans from Federal Republic of Germany :*													
** (*i*) D.M. 660 million Rourkela Credit	75,50	..	61,31	13,26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
** (*ii*) D.M. 168 million credit	19,05	..	19,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
** (*iii*) First D.M. 125.1 million Credit	14,18	..	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
** (*iv*) Second D.M. 125.1 million Credit	14,18	..	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
** (*v*) D.M. 98.36 million Credit—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First)	11,16	..	..	11,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) D.M. 230 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Second)	27,38	..	..	27,38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) D.M. 70 million Credit, 1961	8,33	..	..	8,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) D.M. 170 million Credit, 1961	20,24	..	..	20,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) D.M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Third)	10,12	..	..	10,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1962	11,90	..	..	11,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) D.M. 264 million Credit, 1964	31,43	..	..	31,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xii*) D.M. 400 million Credit for Rourkela Repayments	47,62	..	..	33,14	20,05	2,01	45	4	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) D.M. 61.4 million Credit, for Rourkela Refinancing	7,31	..	..	7,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) D.M. 40 million Credit, 1964	4,76	..	..	3,08	2,32	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
(*xv*) D.M. 28.1 million Credit, 1964	3,35	..	..	3,35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvi*) D.M. 90 million Credit, 1965	10,71	..	..	10,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvii*) D.M. 55 million Credit, 1965	6,55	..	..	1,34	8,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xviii*) D.M. 40 million Credit, 1965 (Selected Project I)	4,76	..	..	2,47	2,20	4	(—)12	13	..	41	31	94	61
(*xix*) D.M. 93.6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela Liabilities)	11,14	..	..	11,14	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
(*xx*) D.M. 10 million Credit, 1965 (Extension of Neyveli Mining Scheme)	1,99	..	..	77	46	3	8	8	..	10	4	6	5
(*xxi*) D.M. 6.4 million Credit, 1965 (Coal Washery, Sawang)	76	..	..	10	69	..	9	20	1	..	..	..	..
(*xxii*) D.M. 23.5 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities V.)	2,80	..	..	36	3,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxiii*) D.M. 7.25 million Credit, 1966 (Telco Tool Factory)	86	..	..	..	1,03	7	12	14	..	2	..	3	3
(*xxiv*) D.M. 18 million Credit, 1966 (Indian Railway I)	2,15	..	..	39	2,42	3	..	6	3	13	4	6	6
(*xxv*) D.M. 60 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities VI)	7,14	..	..	..	10,40	19	..	9	32	..	1	..	..
(*xxvi*) D.M. 12 million Credit, 1966 (Fertilisers)	1,43	..	..	..	2,27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvii*) D.M. 52.16 million Credit, 1967	10,69*	..	..	..	5,25	..	21	7	80	2,24	2,24	1,62	1,62

(*xxviii*) D.N. 180 million Credit, 1967	33,75*	..	61	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.M. 28.25 million Credit, 1967 (Indian Railways II)	5,79*	..	..	..	2,11	94	1,74	20	41	16	15	..	..
(*xxx*) D.M. 30 million Credit, 1967 (*xxxi*) D.M. 40 million Credit, 1967 (*xxxii*) D.M. 70 million Credit, 1967	26,25	..	..	..	18,67	6,50	..	2,41	..	..	..	..	..
(xxxiii) D. M. 16 million Credit, 1968/(Indian Railways III)	3,28*	..	..	..	14	57	1,18	56	78	4	28	9	8
(*xxxiv*) D.M. 17.4 million Credit, 1968 (Neyveli Lignite Project)	3,49*	..	..	..	75	35	78	45	39	61	40	37	31
(*xxxv*) D.M. 102 million Credit for Commodities	19,13*	..	..	..	6,08	12,71	1,22	..	1	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvi*) D.M. 58.94 million Credit for Debt Rescheduling	11,05*	..	..	..	10,83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvii*) D.M. 62 million (Debt Reschedule)	12,70*	..	..	..	..	12,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxviii*) .M. 39 million Credit (Gujarat Aromatic)	7,99*	..	..	..	..	2,93	2,21	1,23	1,31	26	31	..	..
(*xxxix*) D.M. 35 million Credit (Capital Goods)	7,17*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,29	3,43	2,02	1,04	41	41
(*xl*) D.M. 99 million Credit (Commodities)	20,28*	..	..	..	..	6,22	14,06	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xli*) D.M. 28.97 million Credit (Interest Rescheduling)	5,43	..	..	..	5,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlii*) D.M. 101.5 million Credit, 1970	20,80*	..	..	..	..	..	3.89	17,70	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliii*) D.M. 76.3 million Credit	15,63*	..	..	..	..	..	15,63	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xliv*) D.M. 25 million Credit, 1970	5,12*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,04	2,90	1,43	77	41	41
(*xlv*) D.M. 30 million Credit, 1969 (Ships)	6,15*	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	33	..	..	..	..
(*xlvi*) D.M. 9 million Credit, (N.L.C.)	1,84*	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	55	21	13	28	28
(*xlvii*) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1971	20,49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,49	..	..	..	..
(*xlviii*) D.M. 71 million Credit, 1971	14,55*	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,55	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlix*) D.M. 4 million Credit, 1971	82*	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	9	..	7	14	7
(*l*) D.M. 30 million Credit 1972 (Cap. Goods)	6,15*	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	1,62	1,64	3,71	2,05
(*li*) D.M. 21,36 mil. Credit, 1972 (MICO Expansion).	4,38*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,49	2,50	1,88	70
(*lii*) D.M. 17.6 mil. Credit, 1972 (Bihar Alloy Steel Pr.)	3,61*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1,87	2,53	1,03	45
(*liii*) D.M. 27.1 mil. Credit, 1972 (Tyre Plant)	5,55*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2,00	2,00	3,45	2,90
(*liv*) D. M. 4 mil. Credit, 1972 (Gujarat Acetate Pr.)	82*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	82	..	..
(*lv*) D. M. 80 mil. Credit, 1972 (Commodities)	16,39*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,98	11,89	9,42	..	..
(*lvi*) D.M. 30 mil. Credit, 1972 (Capital Goods)	6,15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	1,50	41	4,94	1,64
(*lvii*) D.M. 98 mil. Credit, Debt Relief	24,18*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,18	..	..	..	..
(*lviii*) D.M. 12 million Credit, 1971 (Travancore Cochin)	2,46*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	1,95	1,46
(*lix*) D.M. 10.9 million Ramon and Dimon	2,23*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2,01	1,67
(*lx*) D.M. 10 million Gujarat Caustic Soda	2,05*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	1,44	1,03
(*lxi*) D.M. 57.7 million Telco Expansion	11,82*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,82	2,36
(*lxii*) D.M. 12 million MISL	2,46*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,46	62
(*lxiii*) D.M. 100 million Commodity Loan	20,49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,15	14,34	14,34

*At post devaluation rates of exchange.

(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(*lxvii*) D.M. 12 million MISL	2,46*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,46	62
(*lxiii*) D.M. 100 million Commodity Loan	20,49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,15	14,34	14,34
(*lxiv*) D.M. 20 million Capital Loan	4,10*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,10	82
(*lxv*) D.M. 98 million Debit Relief, 1973 and D.M. 20 million liquidity assistance	24,18*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,18	..	.. (b)19,90
TOTAL *	7,46,22	..	1,08,72	2,07,98	1,32,08	50,86	41,57	42,65	64,14	28,61	56,78	57,54	53,87
VI.—Loans from Japan :													
(*i*) First Yen Credit	21,93	..	14,94	6,99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Yen Credit	45,24	..	..	45,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Third Yen Credit	30,95	..	..	21,05	8,37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Fourth Yen Credit	28,57	..	..	6,24	26,84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Fifth Yen Credit	28,57	..	..	2,04	26,47	12,71	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Sixth Yen Credit	32,11*	..	..	..	31,41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Seventh Yen Credit	29,40*	..	..	..	23,90	5,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Eighth Yen Credit	21,30*	..	..	..	..	13,20	7,60	24	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) Ninth Yen Credit	19,22*	..	..	..	..	..	8,30	8,59	1,48	48	37	..	..
(*x*) Food Aid	5,29*	..	..	..	5,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) Vizag Outer Harbour	5,25*	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,69	13	1,89	1,36	1,96	98
(*xii*) Tenth Yen Credit	19,04*	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,53	9,11	3,70	1,71	86	68
(*xiii*) Deep Sea Oil Exploration	10,99*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,24	..	..	2,53	..	..
(*xiv*) Eleventh Yen Credit	64,10*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,40	22,00	29,28	15,90	10,79
(*xv*) Twelfth Yen Credit	27,56*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,00	6,90	20,66	15,05
(*xvi*) Thirteenth Yen Credit	37,55*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,55	10,83
(*xvii*) Debt Relief	31,20*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,20	..	.. (b)16,95
TOTAL	4,58,27	..	14,94	81,44	1,22,28	30,96	17,49	26,29	30,12	49,07	73,35	76,75	55,28
VII. Loans from Switzerland :													
(*i*) Credit for Third Plan	22,88	..	..	5,94	12,32	2,02	2,91	2,12	1,56	2,62	1,35	1,34	1,34
(*ii*) Development Loan, 1973 for SF 35 million	6,43*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,43	91
(*iii*) Third Swiss credit 1973 for SF 55 million	10,10*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,10 (*b*)	.. 89
TOTAL	39,41	..	..	5,94	12,32	2,02	2,91	2,12	1,56	2,62	1,35	17,87	3,14
VIII.—Loans from Czechoslovakia:													
(*i*) First Credit for Third Plan	23,10	..	..	12,60	11,05	2,24	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Credit for Third Plan	40,00	..	..	..	25,22	5, 94	1,22	1,40	6,71	7,12	6,82	15,25	11,12
TOTAL	63,10	..	..	12,60	36,27	8,18	1,34	1,40	6,71	7,12	6,82	15,25	11,12

IX.—Loans from Yugoslavia													
(i) First Credit	21,43	..	..	9,21	6,62	27	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Second Credit	60,00*	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	81,43	..	..	9,21	6,70	37	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
X.—Loans from Poland :													
(i) First Credit	14,30	..	..	10,96	2,97	12	26	25	7	39	63	1,51	65
(ii) Second Credit	15,50	..	..	38	97	23	1	2	8	90	58	21,87	1,00
(iii) Third Credit	10,50	..	..	..	6	3,82	2,52	2,15	40	..	4	30	5
TOTAL	40,30	..	..	11,34	4,00	4,17	2,79	2,42	55	1,29	1,25	23,68	1,70
XI.—Loans from Austria :													
(i) First Credit	2,38	..	..	2,25	1	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Second Credit	1,83	..	..	1,40	60	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Third Credit	1,90	..	..	1,07	1,01	1	12	8	1	1	1	1	..
(iv) Fourth Credit	1,90	..	..	..	2,89	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	..
(v) Fifth Credit	3,52	..	..	..	2,69	64	12	1	4	..	..	2	..
(vi) Sixth Credit	1,92	..	..	..	1,08	73	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Food Assistance Loan	75	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Capital Repayment, 1968-69	66	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Capital Repayment Loan, 1969-70	81*	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(x) Capital Repayment, 1970-71	1,11*	..	..	..	..	..	1,11	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) Capital Repayment, 1971-72	66*	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) Debt Relief	1,70*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,70	..	..	..	..
(xiii) Financial Aid, 1972	37*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	30	15
(xiv) Debt Relief	1,70*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,70	..	..
TOTAL	21,21	..	..	4,72	9,67	2,28	1,60	77	1,75	5	1,78	37	(b) 6 21
XII.—Loan from Kuwait Government	34,19	..	..	34,19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII.—Loans from Netherlands :													
(i) General Purpose Loan	67,44	..	..	9,53	16,39	6,86	12,28	6,24	7,49	..	..	..	..
(ii) Agreement, 1972 for DG 68 million	14,09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,68	7,27	11,41	..	..
(iii) Agreement, 1973 for DG 68 million	14,09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,42	7,67	7,67 (b) 7,10
TOTAL	95,62	..	..	9,53	16,39	6,86	12,28	6,24	10,17	7,27	17,83	7,67	14,77

* At post devaluation rates of exchange.
(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
XIV.—Loans from Denmark :													
(*i*) First Credit	1,03	..	..	73	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Credit	1,38	..	..	9	1,60	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Third Credit	4,00*	..	..	..	4	27	1,12	1,34	78	..	10	35	10
(*iv*) First Food Loan	2,07	..	..	..	1,36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Second Food Loan	3,00*	..	..	..	1,34	89	19	7	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Fourth Credit	4,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1,15	1,39	2,52	2,50
TOTAL	15,48	..	..	82	4,77	1,25	1,43	1,41	87	1,15	1,49	2,87	(b) 83 3,43
XV.—Loan from Newzealand :													
Credit for purchase of wool	33	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI.—Loans from Sweden :													
(*i*) First Credit, 1964-65	3,48	..	..	..	3,43	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Credit, 1965-66	3,48	..	..	..	1,46	48	62	39	42	35	11	..	..
(*iii*) Third Credit	5,07*	..	..	..	..	19	67	3,61	41	14	21	..	..
(*iv*) Fourth Credit	5,80*	..	..	..	..	19	2,59	2,44	29	10	27	..	..
(*v*) Fifth Credit	18,13*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	2,34	3,63	3,22	10,55	5,80
(*vi*) Sixth Credit	25,37*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,18	2,18	23,19	7,25
(*vii*) New Project Loan, 1973 for S K 70 million	10,15*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,15	..
TOTAL	71,48	..	..	..	4,89	92	3,88	8,44	3,46	6,40	5,99	43,89	(b) 3,06 16,11
XVII.—Loan from Bahrain	7,86	..	..	7,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII.—Loans from Italy :													
(*i*) Italian Fertilizer Credit	1,50	..	..	..	1,46	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
(*ii*) First Italian Debt Relief, 1969	4,13*	..	..	..	..	..	4,13	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Second Italian Debt Relief, 1969	5,51*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,51	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Third Italian Debt Relief	5,51*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,51	..	..	..	..
(*v*) Debt Relief, 1973	4,20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,20	..
TOTAL	20,85	..	..	..	1,46	..	4,13	..	11,02	..	3	4,20	..
XIX.—Loans from Belgium :													
(*i*) First Belgian Credit	90*	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second Belgian Credit	1,88*	..	..	..	1,79	9	..	61	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Third Belgian Credit	1,88*	..	..	..	83	1,03	1	81	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Fourth Belgian Credit	2,25*	..	..	..	..	1,12	79	34	..	..	2	..	..
(*v*) Fifth Belgian Credit	2,63*	..	..	..	..	..	1,77	1,12	4	..	..	..	..

(vi) Sixth Belgian Credit	3,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11	35	43	..	..
(vii) Debt Relief	1,13*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,13	..	..	..	..
(viii) Seventh Credit	2,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	58	1,57	1,57
(ix) Debt Relief	1,12*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,12	..	..
													(b)52
TOTAL	17,04	..	..	..	3,52	2,24	2,57	2,88	2,38	35	2,15	1,57	2,09
XX.—Loans from France :													
(i) $17 million Credit, 1966	12,75*	..	.	..	9,94	1,16	50	56	2	37	..	..	..
(ii) F.F. 150 million Credit, 1968	20,25*	..	..	..	4	4,95	6,86	5,55	1,87	1,63	1,03	1,24	94
(iii) F.F. 25 million Credit, 1968 (Debt Relief)	3,75*	..	..	..	2,84	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) F.F. 125 million Credit, 1969	16,88*	..	..	..	..	1,09	1,09	6,41	1,88	1,35	1,35	1,77	1,62
(v) F.F. 27.7 million Credit, 1960 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	..	3,74	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) F.F. 27.7 million Credit, 1970 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	..	3,74	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) F.F. 125 million Credit, 1970	16,88*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,76	1,86	2,70	5,46	54	54
(viii) F.F. 130 million Credit, 1971	17,55*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,11	4,83	2,19	1,32	5,34	4,05
(ix) F.F. 150 million Credit, 1971	20,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	9,87	4,73	5,14	12,41	3,19
(x) F.F. 27.7 million Credit, 1971 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	....	..	..	..	..	3,75	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) F.F. 150 million Credit 1972	20,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,40	9,45	9,49	6,36	3,24
(xii) F.F. 35 million, Credit, 1972	4,73*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2,70	40	4,13	1,62
(xiii) Debt Relief, 1972-73	4,49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,49	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Debt Relief, 1973-74 (F.F. 147.29 million)	6,36*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,36	..	..
(xv) Atomic Energy Credit, 1973 (FF 56 million)	7,56*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	7,27	1,76
(xvi) FF 180 million Credit, 1973	24,30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,93	18,37	6,75
													(b)9,45
TOTAL	1,87,22	..	..	..	12,82	8,14	15,93	32,07	29,42	25,12	36,77	57,43	33,16
XXI.—Loans from Hungary	12,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..	12,50	2,14
XXII.—Loan from Bulgaria	11,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIII.—Loan from the Government of Qatar	12,88	..	..	..	12,88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV.—Loan from Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXV.—Loan from Norway	1,58*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	1,41	..
B.—INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES :													
XXVI.—I.B.R.D. Loans :													
(i) Agricultural Machinery Project Loan	3,43	3,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Railway Project Loan I	15,62	15,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Railway Project Loan II	42,86	..	42,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Railway Project Loan III	40,48	..	40,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Railway Project Loan IV	23,81	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Railway Project Loan V	33,33	..	6,88	26,45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*At post-devaluation rates of exchange.
†Including 15,30 at post-devaluation rates.
(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(vii) Railway Project Loan VI	23,81	..	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) D.V.C. I.	7,96	7,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) D.V.C. II	5,00	1,96	3,04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(x) D.V.C. III	10,48	..	8,67	1,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) Koyna Project Loan (First Stage)	8,90	..	4,35	4,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) Coal Industry	13,71	..	..	13,46	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiii) Power Transmission	43,50*	..	..	..	21,09	7,80	8,44@	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Kothagudem Power Project II	6,67	..	..	2,79	4,83	1,04	64	2	..	..	..	..	..
(xv) Third Telecommunication	20,63*	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,81	9,32	32	1,51	..	..
(xvi) Tarai Seed	9,75*	..	..	..	..	..	1,55	35	39	3,75	37	7,09	3,00 (b)26
TOTAL	3,09,94	28,97	1,03,09	72,87	26,31	8,84	10,63	10,18	9,71	4,07	1,88	7,09	3,26
XXVII.—I.D.A. Credits :													
(i) Roads Project	28,32	..	..	24,61	4,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) U.P. Tubewell Project	2,86	..	..	2,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Shetrunji Irrigation Project	1,61	..	..	1,61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Salandi Irrigation Project	3,57	..	..	75	4,28	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Punjab Drainage Project	4,76	..	..	4,48	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) D.V.C. IV	7,98	..	..	5,70	2,81	36	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Sone Irrigation Project	7,14	..	..	5,54	2,53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Purna Irrigation Project	6,19	..	..	4,48	2,68	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Koyna Project (Second Stage)	8,33	..	..	4,31	3,16	2,31	1,10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(x) Bombay Port Project	7,76	..	..	1,63	8,54	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) Telecommunications Project I	19,90	..	..	16,91	2,79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) Railway Project Loan VII	32,14	..	..	32,14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiii) Kothagudem Power Project	9,52	..	..	6,41	4,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Industrial Imports I	42,86	..	..	42,60	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xv) Telecommunications Project II	15,71	..	..	9,66	8,84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvi) Railway Project Loan VIII	29,52	..	..	29,52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvii) Industrial Imports II	47,62*	..	..	7,41	59,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xviii) Beas Project	17,25*	..	..	..	7,29	1,53	1,43	90	3,65	2,40	2,45	..	..
(xix) Railway Project Loan IX	51,00*	..	..	..	51,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xx) Industrial Imports III	1,12,50*	..	..	..	1,12,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxi) Industrial Imports IV	48,75*	..	..	..	48.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxii) Industrial Imports V	93,75*	..	..	..	21,60	72,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxiii) Third Telecommunications	20,62*	..	..	..	..	4,53	7,52	7,32	1,26	..	..	..	..
(xxiv) Railways X	41,25*	..	..	..	..	3,53	17.71	20,23	..	..	..	..	..

(*xxv*) Kanada	26.25*	..	..	..	..	..	83	2,84	5,10	6,00	7,50	9,98	6,00
(*xxvi*) Industrial Imports VI	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	15,29	41,04	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvii*) Gujarat Agricultural Project	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	18,58	6,75	3,75	2,42	2,42
(*xxviii*) Punjab Agricultural Project	20,62*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	19,87	1,50
(*xxix*) Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Project	18,30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	7,24	6,00	3,75	6,80	6,00
(*xxx*) Agricultural Aviation	4,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	4,50	2,25
(*xxxi*) Telecommunications Project IV	58,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,33	37,50	30,00	23,17	22,50
(*xxxii*) Power Transmission II	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	22,50	15,00	41,23	22,50
(*xxxiii*) Haryana Agricultural Project	18,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,38	1,50	1,50	13,87	7,50
(*xxxiv*) Tamil Nadu Agricultural Project	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,51	7,50	7,50	15,24	7,50
(*xxxv*) Cochin II Fertilizer Project	15,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	47	6,00	6,00	8,28	7,50
(*xxxvi*) Wheat Storage	3,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00	75	3,00	2,25
(*xxxvii*) Pochampad Irrigation	29,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,66	7,50	7,50	11,09	7,50
(*xxxviii*) Railways XI	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,58	24,60	24,00	27,10	..	..
(*xxxix*) Mysore Agricultural Project	30,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,54	7,50	7,50	19,96	7,50
(*xl*) Gorakhpur Fertilizer Expansion	7,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	3,38	3,38	3,65	3,65
(*xli*) Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project	22,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,46	3,75	6,00	13,04	6,00
(*xlii*) Bihar Agriculture Project	10,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	10,50	1,50
(*xliii*) Population Project	15,90*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	1,50	14,40	3,75
(*xliv*) Shipping Project	62,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,42	38,83	38,83	12,00	12,00
(*xlv*) Industrial Imports VII	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,60	22,50	21,65	..	..
(*xlvi*) Education Project	9,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	9,00	1,50
(*xlvii*) I.B.I.I.	18,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	..	18,75	3,75
(*xlviii*) Nangal Fertilizer	43,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	3,75	39,75	11,25
(*xlix*) Third Power Transmission Project	63,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,75	7,50
(*xlx*) Mysore Agr. Wholesale Market	6,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,00	..
(*xlxi*) Bombay Water Supply and Sewage	41,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,50	33,75	7,50
(*xlxii*) Madhya Pradesh, Agr. Project	24,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	21,00	6,00
(*xlxiii*) U.P. Agricultural Project	28,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00	25,50	7,50
(*xlxiv*) Fifth Telecommunication Project	60,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,00	7,50
(*xlxv*) Eight Industrial Credit	75,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,00	30,00	30,00
(*xlxvi*) Calcutta Urban Development Project	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	24,75	7,50
(*xlxvii*) Riailway Project	60,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,00	48,00	26,25
(*xlxviii*) H.P. Apple Project (us $ 13 million)	9,75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,75	1,43
(*xlxix*) Bihar Agricultural Project (us $ 32 million)	24,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,00	3,75
													(b)29,27
TOTAL	17,72,48	..	..	2,00,62	3,47,30	84,92	44,74	79,52	1,36,29	2,22,36	2,68,91	6,47,00	2,80,52
XXVIII.—New Credits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,88,00	..	..	2,20,00
GRAND TOTAL	103,12,11	1,21,57	7,05,00	22,04,57	26,91,39	2,26,43	6,10,90	6,34,50	5,41,31	6,61,80	7,12,24	15,00,00	8,49,79

*At post devaluation rate of exchange.

(b) Exchange variations.

@Balance of 8 M cancelled.

EXTERNAL LOANS

II. *Statement of Repayments*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Details of Loans	Actuals, upto 1955-56	Actuals, from 1956-57 to 1960-61	Actuals, from 1961-62 to 1965-66	Actuals, 1966-67 to 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Actuals 1971-72	Actuals, 1972-73	Budget 1973-74	Revised, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.—COUNTRIES :											
I.—*Loans from U.S.A. :*											
(*i*) American Wheat Loan	..	1,63	..	2,22	..	..	..	5,00	5,12	5,12	5,25
(*ii*) Development Assistance Loans	..	7	90	2,20	98	1,10	1,23	1,36	1,51	1,51	..
(*iii*) D.L.F./A.I.D. Loans	..	5,14	42,15	56,17	19,30	19,19	18,39	24,79	33,74	2,51,87	22,9
(*iv*) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	..	..	48	2,06	90	90	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20	..
(*v*) P.L. 480 Rupee Loans	..	..	48	4,13	3,11	4,22	5,33	6,76	7,64	15,25,40	..
(*vi*) Commodity Credit Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,91	..
(*vii*)—*U.S. Export-Import Bank Loans :*											
(*a*) First Loan	..	..	17,85	33,75	11,25	11,25	11,25	11,25	5,63	5,63	..
(*b*) Second Loan	..	..	..	11,25	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75
(*c*) Third Loan	..	..	99	4,40	1,56	1,56	1,57	15,6	1,56	1,56	1,56
(*d*) Fourth Loan	..	..	..	3,12	1,56	1,56	1,57	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56
(*e*) Fifth Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,25	1,25	1,25	1,25	1,25
(*f*) Sixth Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1,01	1,01	1,01	1,01
(*g*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche)	..	..	..	3,35	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,19
(*h*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	..	..	..	1,59	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06
(*i*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (III Tranche)	..	..	..	96	96	96	96	95	96	96	96
(*j*) Loans to Air India											
First Loan	..	..	1,48	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Loan	..	..	2,27	2,87	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
											(b) 3,51
TOTAL	..	6,84	66,60	1,28,89	46,13	46,74	49,31	62,69	67,18	18,06,98	44,05

II.—*Loans from U.S.S.R.* :

(*i*) Bhilai Loan	..	16,73	26,98	27,05	4,70	1,32	5	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	..	..	3,44	22,52	5,82	7,15	5,40	6,08	6,08	6,08	6,08
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	..	..	5	5,64	4,10	2,26	..	2,12	..	@	@
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	..	..	90	4,60	1,56	1,54	1,55	1,55	1,55	1,55	1,56
(*v*) 337.5 million Roubles Credit	..	..	5,36	39,13	18,02	21,88	16,78	20,01	20,01	20,08	19,72
(*vi*) 112.5 million Roubles Credit	..	..	1	6,82	4,45	5,85	3,92	5,07	5,18	5,15	5,17
(*vii*) Bokaro Credit	..	..	..	1,56	4,98	18,02	2,85	12,79	13,40	13,24	13 54
(*viii*) 300 million Roubles Credit	..	..	..	..	1,12	2,26	8	1,24	1,45	1,27	1,27
TOTAL	..	16,73	36,74	1,07,32	44,75	60,28	30,63	48,86	47,67	47,37	47,34

@In thousands only

III.—*U.K. Credits* :

(*a*) U.K. Government Loans :											
(*i*) Durgapur Credit	..	..	..	22,49	6,75	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	..	..	8,45	18,53	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,27	2,28	2,28	2,28
(*iii*) U.K. India (Oil Pipe Line) Credit	..	..	2,66	2,10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) U.K. India (General) Credit, 1959	..	..	2,81	11,52	3,79	1,52	1,52	1,53	2,52	1,52	1,52
(*v*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	..	..	..	6,04	1,99	1,99	80	79	80	80	80
(*vi*) Second U.K. India (General Credit, 1960	..	..	..	1,60	60	60	60	61	60	60	60
(*vii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	..	..	..	2,74	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
(*viii*) First U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1961	..	..	..	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92
(*ix*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	..	..	..	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
(*x*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
(*xi*) U.K. India (Durgapur Extension) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	2,14	2,14	2,14	2,16	2,14	2,14	2,14
(*xii*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	24	49	49	49	49	49	49
(*xiii*) U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	63	1,27	1,27	1,26	1,27	1,27	1,27
(*xiv*) U.K. India (Steel) Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	34	34	34	34
(*xv*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..		49	97	97	97	97	97
(*xvi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963 (Kipping Loan I)	..	..	..	..	..	19	39	39	39	39	39
(*xvii*) General Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	49	49	48
(*xviii*) U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	25	25	25
(*xix*) First Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	49	49	49
(*xx*) 2nd General Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	97	97	97	97
(*xxi*) 2nd Bhopal Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	19	19	19
(*xxii*) 2nd Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	14	14	14
(*xxiii*) 3rd Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	15	15	15
(*xxiv*) 4th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	10	10	10
(*xxv*) 5th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	12	12	12
(*xxvi*) 6th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	32	32	32	32
(*xvii*) Third U.K. General Credit, 1964 (Kipping II)	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	39	39	39	39

(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(*xxviii*) U.K. General Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	49	48	48	48
(*xxix*) U.K. Five Year Plan Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	5	5
(*xxx*) 2nd U.K. General Credit 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	49	49
(*xxxi*) U.K. General Purpose Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	1,00	1,00	1,00
(*xxxii*) Non-Project Loan (IIIrd Kipping) 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	40
(*xxxiii*) First Bhopal Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	48
(*xxiv*) Sndiri Loan, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
(*xxxv*) Non-Project Loan, 1966 (IVth Kipping)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	40
(*xxxvi*) Second Bhopal Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	30
(*xxxvii*) General Purpose Loan, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	1,00
(*xxxviii*) Food Emergency Loan, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37	75
(*xxxix*) 2nd Non-Project-Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,35
(*xl*) Non-Project-Credit, 1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
(*xli*) Debt Refinancing Credit General Purpose, 1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
(*b*) Lazard Brothers	..	..	15,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Barclays Bank	..	..	..	..	57	57	57	58	57	57	57
											(*b*)1,24
TOTAL	..	..	29,25	68,43	24,27	16,82	19,82	21,80	24,15	24,15	29,16
IV.—*Loans from Canada :*											
(*i*) Wheat Loan I	..	1,64	6,58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Wheat Loan II	..	..	2,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	21	43	43	43
(*iv*) Indaluco Expansion	..	..	..	29	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
(*v*) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project.	..	..	..	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
(*vi*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Candu Atomic Power Project)	..	..	..	..	1,04	..	1,07	1,28	2,44	2,44	2,44
(*vii*) Wind Tunnel Project	..	..	..	..	..	12	25	25	25	25	25
(*viii*) Durgapur Alloy Steel Project (Amco Furnace)	..	..	..	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
(*ix*) Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project	..	..	..	..	12	25	25	25	25	25	25
(*x*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Phase II)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11
											(b)88
TOTAL	..	1,64	9,53	1,55	1,71	92	2,12	2,54	3.92	3.92	5,91
V.—*Loans from Federal Republic of Germany :*											
*(*i*) D.M. 660 million Rourkela Credit	..	5,58	72,06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*(*ii*) D.M. 168 million Credit	..	..	2,86	13,64	1,50	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64
*(*iii*) First D.M. 125.1 million Credit	..	..	1,14	5,00	1,65	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72
*(*iv*) Second D.M. 125.1 million Credit	..	..	..	7,05	2,35	2,56	2,56	2,56	2,56	2,56	2,56
*(*v*) D.M. 98.36 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First)	..	..	11,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) D.M. 230 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Second)	..	..	13,69	13,21	1.86	3.48	4,10	4,10	4,10	4,10	..
(*vii*) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1961	..	..	90	6,53	94	94	96	96	96	96	96

(*viii*) D.M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Third)	..	..	..	6,75	1,57	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,84
(*ix*) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	1,45	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52
(*x*) D.M. 61.4 million Credit (for Rourkela Refinancing)	..	..	..	2,56	1,34	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40
(*xi*) D.M. 90 million Credit, 1965	..	..	67	3,17	1,10	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,15
(*xii*) D.M. 93.6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela Liabilities)	..	..	35	3,50	1,15	1,20	1,20	1 ,20	1,20	1,20	1,20
(*xiii*) D.M. 170 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	2,25	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46
(*xiv*) D.M. 107 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	2,00	2,10	2,19	2,19	2,19	2,19	2,19	2,19
(*xv*) D.M. 396 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	4,95	5,18	5,41	5,41	5,41	5,41	5,41	5,41
(*xvi*) D.M. 4 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
(*xvii*) D.M. 82 million Credit	..	..	..	..	..	65	1,29	1,29	1,29	1,29	1,29
(*xviii*) D.M. 40 million Credit (Specialised Project I)	..	..	..	..	..	15	30	40	51	51	51
(*xix*) D.M. 40 million, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	45	46	46	46
(*xx*) D.M. 28.1 million 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	9	9	9
(*xxi*) D.M. 74 million, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,18	1,18
(*xxii*) D.M. 55 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	63	63	63
(*xxiii*) D.M. 6.4 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	6	6
(*xxiv*) D.M. 52.16 million Credit, 1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	19	19	61
(*xxv*) D.M. 58.64 million Credit, 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	1,60	1,60	1,60
(xxvi) D.M. 62 million Credit, 1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	1,69	1,69	1,69
(*xxvii*) D.M. 76.3 million Credit, 1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,04	1,04	2,08
(*xxviii*) D.M. 23.5 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26	26
(*xxix*) D.M. 12 million Credit, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14
(*xxx*) D.M. 10 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	11	11
(*xxxi*) D.M. 60 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	66	67
(*xxxii*) D.M. 18 million Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	20
(*xxxiii*) D.M. 7.5 million Credit, 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8
(*xxxiv*) D.M. 180 million Credit, 1967 (AC-303)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,02
(*xxxv*) D.M. 289 million Credit, 1967 (AC-382)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,95
(*xxxvi*) D.M. 28.25 million Credit (AC-248)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
											(b)19,00
TOTAL	..	5,58	1,03,38	70,61	24,70	28,16	31,05	33,97	38,13	38,12	57,89
VI.—*Loans from Japan :*											
(*i*) First Yen Credit	..	..	8,21	2,68	..	35	55	..	2,03	2,01	2,16
(*ii*) Second Yen Credit	..	..	..	12,09	3,56	..	44	3,88	4,82	8,75	9,54
(*iii*) Third Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	6,14	6,09	6,64
(*iv*) Fourth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,37	..	4,77	4,73	5,12
(*v*) Firth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	2,08	4,16	..	4,20	4,51	4,15
(*vi*) Sixth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,59	..	3,21	3,19	3,19
(*vii*) Seventh Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,26	2,24	2,24
(*viii*) Food Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	53	52
(*ix*) Eighth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,63
											(b)14,13
TOTAL	..	..	8,21	14,77	3,56	2,48	8,25	3,88	27,96	31,69	49,32

*Due to revaluation of D.M. from 6-3-1961, the actual amount repaid or to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.
(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VII.—*Loans from Switzerland :*											
Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	87	1,72	2,54	2,91	3,01	3,01	3,01	2,94
											(b)1,16
VIII.—*Loans from Czechoslovakia :*											
(*i*) First Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	4,16	2,98	3,84	4,11	4,12	4,15	4,15	3,56
(*ii*) Second Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	1,77	2,01	3,32	3,41	3,65	3,84	3,76	4,66
TOTAL	..	..	..	5,93	4,99	7,16	7,52	7,77	7,99	7,91	8,22
IX.—*Loans from Yugoslavia :*											
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	17	5,17	3,46	3,63	3,14	2,68	1,98	3,40	1,91
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	..	..	17	5,17	3,46	3,64	3,15	2,69	1,99	3,41	1,92
X.—*Loans from Poland :*											
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	11	4,59	1,90	2,38	2,59	2,59	2,46	2,41	1,54
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	23	23	22	24
(*iii*) Third Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	38	77
TOTAL	..	..	11	4,59	1,90	2,48	2,69	2,82	3,47	3,01	2,55
XI.—*Loans from Austria :*											
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	36	1,12	37	37	38	39	39	39	39
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	72	29	29	30	30	30	30	30
(*iii*) Third Credit	..	..	..	..	15	30	32	32	32	32	32
(*iv*) Fourth Credit	..	..	..	..	..	15	32	32	32	32	32
(*v*) Fifth Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	37	37	37	37
(*vi*) Sixth Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
(*vii*) Food Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
											(b)69
TOTAL	..	..	36	1,84	81	1,11	1,51	1,70	1,70	1,70	2,49
XII.—*Loan from Kuwait Government*	..	..	14,91	13,20	4,34	4,34	4,34	1,08	..	..	..
XIII.—*Loan from Netherlands*	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	85	1,21	1,21	1,20
											(b)48
XIV.—*Loan from Denmark :*											
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	10	44	15	15	15	15	15	15	11
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	13	13	13	13
(*iii*) First Food Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	20	20	20
											(b)15
TOTAL	..	..	10	44	15	28	48	48	48	48	59

XV.—*Loan from Newzealan d :*											
Credit for Purchase of wool	..	..	7	31	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI.—*Loan from Bahrain*	..	..	..	4,86	71	71	71	70	71	71	71 (b)3
XVII.—*Loans from France :*											
(*i*) $ 17 million French Credit 1966-67	..	..	..	80	96	1 01	1,10	1,11	1,07	1,11	1,11
(*ii*) FF 150 million Credit 1967-68	..	..	..	..	1	8	33	1,07	1,42	1,34	1,40
(*iii*) FF 125 million Credit, 1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	46	60	55	72
(*iv*) FF 125 million Credit, 1969-70	..	..		..	..	..	7	28	71	54	82
(*v*) FF 130 million Credit, 1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	35	32	52
(*vi*) FF 150 million Credit 1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	29	46	67
(*vii*) FF 25 million Debt Relief 1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	37	37	37
(*viii*) FF 27.7 million Debt Relief 1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42	42
(*ix*) FF 150 million Credit 1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	35	66
(*x*) FF 35 million Credit 1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2
(*xi*) FF 56 million Credit, 1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
(*xii*) FF 27.7 million Credit, 1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
(*xiii*) FF 180 million Credit, 1972-73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22
TOTAL	..	..	..	80	97	1,14	1,80	3,81	5,64	5,47	(b)2,24 9,61
XVIII.—*Loans from Belgium :*											
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	12	12 (b)6
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	18	18	24
XIX.—*Loan from Qatar*	..	..	..	3,52	94	94	94	94	94	94	94 (b)4
XX.—*Loan from Italy*	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	12	58	58	58
XXI.—*Miscellaneous Credits*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,88	4,88	(b)7 4,92
B.—INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES :											
XXII.—*I.B.R.D. Loans :*											
(*i*) Agricultural Machine ry Project Loan	2,87	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Railway Project Loan I	5,40	5,59	4,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Railway Project Loan II	..	..	15,36	5,69	..	..	7,56	3,91	..	..	..
(*iv*) Railway Project Loan III	..	..	5,74	5,63	38	90	3,94	4,12	4,36	4,36	4,61
(*v*) Railway Project Loan IV	..	..	3,15	3,61	1,94	2,05	2,24	2,32	2,46	2,45	2,60
(*vi*) Railway Project Loan V	..	..	3,13	6,29	2,58	2,73	2,89	3,06	3,24	3,24	3,43
(*vii*) Railway Project Loan VI	..	..	1,30	3,87	1,74	1,84	1,72	2,06	2,19	2,18	2,31
(*viii*) D.V.C. I	41	2,13	2,60	2,72	1,04	53	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) D.V.C. II	..	75	95	35	..	..	46	46	49	48	51

Note :—Figure shown under colum 2 to 4 of the st atement are at pre-devaluation rates of exchange

(b) Exchange variations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(*x*) D.V.C. III	..	..	2,09	76	..	..	99	1,05	1,11	1,11	1,17
(*xi*) Koyna Project Loan (I Stage)	..	..	25	1,05	28	54	59	61	63	64	67
(*xii*) Coal Industry	..	..	..	3,83	1,83	1,94	2,07	2,17	2,30	2,30	2,43
(*xiii*) Power Transmission (416-IN)	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1,05	1,11	1,11	1,17
(*xiv*) Kothaguden II (417-IN)	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	30	32	31	33
											(b)167
TOTAL	8,68	9,03	39,20	33,80	9,79	10,53	23,15	21,11	18,21	18,18	20,90
XXIII.—*I.D.A.* :											
(*i*) Roads Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	48	47	54	54
(*ii*) U.P. Tubewell Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	4	5	5
(*iii*) Shetrunji Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3
(*iv*) Salandi Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	7
(*v*) Punjab Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	8	8
(*vi*) D.V.C. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	15	15
(*vii*) Sone Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	13	14
(*viii*) Purna Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	12	12
(*ix*) Koyna Project (IInd Stage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	16	16
(*x*) Bombay Port Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	1	
(*xi*) P & T (Telecommunications)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	32	38	38
(*xii*) Railway Project VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	58	58
(*xiii*) Kothagudam Power Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	18
(*xiv*) Industrial Imports 52-IN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
(*xv*) II Telecommunication Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
(*xvi*) VIII Railway Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
											(b)32
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,24	2,15	2,51	4,06
GRAND TOTAL	8,68	39,82	3,08,63	4,66,90	1,74,99	1,90,28	1,91,68	2,22,25	2,62,15	20,06,41	2,97,32

(b) Exchange variations.

ANNEXURE VI

Capital and Loans to Public Sector Undertakings :

This Annexure gives, at one place, the estimates of the Capital and Loans to be provided by Government to Financial Institutions and Undertakings in the Public Sector during the current and the next year.

A—Financial Institutions

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Institution	Budget, 1973-74			Revised, 1973-74			Budget, 1974-75		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Shipping Development Fund Committee	..	61,13	61,13	..	61,14	61,14	..	71,50	71,50
Agricultural Refinance Corporation	..	30,00	30,00	..	30,00	30,00	..	40,00	40,00
National Co-operative Development Corporation	..	8,77	8,77	..	6,80	6,80	..	3,15	3,15
National Industrial Development Corporation	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land Mortgage Banks	14,00	..	14,00	8,51	..	8,51	9,00	..	9,00
Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Ltd.	10	10	20	10	..	10	6	..	6
Film Finance Corporation	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..
Newspaper Finance Corporation	1,00	..	1,00	..	..	..	20	..	20
Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	..	13	13	..	16	16	..	21	21
Industrial Finance Corporation	..	12	12	..	1,28	1,28	..	1,83	1,83
Industrial Development Bank of India	..	7,50	7,50	..	2,00	2,00	50,00	15,00	65,00
General Insurance Corporation	5,45	..	5,45	6,69	..	6,69	6,36	..	6,36
TOTAL	20,55	1,07,84	1,28,39	15,30	1,01,43	1,16,73	65,62	1,31,69	1,97,31

B—Public Sector Undertakings

(in lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1973-74			Revised, 1973-74			Budget, 1974-75		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय)									
Food Corporation of India	86	40	1,26	54	22	76	1,48	3,23	4,71
Central Warehousing Corporation	3,29	2,25	5,54	1,85	75	2,60	2,75	1,50	4,25
National Seeds Corporation	45	45	90	30	30	60	38	37	75
Central Fisheries Corporation	..	5	5	..	13	13	..	25	25
State Agro-Industries Corporation	2,99	5	3,04	2,00	..	2,00	1,50	..	1,50
Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.	..	27	27	..	10	10	1,65	1,66	3,31
State Farm Corporation	15	15	30	15	15	30	15	15	30
Banana and Fruit Development Corporation	30	..	30	20	..	20	10	..	10
Slaughter Houses Corporation	5	..	5	10	..	10	10	..	10
Indian Dairy Corporation	..	59	59	..	59	59	..	90	90
Kerala oil Palm Plantation Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
State Cashew Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Plantation Corporation, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Corporation for Manufacture and Foot and Mouth disease & other Cattle Vaccine and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cattle-*cum*-Dairy Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
Sheep & Wool Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Corporation for Manufacture of Tetrapak Containers	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
State Forest Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
Ministry of Commerce (वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)									
Jute Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	2,00	3,00
Tea Trading Corporation of India	5	..	5	6	..	6	8	..	8
State Trading Corporation	6,00	..	6,00	6,00	..	6,00	..	..	..
Cotton Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	1,00	2,00
Ministry of Communications (संचार मंत्रालय)									
Indian Telephone Industries for :									
New Transmission Factory	5	70	75	..	50	50	..	35	35
New Telephone Instruments Factory	10	80	90	..	72	72	..	1,15	1,15
New Crossbar Switching Factory	5	23	28	..	28	28	..	1,00	1,00
Electronic Switching Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24
Ferrite Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1973-74			Revised, 1973-74			Budget, 1974-75		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Defence (रक्षा मंत्रालय)									
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	2,50	1,50* 3,50	7,50	2,50	1,50* 3,00	1,50 5,50	.. ..	65† 4,00	65 4,00
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	1,00	6.00	7,00	1,00	5,50	6,50	..	5,00	5,00
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	88	88	1,76	60	1,15	1,75	50	1,00	1,50
Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.	50	2,50	3,00	1,00	2,00	3,00	1,50	3,50	5,00
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	90	..	90	..	..	..	50	50	1,00
Praga Tools Ltd.	..	100	1,00	..	1,00	1,00	1,20	80	2,00
Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	10	3,90	4,00	10	2,90	3,00	..	3,00	3,00
Goa Shipyard Ltd.	..	15	15	..	10	10	..	45	45
Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited	..	..	..	75	..	75	3,00	..	3,00
Ministry of Heavy Industry (भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय)									
Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.	..	5,77	5,77	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	..	3,23	3,23	..	2,91	2,91	..	..	..
Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	2,98	3,43	6,41	2,66	2,79	5,45	3,53	1,35	4,88
Machine Tools Corporation	..	1,77	1,77	..	1,45	1,45	..	1,30	1,05
Richardson & Cruddas	50	85	1,35	50	53	1,03	25	80	1,05
Scooters India Ltd.	60	1,84	2,44	60	2,17	2,77	68	48	1,16
Heavy Engineering Corporation	1,00	12,22	13,22	74	12,16	12,90	70	2,90	3,60
Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	..	..	..	..	35	35	..	..	..
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	74	74	..	12	12	..	..	..
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	50	1,38	1,88	19	1,53	1,72	..	1,45	1,45
Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	..	45	45	10	11	21	..	10	10
Bharat Pumps and Compressors, Ltd.	1,81	44	2,25	2,25	..	2,25	12	4,03	4,15
Jessop & Co. Ltd	..	5,97	5,97	..	6,22	6,22	.	5,51	5.51
Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)									
Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
National Textile Corporation	2,93	2,93	5,86	2,44	2,43	4,87	3,95	4,32	8,27
National Instruments Ltd.	20	37	57	14	29	44	3	30	33
Hindustan Cables Ltd.	50	1,66	2,16	1,01	2,09	3,10	45	1,33	1,78
Instrumentation Ltd.	35	31	66	35	31	66	130	70	2,00
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	..	3,02	3,02	..	6,69	6,69	..	45	45
National Small Industries Corporation	2,00	17	2,17	2,00	9	2,09	2,00	7	2,0
Cement Corporation	4,50	..	4,50	3,20	..	3,20	10,00	..	10,00
Hindustan Paper Corporation	4,00	..	4,00	4,40	..	4,40	13,25	..	13,25
National News Print and Paper Mills Ltd.	..	1,98	1,98	..	1,50	1,50	..	2,15	2,15

*Loans by Ministry of Agriculture.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1973-74			Revised, 1973-74			Budget, 1974-75		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India	30	1,19	1,49	15	2,47	2,62	25	1,94	2,19
Industrial Development and Rehabilitation Corporation	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	1	96	97	5	1,90	1,95	21	1,54	1,75
Leather Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Taser Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
Precision Tools and Instruments Factory, J & K	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय)									
National Film Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26
Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)									
Rural Electrification Corporation	17,50	20,00	37,50	11,75	14,25	26,00	11,00	29,00	40,00
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	30	30	..	27	27	..	50	50
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)									
Pyrites, Phosphate and Chemicals Ltd.	..	50	50	..	1,24	1,24	48	1,60	2,08
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	50	6,91	7,41	50	8,05	8,55	..	9,30	9,30
Hindustan Organics Chemicals Ltd.	60	..	60	54	..	54	..	..	..
Fertilizer Corporation of India	71,20	2,20	73,40	96,26	3,74	1,00,00	86,65	47,35	1,34,00
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	16,85	9,10	25,95	10,68	4,80	15,48	3,44	22,51	25,95
Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	30,62	7,53	38,15	24,08	1,55	25,63	30,00	5,95	35,95
Bituman Marketing Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	2
Hindustan Inseticides Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,40	1,50
Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,00
New Fertilizer Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,00	..	11,00
Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवाहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)									
Hindustan Shipyard	95	10	1,05	1,45	10	1,55	1,80	25	2,05
Central Road Transport Corporation	1	1	2	..	11	11	..	1	..
Central Inland Water Corporation	65	20	85	56	55	1,11	1,85	95	2,80
Delhi Transport Corporation	..	2,88	2,88	..	8,76	8,76	..	4,46	4,46
Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	13,68	..	13,68	13,49	..	13,49	..	20,00	20,00
Mughal Line Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1973-74			Revised, 1973-74			Budget, 1974-75		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Steel & Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)									
National Coal Development Corporation	3,03	18,76	21,79	3,03	29,50	32,53	..	..	..
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	..	21,48	21,48	..	23,37	23,37	11,35	21,87	33,22
Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	23,04	4,00	27,04	24,04	4,00	28,04	36,00	18,70	54,70
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	9,06	30	9,36	5,60	..	5,60	4,25	..	4,25
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	7,48	12,52	20,00	7,48	12,77	20,25	..	14,39	14,39
Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	33,37	1,39,47	1,72,84	24,42	1,15,70	1,40,12	7,68	1,48,82	1,56,50
Mineral Exploration Ltd.	3,00	..	3,00	2,90	..	2,90	4,25	..	4,25
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	30	32	62	30	2,12	2,42	63	82	1,45
Ministry of Supply & Rehabilitation (पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)									
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	5	27	32	5	43	48	..	..	..
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)									
Indian Airlines	2,00	..	2,00	3,50	..	3,50	..	..	..
Indian Tourism Development Corporation	1,50	1,50	3,00	1,50	1,50	3,00	1,40	1,40	2,80
Air India	5,00	..	5,00	5,00	..	5,00	5,00	..	5,00
International Airports Authority	2,64	2,64	5,28	44	44	88	1,38	1,37	2.75
Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)									
National Buildings Construction Corporation	50	..	50	45	..	45	50	..	50
Hindustan Housing Factory	1	..	1	1	..	1	9	9	18
Housing & Urban Development Corporation	50	..	50	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,00
National Building Material Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
Department of Atomic Energy (परमाणु उर्जा विभाग)									
Electronics Corporation of India	73	1,42	2,15	1,00	1,75	2,75	1,20	1,20	2,40
Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	11	25	36	11	30	41	13	28	41
Uranium Corporation of India	..	15	15	2	..	2	.	20	20
Departments of Electronics (इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग)									
Computor Maintenance Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
Complex for Production and R&D of Semi conductor Devices	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
Electronics Trends Technology Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	30
Unit for Production of Trans. Receivers	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
Department of Science and Technology (विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी विभाग)									
National Research Development Corporation	..	20	20	..	..	..	9	41	50
Total	2,87,53	3,29,06	6,16,59	2,77,10	3,04,32	5,81,42	2,79,79	4,16,42	6,96,21

ANNEXURE VII

Investments in Government Commercial and Industrial undertakings and returns therefrom

This Annexure is intended to show at one place the investments in and the profits of the Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings whether run departmentally or set up under a statute or under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, and the returns accruing to Government therefrom. The Annexure has been divided into two parts—Part A showing the investments in the major departmenatlly run undertakings and returns therefrom and Part B showing the investment in the other commercial and industrial undertakings and returns therefrom. Concerns which are not of a commercial or industrial nature, like the Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation etc. are excluded. Likewise concerns in which Government of India do not have a majority investment are also excluded. For a proper appreciation, the Part B of the Annexure has been divided into there sections, viz., Section I—Undertakings which are still under construction; Section II—Running concerns; and Section III—Undertakings which are of promotional and developmental nature.

PART A—COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

Serial No.	Name of Undertakings	1972-73 (Actuals) Capital Invested up to end of 1972-73	Gross Receipts	Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (5+6+7)	Net Profit (4–8)	Revised 1973-74 Capital invested upto end of 1973-74	Gross Receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Railways	32,25,81	11,62,42	8,87,99	*1,61,51	1,10,00	11,59,50	2,92	38,86,41	11,70,00
2.	Posts and Telegraphs Department	3,42,97	3,20,97	2,44,01	14,39	25,45	2,83,85	37,12	3,71,97	3,48,00
3.	India Security Press	7,34	7,13	6,11	29	7	6,47	66	9,04	7,02
4.	Currency Note Press	5,22	9,82	6,62	18	6	6,86	2,96	8,26	10,06
5.	Bank Note Press	7,52	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,15	..
6.	Overseas Communications Service	16,66	9,02	3,35	66	1,06	5,07	3,95	18,93	9,47
7.	Light Houses and Light Ships	11,96	1,40	1,04	7	17	1,28	12	13,54	1,39
8.	Delhi Milk Scheme	5,23	12,40	12,78	12	34	13,24	—84	5,24	12,51
9.	Forest Department Andamans	9,09	2,47	2,48	42	7	2,97	—50	9,15	2,29
10.	Electricity Department Andamans	59	15	28	1	2	31	—16	83	16
11.	Electrical Sub-Division Lakshadeep	27	2	5	1	1	7	—5	30	2
12.	Security Paper Mill	10,30	3,18	2,36	57	56	3,49	—31	10,53	3,31
13.	Neemuch Opium Factory	1,94	8,40	4,22	..	..	4,22	4,18	1,42	8,42
14.	Ghazipur Opium Factory	2,13	9,45	4,90	4	1	4,95	4,50	2,45	7,98
15.	Ghazipur Alkoloid Works	2	1,58	1,18	..	1	1,19	39	36	1,49
16.	Electricity Department Chandigarh	3,59	1,06	79	8	6	93	13	3,71	1,21
17.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station	90,89	6,89	—3,45	4,12	2,35	9,92	—3,03	84,86	14,44
18.	Electricity Department, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31	3	5	..	..	5	—2	43	5
19.	Vijaynagar Steel Plant	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..
20.	Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..
	TOTAL	37,43,06	15,56,39	11,81,66	1,82,47	1,40,24	15,04,37	52,02	44,41,23	15,97,82

*Represents dividend payable to General Revenues, including the element of the contribution for transfer to States in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares and also the contribution to finance railway safety works.

RUN DEPARTMENTALLY BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (12+13+14)	Net Profit (11—15)	Capital invested upto end of 1974-75	Gross Receipts	Budget 1974-75 Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (19+20+21)	Net Profit (18—22)	Sl. No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
9,86,15	* 1,68,60	1,15,00	12,69,75	—99,75	40,95,41	14,27,15	11,83,27	* 1,81,27	1,15,00	14,79,94	—52,79	1
2,86,95	21,58	28,31	2,36,84	11,16	3,87,33	4,29,81	3,14,00	18,50	32,47	3,64,97	—64,84	2
5,94	30	8	6,32	70	11,06	6,90	5,75	36	10	6,21	69	3
8,71	28	6	9,05	1,01	10,74	9,89	8,50	30	10	8,90	99	4
..	..	..	..	..	15,65	5,45	5,13	1,01	45	6,59	—1,14	5
4,14	73	1,24	6,11	3,36	22,73	10,93	4,85	70	1,30	6,85	4,08	6
75	12	18	1,05	34	15,29	1,40	78	18	19	1,15	25	7
13,47	12	85	14,44	—1,93	5,76	19,93	18,75	12	35	19,22	71	8
2,77	45	8	3,30	—1,01	9,35	2,29	2,77	45	8	3,30	—1,01	9
31	1	3	35	—19	1,31	18	40	2	3	45	—27	10
6	1	1	8	—6	30	2	6	1	1	8	—6	11
2,42	58	57	3,57	—26	10,96	3,91	3,11	60	59	4,30	—39	12
5,06	..	..	5,06	3,36	1,78	10,26	6,08	..	..	6,08	4,18	13
4,98	4	1	5,03	2,95	2,37	9,59	5,26	4	1	5,31	4,28	14
1,47	..	1	1,48	1	7	1,50	81	..	1	82	68	15
82	8	6	96	25	4,17	1,22	86	8	6	1,00	22	16
5,33	4,11	2,38	11,82	2,62	90,46	14,60	5,74	4,20	2,40	12,34	2,26	17
6	..	..	6	—1	43	5	6	..	..	6	—1	18
..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
13,29,39	1,97,01	1,48,87	16,75,27	—77,45	46,89,17	19,55,08	15,66,18	2,08,24	1,53,15	19,27,57	27,51	

ANNEXURE VII

Part B—Commercial and Industrial Undertakings run outside the Central Government

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of the Undertaking	Central Government's Investment in share Capital upto 1972-73	Net profit earned during 1972-73	Appropriations			Dividend/ Profit received by Govt. during 1972-73	Revised 1973-74		Budget 1974-75	
			Dividend	General and other Reserve Funds	Development Rebate		Capital Investment by Central Government	Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt.	Capital Investment by Central Government	Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—UNDERTAKINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.										
Ministry of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय)										
1. Banana and Fruit Development Corportion	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	10	..
2. Kerala Oil Plantation Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
3. State Cashewnut Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
4. Andaman Plantation Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
5. State Seed Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
6. Corporation for manufacture of Vaccine and Drugs for Foot and Mouth Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
7. Cattle-cum-Dairy Developpment Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
8. Sheep & Wool Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
9. State Forest Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
10. Oil Seed Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,75	..
Ministry of Heavy Industry (भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय)										
1. Scooter India Ltd.	76	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	68	—36
Ministry of Defence (रक्षा मंत्रालय)										
1. Misra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	3.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—UNDERTAKIGNS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—*concld.*										
Department of Electronics :										
1. Computer Maintenance Corporation . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
2. Complex for production and R & D of Semi-Conductor Devices .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
3. Electronics Trade & Technology Corporation .	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
4. Unit for the production of Transreceivers . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Paper Corporation .	4,03	..	..	..	..	..	4,40	..	13,25	..
2. Leather Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
3. Precision Tool Factory . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
4. Tasar Development Corporation.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)										
1. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation, Ltd. .	26,73	..	..	..	..	..	24,08	..	30,00	..
Ministry of Steel & Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)										
1. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. . . .	29,59	..	..	..	..	..	24,04	..	36,00	..
2. Mineral Exploration Limited .	45	..	..	..	..	..	2,90	..	4,25	
Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)										
1. Cochin shipyard Ltd. . . .	5,67	..	..	..	..	..	8,00	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	67,23	..	..	..	..	..	64,97	..	92,35	—36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II.—RUNNING CONCERNS										
Ministry of Defence (रक्षा मंत्रालय)										
1. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd.	450	—104	..	..	..	24	100	..	1,50	..
2. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. .	54,41	4,14	136	203	75	101	250	142	..	142
3. Mazagon Docks Ltd. . . .	3,80	102	29	..	73	24	60	36	50	42
4. Bharat Electronics Ltd. . .	5,96	313	72	247	66	66	100	74	..	84
5. Praga Tools Ltd. . . .	2,33	—109	..	..	..	..	..	—40	120	26
6. Goa Shipyard Ltd. . . .	28	6	4	1	1	4	..	4	..	4
7. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. .	11,90	315	59	171	85	59	10	60	..	60
8. Bharat Dynamics.	1,60	22	..	..	4	..	..	..	50	..
Ministry of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय)										
1. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. .	100	63	6	10	..	..	..	..	1,66	.
2. Food Corporation of India .	82,86	40	..	30	10	..	54	..	1,48	..
3. State Farms Corporation . .	340	4	..	4	..	..	15	58	15	..
4. Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. . . .	51	—32	..	..	..	..	13	..	25	..
5. Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd. . .	17,34	110	47	108	..	..	1,85	41	2,75	51
6. State-Agro-Industries Corporation .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..	150	..
Ministry of Commerce (वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)										
1. State Trading Corporation .	800	593	160	561	..	1,40	600	..	..	..
2. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation .	450	525	54	526	..	36	..	72	..	72
3. Cotton Corporation of India . ..	100	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..
4. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	..
5. Jute Corporation of India . .	75	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..
Ministry of Health and Family Planning (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Latex Ltd. . . .	70	16	3	13	..	3	..	1	10	1

ANNEXURE—VII

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										(In lakhs of Rupees)
Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.	49	1	..	..	1	5	1	..	1,59	..
2. National Buildings Construction Corporation	250	14	..	..	..	..	45	..	50	..
Ministry of Heavy Industry (भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	21,79	25	..	28	34	..	266	..	3,53	..
2. Bharat Heavy Eelctricals Ltd.	1,30,00	14,72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Machine Tools Corporation of India	400	—29	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
4. Tungabhadra Steel Products	51	4	..	1	3	..	10	..	..	..
5. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	153	—55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	10,12	—89	..	..	..	..	19	—51	..	1,34
7. Heavy Engineering Corporation	1,60,05	—16,57	..	..	..	..	74	..	70	..
8. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	20,00	41	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
9. Jessop & Co.	6,34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Richardson & Crudas Ltd.	1,00	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
11. Bharat Pump & Compressors Ltd.	2,88	..	..	..	..	..	225	..	12	9
Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	902	—33	..	22	11	..	101	46	45	60
2. Hindustan Salts Ltd.	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. National Instruments Ltd.	137	—42	..	..	..	..	15	..	3	..
4. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	2,55	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Instrumentation Ltd.	3,89	1,33	31	100	2	31	35	34	1,30	41
6. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	6,32	—2,97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. Tannery Footwear Corporation of India .	43	—95	..	..	..	..	15	..	25	..
8. National Industrial Development Corporation . . .	10	13	2	8	..	2	..	6	..	6
9. Cement Corporation of India .	10,94	—40	..	..	50	..	3,20	..	10,00	..
10. Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd. . .	2,86	—94	..	..	..	..	5	—1,02	21	—79
11. National Textile Corporation Ltd..	8,84	26	..	26	..	..	2,44	..	3,95	..
12. Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation .	20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Ministry of Irrigation and Power										
(सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)										
1. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. .	151	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) . .	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals										
(पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)										
1. Cochin Refineries Ltd. . . .	370	52	1,00	54	—6	34	..	..	..	..
2. Fertilisers Corporation of India . . .	2,03,06	18	..	23	4,16	..	96,26	..	86,65	..
3. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. .	71,08	22,17	4,98	15,20	2,00	4,98	..	..	..	..
4. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. . .	1,75	56	15	38	4	12	..	12	..	12
5. Oil India Ltd. .	14,00	5,20	4,90	..	30	2,41	..	1,32	..	4,72
6. Lube India Ltd. .	2,40	2,60	82	95	79	36	..	..	..	..
7. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. . .	33,70	—3,70	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
8. Madras Refineries . . .	953	625	1,55	..	5,23	86	..	..	..	..
9. Lubrizol India Ltd. . . .	31	40	4	36	..	..	..	2	..	2
10. Oil and Natural Gas Commission . . .	1,35,15	6,76	..	19	—400	..	195	..	..	..
11. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. .	46,53	—2,04	..	..	..	..	10,68	..	344	..
12. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. .	247	24	12	..	12	12	..	12	100	12
13. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. . .	125	9	..	8	1	10	..	..	..	10
14. Engineers India, Ltd. . . .	25	27	3	27	..	..	..	2	..	2

ANNEXURE—VII

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										(In lakhs of Rupees)
15. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	9,14	..	..	..	21	..	54	46	..	2,34
16. Pyrites, Phosphates, and Chemicals, Ltd.	609	—3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	9,86	65	..	..	35	..	1,45	..	1,80	..
2. Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.	110	—38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	2,795	8,08	1,68	6,50	3,61	1,53	..	1,68	..	1,68
4. Mogul Lines Ltd.	81	13	..	19	1,66	..	..	..	18	..
5. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	350	2	..	..	..	..	56	..	1,84	..
6. Delhi Transport Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,87	..
Ministry of Steel and Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)										
1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	13,03,53	—35,94	..	..	..	..	24,42	..	7,68	..
2. National Coal Development Corporation	1,40,92	—2,43	..	..	..	..	11,03	..	26,47	..
3. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	1,00,97	—9,95	..	..	..	..	20.97	.	20,48	..
4. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	13,40	17	..	..	..	..	5,60	..	4,25	..
5. Bharat Gold Mines	30	—56	..	..	2	..	30	..	63	..
6. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	63,86	2,56	..	..	1,21	..	7,48	..	7,48	..
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)										
1. Air India	23,41	—94	..	..	2,85	..	5,00	..	5,00	..
2. Indian Airlines	24,64	—1,03	..	..	..	..	3,50	..	..	..
3. India Tourism Development Corporation	9,02	48	..	..	33	18	1,50	..	1,40	..
4. International Airport Authority of India Ltd.	12,00	1,58	62	96	..	..	44	..	1,38	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Department of Atomic Energy:										
(परमाणु और ऊर्जा विभाग)										
1. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	1,75	32	14	13	5	14	11	14	13	15
2. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	3,75	65	19	8	37	..	1,00	19	1,20	38
3. Uranium Corporation of India, Ltd.	8,26	17	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Communications :										
(संचार मंत्रालय)										
1. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	3,88	2,71	62	1,11	30	48	..	48	..	48
2. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	82	74	10	64	1	10	..	14	..	15
TOTAL	29,10,35	22,57	23,01	48,40	23,95	16,67	2,23,47	8,50	2,15,63	16,81
III.—PROMOTIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL UNDERTAKING—										
Department of Science and Technology										
(विज्ञान और प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग)										
1. National Research Development Corporation	44	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Agriculture :										
(कृषि मंत्रालय)										
1. National Seeds Corporation	2,50	1	..	..	..	..	30	..	38	..
2. Slaughter Houses Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..
3. Indian Dairy Corporation	1,00	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Irrigation and Power :										
(सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)										
1. Rural Electrification Corporation	20,00	1,66	20	1,47	..	12	11,75	20	11,00	32
Ministry of Industrial Development :										
(औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)										
1. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	3,50	66	..	..	..	..	2,00	..	..	..
Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation :										
(श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)										
1. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	3,35	—77	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
TOTAL	30,79	1,70	25	1,47	..	12	14,20	20	11,48	32
GRAND TOTAL	30,08,37	24,21	23,26	49,87	23,95	16,79	3,02,64	8,70	3,19,46	16,77

ANNEXURE VIII

Statement showing Contributions to International Bodies

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74	Revised, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (कृषि मंत्रालय)					
1. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau.	Annual contribution	7,53	7,56	7,59	9,58
2. Food and Agricultural Organisation	Do.	59,63	59,65	59,65	72,37
3. World Food Programme . .	Contribution	30,41	41,00	41,00	39,25
4. Afro-Asian Rural Re-construction Organisation.	Do.	4,76	4,76	4,76	6,01
5. Trust Fund of the Food and Agricultural Organisation Commission for Desert Locust in Eastern Region.	Do.	1,64	1,50	1,63	1,63
6. Other Organisations . .	Do.	5,71	7,15	7,70	18,38
	TOTAL	1,09,68	1,21,62	1,22,33	1,47,22
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)					
7. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning.	Contribution towards financing of the Institute.	2,91	2,91	2,91	2,91
8. GATT	Contribution to Budget	1,21	3,04	3,04	3,04
9. Other Organisations .	Contributions	27,69	11,05	11,64	4,60
	TOTAL	31,81	17,00	17,59	10,55
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (संचार मंत्रालय)					
10. International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.	Annual contribution	5,00	4,87	4,87	5,45
11. International Tele-Communication Union.	Contribution to budgeted expenditure	18,88	17,37	18,21	20,11
	TOTAL	23,88	22,24	23,08	25,56
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (रक्षा मंत्रालय)					
12. Commonwealth Graves Commission	Maintenance of War Graves of the Armed Forces Personnel belonging to Indian Army who fell in World Wars I and II.	11,01	11,38	11,46	12,68
13. Other Organisations .	Contributions	43	73	75	78
	TOTAL	11,44	12,11	12,21	13,46
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ADN SOCIAL WELFARE (शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय)					
14. U.N.E.S.C.O. . . .	Contribution for membership and payment of rent for the New Delhi office .	49,89	75,69	66,00	86,69
15. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.	Annual contribution and Maintenance of the local office in India . .	..	93,00	93,00	1,03,00
16. Other Organisations . . .	Contributions	..	1,55	1,55	52
	TOTAL	49,89	1,70,24	1,60,55	1,90,21

26 M. of Fin./75—102

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74	Revised, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (विदेश मंत्रालय)					
17. United Nations Organisations	Annual contribution	2,11,49	2,12,65	1,89,78	2,02,98
18. United Nations Relief and Works Agency.	Contributions towards relief of Palestine refugees and flood measures.	2,66	1,25	13,00	1,00
19. Commonwealth Secretariat	Contribution	12,60	14,22	15,93	16,12
20. Commonwealth Foundation	Do.	4,98	4,98	4,98	4,98
21. UN High Commissioner for refugees.	Do.	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
22. U. N. Information Centre	Do.	54	54	1,27	102
23. Other Organisations	Do.	1,19	3,46	4,10	1,44
	TOTAL	2,34,46	2,38,10	2,30,06	2,28,54
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (वित्त मंत्रालय)					
24. United Nations Development Programme.	Annual contribution	2,72,96	2,86,13	2,85,00	2,85,01
25. Contributions towards expenses of the Resident Representatives of U.N.D.P.	Do.	12,18	13,57	13,45	14,35
26. Asian Development Bank	Contribution of Technical Assistance Scheme	4,00	5,00	2,50	8,00
27. Customs Cooperation Council	Annual contribution	2,62	2,62	3,32	3,32
28. Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation.	Do.	..	6,64	6,64	7,58
29. Other Organisations	Contributions	1,43	10,92	88	1,04
	TOTAL	2,93,19	3,24,88	3,11,79	3,19,30
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)					
30. World Health Organisation	Annual contribution	47,70	91,80	66,80	1,00,79
31. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).	Grants towards maintenance activities	18,75	18,75	18,75	18,75
32. Other Organisations	Contributions	1,72	1,73	1,73	1,72
	TOTAL	68,17	1,12,28	87,28	1,21,26
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (गृह मंत्रालय)					
33. International Criminal Police Commission.	Annual contribution	..	1,84	1,84	1,84
34. Asian Centre for Development Administration in the ECAFE Region.	Do.	..	4,38	..	4,38
	TOTAL	..	6,22	1,84	6,22
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)					
35. Asian Productivity Organisation	Membership fee	11,23	6,38	6,48	8,12
36. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.	Voluntary contribution	3,64	3,75	3,64	5,83
37. Other Organisations	Contributions	..	38	1	1
	TOTAL	14,87	10,51	10,13	13,96

(In thousands of rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74	Revised, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय)					
8. Miscellaneous Organisations	Contributions	12	43	68	45
	TOTAL	12	43	68	45
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)					
39. Miscellaneous Organisations	Contributions	39	1,53	97	41
	TOTAL	39	1,53	97	41
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (श्रम मंत्रालय)					
40. International Labour Organisation	Annual contribution	55,03	58,50	66,67	66,67
41. Other Organisations	Contributions	24	33	40	
	TOTAL	55,27	58,83	67,07	66,3
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (योजना मंत्रालय)					
42. Miscellaneous Organisations	Contributions	..	..	..	5
	TOTAL	..	..	..	52
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)					
43. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation.	Annual contributions	1,61	1,60	1,60	1,60
44. Other Organisations	Contributions	14	14	14	15
	TOTAL	1,75	1,74	1,74	1,75
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)					
45. Miscellaneous Organisations	Contribuions	..	13	13	13
	TOTAL	..	13	13	13
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)					
46. International Civil Aviation Organisation.	Annual contributions to meet expenses of the organisation.	9,98	9,01	9,01	8,26
47. World Meteorological Organisation	Annual contribution and contribution to the voluntary assistance programme fund	..	9,02	19,99	16,64
48. Pacific Area Travel Association	Membership fee and marketing assessment fees.	1,16	1,22	1,10	1,10
49. Other Organisations	Contributions	64	68	71	68
	TOTAL	11,78	19,93	30,81	8,62

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1972-73	Budget, 1973-74	Revised, 1973-74	Budget, 1974-75
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग)					
50. International Atomic Energy Agency.	Annual voluntary contribution . .	21,16	20,95	28,05	29,30
	TOTAL . . .	21,16	20,95	28,05	29,30
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL (संस्कृति विभाग)					
51. Miscellaneous Organisations .	Contributions	45	45	57	57
	TOTAL . . .	45	45	57	57
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (विज्ञान और तकनिकी विभाग)					
52. International Scientific Bodies .	Annual contribution . . .	3,91	5,66	6,84	4,49
53. Other Organisations . . .	Contributions	43	44	83	83
	TOTAL . . .	4,34	6,10	7,67	5,32
LOK SABHA (लोक सभा)					
54. Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parlimentary Association.	Annual contributions	1,04	1,11	1,11	1,22
	TOTAL . . .	1,04	1,11	1,11	1,22
	GRAND TOTAL . .	9,33,69	11,46,40	11,15,66	12,09,62

ANNEXURE IX

Statement showing the guarantees given by the Central Government on outstanding as on 31st December, 1973

Serial No.	Name of the Public or other body for whom guarantee has been given	Nature and Extent of the guarantee (No. and date of the sanction in the case of New Items)	Rate of interest involved, if any, (Percentage per annum)	Maximum amount of guarantees for which Govt. have entered into agreements (In thousands of Rupees)	Sums guaranteed outstanding as on 31-12-1973 (In thousands of Rupees)	Whether any securities are pledged to Govt. as a set off against the guarantee	Payments, if any, made by Govt. in pursuance of the guarantee	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (संचार मंतालय)						
1.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.	For payment of principal and interest on loans totaling U SU : 1 million given by the International Standard Electric Corporation of New York.	6%	75,05	75,05	No	Nil	
2.	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.	Due and punctual payment of drafts representing instalments due/against sales made by M/s. Olivetti, Italy, on credit.	6%	2,99,20	64,91	No	Nil	
		MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (रक्षा मंत्रालय)						
3.	Hindustan Aeronauties Limited, Head office, Bangalore.	Payment of principal on interest thereon in regard to cash credit with S.B.I.	3%	9,88 (Plus interest)	4,45 (Plus interest)	Counter-guarantee obtained from HAL	Nil	
4.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Loan from Algemene Bank of Netherlands.	6¾% and 7¼%	1,23,08	*81,53	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
5.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	Counter-guarantee against guarantee by SBI to M/s. L.W. Manufacturing S.A. Belgium.	6%	3,34,70	*2,39,18	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
6.	Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	(*i*) Payment of principal & interest against loan from Algemene Bank of Netherlands.	7%	50,00	50,00	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Counter-guarantee to S. B.I. against letter of credit in favour of Controller, IFPO, letter No. 8(6)/68/D (GRW)/MD, dated 25-3-71.	7%	2,44,27	1,88,75	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Counter-guarantee to SBI against letter of credit in favour of Controller, IFPO (U.O. No. 8(6)/68)/D(GRW)/ MD, dt. 8-9-72).	7%	1,25,00	1,25,00	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee to M/s. MAN Ltd., and M/s. O & KA Ltd. West Germany for punctual payment of principal and interest.	6%	498,91	5,22,11	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Do. Credit in respect of Hopper & Estuarian Dredgers. (Letter No. 22(2/9)/71/D (GRW)/MD, dated 29-7-71 & 3-11-71).	Do.	1,03,71	*99,74	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
8.	Praga Tools Ltd.	Cash credit facility with S.B.I. (MFD letter No. Praga/16-Proj, II, dated 21-3-72).	10½%	50,00	15,00	No	Nil	
9.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Do. (Letter No. BDL/9/2014/Proj., II, dated 29-7-72).	Not known	25,00	Nil	No	Nil	
		MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय)						
10.	National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.	Deferred payment guarantee against Italian Supplier's Credit.	6%	25,70	16,96	No	Nil	
11.	National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.	Deferred Payment Guarantee.	6%	2,89,80	*2,27,98	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
12.	Regional Research Lab. Hyderabad.	Do.	5.25%	43,83	17,12	No	Nil	
		MINISTRY OF FINANCE (वित्त मंत्रालय)						
13.	Industrial Development Bank of India.	For repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of 5¾% IDBI Bonds 1984 (first series), 12 years. (Letter No. F. 10(54)-CCRP/71 dated 17-12-71.	5¾%	Rs. 1,26,500 *plus* interest for 12 years from 20-3-1972	Rs. 1,26,500 *plus* interest up to 19-3-1984	No	No	
	Do.	Do. (Second series) 12 years Letter No. F. 10(44) IFI/72 dated 17-8-72.	5¾%	Rs. 160,400 *plus* interest for 12 years from 29-8-1972.	Rs. 1,60,400 *plus* interest upto 28-8-1984	Nil	Nil	
14.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.	(*i*) Payment of principal, interest and other charges for the loans from foreign Governments. -do-	3% to 7¼%	1,83,33,79	1,06,51,43	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) IBRD Loan No I.N. 202 dt. 8-5-73 -do-	7¼%	52,50,000	1,50,06	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Loan from k.f.w. West Germany (AL 807 dt. 29-6-73).	6%	1,02,45	13,77	No	Nil	

15. Industrial Finance Corporation of India.	Guarantee for the payment of principal and payment of annual dividend of the paid-up share capital of Rs. 10 crores.	2¼% to 4½%	10,00,00	10,00,00	No	Nil	
Do.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on the loans from foreign countries.	3% to 6%	*31,80,79	18,46,43	No	Nil	*Net of cancellations
Do.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of Bonds issued by the Corporation.	4½% to 7%	88,42,83	85,17,83	No	Nil	
Do.	Loan from KFW (West Germany)—Repayment of Principal and payment of interest. Guarantee Agreement dated 25-8-1972.	6%	1,63,92	..	No	Nil	
Do.	Repayment of principal and payment of dividend in respect of the paid-up Share capital of Rs. 1.65 crores, Notification No. F2(6)-IFI/72, dated 27-5-1972.	5¾%	8,80,09	*8,80,09	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72 The Bonds mature on 5-10-1983.
16. Maharashtra State Financial Corporation.	Guarantee for repayment of principal and payment of interest on the share capital, Bonds and Debentures issued by the Corporation and deposits accepted.	3% to 7¼%	23,75,74	*22,94,74	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
17. Delhi Financial Corporation	(*i*) Guarantee for repayment of principal and payment of interest on share capital, bonds etc., issued by the Corporation.	6%	2,19,80	2,19,80	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Do. on *ad hoc* bonds floated by the Corporation. (Letter No. F. 6(6)/72-Fin. Genl. dated 24-3-72).	4½% to 5¾%	56,24	34,16	No	Nil	
	(*iii*) On payment of principal and payment of dividend. Letter No. F. 6/15/71-Fin(G) (I & II), dated 11/12-7-72.	35%	50,00	50,00	No	Nil	
18. Agricultural Refinance Corporation.	(*i*) Guarantee of the shares of the Corporation as to the repayment of principal and payment of minimum annual dividend thereon.	4½%	5,00,00	5,00,00	No	14,14*	*Paid to the Corporation towards dividend deficits as subvention up to the end of financial year 1968-69.
	(*ii*) Do. (Notification No. F. 7-25/71-AC II, dated 24-11-71)	4½%	5,00,00	5,00,00,	No		

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		(*iii*) Guarantee of the bonds of the Corporation as to the repayment of the principal and payment of interest.	5¾%	27,71,27	27,71,27	No	Nil	
		(*iv*) Do. Min. of Finance (Deptt. of Banking) Notification No. F. 14-5/73-AC, dated 8-3-73.	5¾%	11,00,00	11,00,00	No	Nil	
		(*v*) Do. Min. of Finance (Deptt. of Banking) Notification No. F. 14-52/73-AC, dated 6-9-1973.	5¾%	16,50,00	16,50,00	No	Nil	
		(*vi*) Do. Min. of Finance (Deptt. of Banking) Notification No. F. 14-23/73-AC, dated, 5-5-1973.	4½%	5,00,00	5,00,00	No	Nil	
19.	U.P. State Electricity Board .	Guarantee against *ad-hoc* suppliers credit on deferred payment items.	6%	2,55,62	4,18*	No	Nil	*As on 31-3-72.
20.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Corporation Ltd.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on loan from foreign countries U.S. AID loan No. 386-H-201.	8½%	15,75,00	12,37,80	No	Nil	
		MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (कृषि मंत्रालय)						
21.	Agriculture Re-finance Corporation.	7-/13/71 Agri. Cr. dated 22-2-71		12,12	12,12	No	Nil	
22.	Delhi State Co-operative Bank	27-3/68-Agri. Cr. dated 15-10-69.	6%	9,08 *As on June, 1972	4,49	No	Nil	
23.	Co-operative Banks .	(*i*) For payment of the principal and interest on loans.	2% below Bank rate.	95,00	37,30	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Do.	1½% below Bank rate.	16,50 *2,00	10,34 *Nil	No	Nil	*Not operated as no limit was sanctioned by the Reserve Banks of India.
		(*iii*) On debentures floated by Delhi State Co-operative Bank.	5¾% to 6½%	2,06,80	1,46,95	No	Nil	

24. 35 Wholesale Consumer Co-op. Stores State/National Federations of Wholesale Consumers Cooperative stores.	Counter guarantee to R. B.I. against its guarantees to lending banks. Liability of Government will be the least of :— (a) 25% of outstanding loans on the date of demand or (b) Actual Increase in amount of loans over the amount outstanding as on 27-5-66 (applicable to banks other than Co-op. banks). The difference between amount of loans outstanding on the date of demand and an amount equal to 75% of the market value of goods pledged or 60% of the market value of goods hypothecated to the lending banks as on 27-5-66 (applicable to Co-op. banks); or (c) Rs. 75 lakhs in the case of a Society whose members or a majority of them are other Co-op. Societies; Rs. 35 lakhs in the case of a Society located in greater Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad and Rs. 15 lakhs in the case of Societies located elsewhere.	Nil	6,40,25	Nil	No	Nil	
	(ii) Do.	Do.	21,00	*21,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
25. 75 Co-operative Sugar Factories	(i) Continuing Jt. guarantee of Central Govt. with the concerned State Govts. on a 50 : 50 basis for repayment of principal, interest and other moneys.	7% to 9% with usal rebate of ½% for prompt and regular repayments of loans.	58,92,00	*36,01,36	Counter guarantee obtained from the Sugar Factories	Nil	*As on 30-9-73
	(ii) Do.	8½% to 9% with usual rebate of ½% for prompt and regular repayments of loans.	9,15,00	*6,67,58	Do.	Nil	*As on 30-6-73
26. 14 Co-operative Sugar Factories	Do.	7½% to 9½% with ½% rebate	13,80,00	5,29,00	Do.	Nil	

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27.	2. Co-operative Spinnig Mills	Do.	9%	90,000	Nil	No	Nil	
28.	Food Corporation of India	Guarantee to SBI for cash credit accommodation to F.C.I. to the extent of 25% of amount due to the bank under cash credit arrangement (letter No. 2-17/73Fcc dt. June 73).	8½	1,65,0000	3,10,000 out of this amount the Govt. Guarantee at 25% comes to Rs. 77,50,00	No	Nil	
29.	2 Central Warehousing Corporation.	Guarantee regarding repayment of principal and payment of annual dividend. Section 5(1) of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.	3½%	18,84,00	17,33,75 on account of repayment of principal plus 42.52 on account of guaranteed dividend @3½%	No	1,56,00 (Subvention)	
			MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (वाणिज्य मंत्रालय)					
30.	Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	Cash credit afforded by the State Bank of India (Letter No. 3/5/71ST, dated 30-10-71).	7%	1,00,00	Nil	No	Nil	
31.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.	Guarantee in favour of Midland Bank Ltd., for payment of 80% value of the contract plus interest against import of textile machinery from U.K.	5½% to 6½%	11,52,93	4,58,99	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
32.	The Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of India Ltd.	Counter guarantee to S.B.I. in respect of guarantee furnished by them for Overdraft facility provided by M/s. Credit Lyonnais, Paris to the Corporation.	9.5%	5,33	3,66	No	Nil	Do.
33.	Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd., Pondicherry.	Guarantee to the Indian Bank for a loan of Rs. 35 lakhs to the Mill.	Not applicable	35,00	29,52	Assets and properties of the mill mortgaged to Central Government.	Nil	
34.	The Muir Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur	Guarantee to the S.B.I. for loan of Rs. 80 lakhs to the Mill.	Do.	80,00 50 : 50 basis by U.P. and Central Governments.	80,00	Do. and U.P. Government.	Nil	

35. Digvijay Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Do. For a loan and cash credit facilities.	Do.	1,74,10 50 : 50 basis by Maharashtra and Central Governments.	1,57,46	Assets and properties mortgaged to Central and Maharashtra Governments.	Nil	
36. The Fort Gloster Industries Ltd.	Guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses on a loan by I.F.C. (Letter No. 6(45)Tex (D)/69, dt. 7-7-71).	8½% with a rebate of ½% on punctual payment and a subsidy of 1% by Central Govt.	35,20	*31,68	No	Nil	*As on 30-12-72
37. India United Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Guarantee to the Punjab National Bank, for cash credit facilities to the mill upto Rs. 5,35,50,000.	Not applicable	5,35,50 50 : 50 basis by the Maharashtra and Central Governments.	3,20,13	Mortgage deed on assets and properties of the Mills is being finalised.	Nil	
38. All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay.	Guarantee upto a maximum of 90% of loss, if any, arising subject to a maximum of Rs. 80 lakhs. (Letter No. 12012/1/71-Tex (C) dated 24-12-73.)	Nil	80,00	49,26	First charge on Society's Stock in trade abroad and Second charge on those in India.	Nil	
39. M/s. Union Jute Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	Guarantee to IFC to meet 80% of actual losses on a loan by IFC to the Co.	8½% p.a. with rebate of 1/2% on punctual repayment and a subsidy of 1% from Central Govt.	33,17	*26,54	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
40. M/s. Howrah Mill Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	35,78	*24,26	No	Nil	Do.
41. M/s. Kamarhatty Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	38,40	*26,88	No	Nil	Do.
42. M/s. Ganges Mfg. Co. Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	12,00	*8,40	No	Nil	Do.
43. M/s. Chamdany Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	22,61	*12,00	No	Nil	Do.
44. Dalhousie Jute Co., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	35,30	*28,34	No	Nil	Do.
45. General Industrial Society Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	40,00	*36,00	No	Nil	Do.
46. The Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	Do. (Letter No. 6(13)-Tex (D)/69, dt. 16-4-71)	Do.	19,20	*19,20	No	Nil	Do.
47. Auckland Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	36,00	32,40	Nil	Nil	Do.
48. Khardah Co., Calcutta	Do.	Do.	3,80	*2,18	Nil	Nil	Do.

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		MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)						
49.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	To operate cash credit account with SBI and State Bank of Patiala to the extent of Rs. 200 Lakhs. Min. of Works Housing letter No. O-17031/3/73-PS dated 14-5-73.	9¼%	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil	
50.	Delhi Development Authority	(*i*) Guarantee against loan from L.I.C., to finance D.D.A's., Development Plans.	6¾ to 7%	7,00,00	6,18,00	Nil	Nil	
		(*ii*) Guarantee regarding payment of principal and interest on bonds floated by D.D.A.	5¼%	1,00,00	1,00,00	Nil	Nil	
		(*iii*) Guarantee against loan from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation.	6½%	4,03,00	3,03,00	No	Nil	
51.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	Guarantee of principal and interest on debentures issued. M/Works Housing letter No. 33/24/71/PS dated 24-11-71 and No. 33/24/72-PS dated 30-12-1972.	5¾%	10,50	10,50	No	Nil	
		CABINET SECRETARIAT (DEPTT. OF PERSONNEL) (मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय, कार्मिक विभाग)						
52.	Central Govt. Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi.	Cash Credit Account with the State Bank of India and Short Term Credit arrangements with the Food Corporation of India—Rupees Twelve lakhs and one lakh, respectively.	8.5%	14,00	7,07	Govt. have a first mortgage and charge over the entire stock-in-trade & assets belonging to the Society.	Nil	
		MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय)						
53.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi.	(*i*) Guarantee and counter-guarantee in respect of imports on deferred credit basis.	3%	33,59,94	24,44,26	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Guarantee for cash credit accommodation with S.B.I.	1/2% above SBI advance rate, subject to minimum of 9%	15,00,00	19,95,30	No	Nil	

54. Bharat Heavy Plate & Vassles Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	Counter-guarantee given *vide* letter No. 13-39/71-HEP-II, dt. 30-6-72 for obtaining working capital requirements from S.B.I.	10% up to 30-11-73 11% from 1-12-73	1,25,00	Nil	No	Nil	
55. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee to Promash Export, Moscow for deferred payment against supply of components.	3%	41,59	15,85	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Cash Credit facility with SBI.	½% above advance rate subject to minimum of 10%.	5,00,00	4,88,76	No	Nil	
56. Engieering Projects (I) Ltd.,	Counter-guarantee given *vide* letter Nos. 17-2/71-HEP, dt. 18-2-72, 17-3-72 and 12-10-72 for cash credit facili y with SBI.	11% in case of cash credit.	1,20,00	1,08,65	No	Nil	

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)

57. Richardson & Cruddas Limited.	Guarantee for cash credit arrangements.	7¾% to 11%	2,00,00	2,00,00		Nil	
58. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar.	(*i*) Guarantee to the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 200 lakhs advanced to the Company by M/s. Wartsile A/B, Helsinki.	Nil	3,06,66	90,78	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Rs. 80 lakhs against contract with M/s. Elof Henson, Sweden.	Nil	80,00	31,42	No	Nil	
59. India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta.	Guarantee for cash credit accommodation from SBI.	½% to 1% above bank's advance rate	1,55,00	Nil	No	Rs. 2.2 crores	The Guarantee has been invoked by the SBI.
60. National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta.	Do. (Letter No. LEI-31 (1)/67, dated 28-2-72).	10%	35,00	24,44	Promissory Note given by the Company.	Nil	
61. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur-10.	Do. (Letter No. LE(1)-(A), dt. 31(1)/67, dt. 23-4-70.	9%	20,00	20,00	Do.	Nil	
62. Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, Ltd. Kanpur	Cash Credit for working Capital requirement.	11%	75,00	75,00	No	Nil	
63. Machine Tool Corpn. of India Ltd., Ajmer.	Cash Credit with SBI for working Capital requirement.	¾% above SBI's advance rate, Minimum of 7¾%	10,00	*9,94	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
64.	National Small Industries Corporation.	(*i*) Continuing guarantee to SBI to enable the Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta Branches to open letters of credit for payment to foreign suppliers.	Nil	1,10,00	29,10	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest under Loan Agreement with Kre-ditansaet.	5½%	15,54,08	13,49,80	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Guarantee for the cash credit facility to be given by the SBI to the Corporation.	Nil	30,00	12,14	No	Nil	
		(*iv*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest under loan by AID to the Corporation.	5%	7,50,00	Nil	No	Nil	
65.	M/s. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	(*i*) Bank gurantee to the SBI for cash credit arrangements. Letter (No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 5-5-71).	1¾% above SBI's advance rate with a minimum of 10¾% per annum.	1,25,00	1,25,00	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Bank guarantee to the SBI for cash credit arrangements. (Letter No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 5-5-71).	2% above SBI's advance rate with a minimum of 11%.	30,00	30,00	No	No	
		(*iii*) Bank guarantee to the S.B.I. for Bridging Finance on behalf of IDBI against issue of 2nd Debenture Stock (Letter No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 5-5-71).	2½% above SBI's advance rate with a minimum of 11%.	20,00	20,00	No	No	
		(*iv*) Bank guarantee to the SBI for cash credit facilities for opening letters of credit for imports and other purchases. (Letter No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 6-1-73).		3,30,00	3,30,00	No	No	
		(*v*) Guarantee to National & Grindlays Bank for Term Loans & OD arrangements. (Letter No. 1(33)/72-PS Cell/HM(1) dt. 10-11-72).		74,00	74,00	No	No	

	(*vi*) Guarantee to Unit Trust of India for advance against proposed 2nd Debenture Stock. (Letter No. 1(12)/71-PS Cell/HM(1) dated (20-9-72).	10¼%	20,00	20,00	No	Nil	
	(*vii*) Guarantee to the Central Commissioner, Employees' Provident Fund for arrear of provident fund dues. (Letter No. 1/3/71-PS. Cell/HM(1) dt. 12-9-72).	6%	55,00	55,00	No	Nil	
	(*viii*) Guarantee A/c Railway Board for payment of "on account" upto 90% of the value of Steel and other Materials.		1,60,58	1,60,58	No	Nil	
66. Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd., Bangalore.	Guarantee against cash credit afforded by United Commercial Bank.	9¼%	25,00	*..	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
67. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee to meet working capital requirements.	½% above State Bank rate subject to minimum of 9%.	3,75,00	4,19,55	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Counter guarantee to the S.B.I. for payment of drafts on due dates in respect of Italian credit for the import of X-Ray film, Jumbo Rolls.	8%	67,34	38,04	No	Nil	
68. British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur.	Guarantee for payment of the amount due if B.I.C. does not repay the loan.	2¼% above SBI advanee rate with a minimum of 9⅓%.	40,00	*Nil	No	No	*As on 31-12-72
69. Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal.	(*i*) Cash Credit facility with S.B.I.	1/2% over State Bank rate with minimum of 9%.	24,50,00	12,20,97	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Counter-guarantees to the S.B.I. against all claims in respect of guarantees furnished by them to the Italian Suppliers of Plant and Machinery, (Guarantee deeds of 23/2/70 and 29/4/70).	6%	1,81,99	1,04,43	No	Nil	
70. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchi.	Guarantee for payment of claims due under Agreement dt. 12-6-64 between BHE, Ltd., and M/s Skoda Export, Czechoslovakia for rendering technical Co-operation.	No Interest.	10,36,53	31,84	No	Nil	

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71.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar.	(*i*) Guarantee for payment of all dues to M/s. Sociate Des Foreges, Paris.	..	86,58	35,72	No	Nil
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee has been given by the Govt. of India to SBI to execute Deferred Payment Bank Guarantee in favour V/O Prom-Mashexport, Moscow for supply of components.	..	10,22,30	4,89,65	No	Nil
		(*iii*) Guarantee for due payment against Supplies by M/s. Promosh export Moscow.		20,33,18	17,55,68	No	Nil
		Do.					
		(*iv*) Contracts entered into in 1972 and 1973.		5,64,66	5,19,84	No	Nil
		(*v*) Guarantee to the S.B.I. for due payments in case of default by the Company in respect of Cash Credit for Company duly availed for the working capitals requirements.		1,75,00	1,75,00	No	Nil
		(*vi*) Counter Guarantee to State Bank of India to execute deferred payment terms		7,17,50	7,17,50	No	Nil
72.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Switchgear Unit Hyderabad.	(*i*) Payment of all claims for the purchase agreement entered into with ASEA, Sweden and M/s. Skoda Export, Czechoslovakia.	..	11,60,46	39,48	No	Nil
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee to State Bank of Hyderabad against guarantee to Italian Suppliers.	..	3,95,51	3,26,63	No	Nil
		Do.					
		(*iii*) (Letter No. 17-12/69-HEM, dated 30-12-72)	..	6,77,80	6,60,19	No	Nil

	(iv) Guarantee given by Govt. in favour of M/s. ASEA Sweden for promissory notes under purchase agreement entered for supply of comppents and tests equipments etc. (Letter No. 9-1-71 HEM dated 27-12-72).		3,97,88	1,47,78	No	Nil	
	(v) Guarntee to the State Bank of Hyderabad for payment in case of default by the Company.		4,00,00	..	No	Nil	
73. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota-5	Guarantee against deferred payment against contracts entered into under Indo-Soviet Protocols.	3%	5,13,15	3,46,56	No	Nil	
74. Credit Institutions 189 specified under culase 2(c) of the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Scale Industries.	Guarantee extends to a portion of losses, if any, in respect of loans and advances made by the credit Institutions to Small Scale Industries.	1/10%	12,79,06,00	N.A.	No	75,28	RBI is administering the scheme.
75. Indian Consortium for Power Projects, Pvt. Ltd.	Counter-guarantee to SBI against their guarantees in respect of Bid/Performance bonds by the Consortium against their tenders.	Nil	1,50,00	78,60	No	Nil	
76. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	(i) Guarantee to State Bank of India for cash credit facilities for Rs. 1 crores.	3/4% above the State Bank of India advance rate with a minimum of $7\frac{3}{4}$%	1,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	
	(ii) Guarantee to State Bank of India for cash credit facilities for Rs. 1.5 crores.	2% above the State Bank of India advance rate with a minimum of $9\frac{1}{2}$%	1,50,00	1,50,00	No	Nil	
	(iii) Guarantee to SBI for cash credit facility for import of steel and other raw material. (Letter No. 6/13/71-PS. cell dt. 17-8-72.)	1% above the SBI advance rate rising and falling therewith with a minimum of $9\frac{1}{2}$%.	3,00,00	3,00,00	No	Nil	
77. Gresham and Craven of India Private Ltd., Calcutta.	Guarantee to SBI for Cash Credit facility for Rs. 40 lakhs (Letter No. 2/1/72-PS Cell dt. 11-4-72.		40,00	40,00	No.	Nil	Formal guarantee is yet to be excuted.

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			MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)					
78.	Tata Power Co. Ltd., Tata H.E. Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Payment of principal interest and other charges as per Loan Agreements between borrower and IBRD on loan Nos. 106/N&164/N.	4¾% to 5⅝%	11,23,58	2,80,57	Counter guarantees obtained from the Companies.	Nil	The maximum amount represents actual amount utilised.
79.	M/s. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	General Bank Gurantee and guarantee for Cash Credit accommodation.	9¼%	3,00,00	1,78,93	No	Nil	
80.	Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Boards.	For the due and punctual payment of the promisory notes issued by the State Electricity Board.	6%	1,33,74	36,86	No	Nil	The interest is free of income tax.
81.	J & K Minerals, Govt. of J&K.	Do.	6%	30,70	7,75	No	Nil	
82.	Ukai Project, Govt. of Gujarat.	Do.	3% per year plus 1/12% monthly Commitment fee on unused balances.	43,09	12,84	No	Nil	
83.	Damodar Valley Corporation.	Guarantee on repayment of principal and payment of interest on DVC Bonds 1982-83.	5¾%	21,17,50	21,17,50	No	Nil	
			MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)					
84.	Fertilizer Corporation of India (i) Naya Nangal Unit.	Counter guarantee against State Bank of India's guarantee to foreign suppliers.	5.90%	62,76	62,76	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Durgapur Project.	Payment of instalments due on account of equipment supplied to Ammonia and Urea Plants.	5.75%	17,74,32	9,02,89	No	Nil	
	(*iii*) Barauni Project.	Payment for supplies made by M/s. Montecatini.	5.75%	17,18,98	9,88,77	No	Nil	
	(*iv*) Namrup Project.	Do.	5.75%	17,80,13	12,03,94	No	Nil	
	(*v*) Sindri Unit	Payment to M/s. Sepulchre for supplies and in respect of Contract with M/s. Tecchnoexpert.	2.25% to 5.75%	3,03,58	2,36,36	No	Nil	

(*vi*) Ramagundam and Talcher Project.	Counter-guarantee to SBI against its guarantee to M/s. Montecatini (letter No. 64 (16)/70-Fer II, dt. 3-2-71.)	5.90%	32,61,69	32,61,69	No	Nil	
	Guarantee for 92% payment under the Contract with foreign Camparsis.	Nil	5,62,43	5,62,43	No	Nil	
85. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division).	Limit for opening letters of credit through SBI to the extent of Rs. 15 crores at any one time.	Nil	15,00,00	15,00,00	No	Nil	Out of the total of Rs. 15 crores guaranteed Rs. 3.50 crores allocated to Refineries Division.
86. Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division).	Counter Guarantee to State Bank of India, against guarantees for payment of all drafts drawn.	5.25% to 6%	6,94,70	4,47,07	No	Nil	
87. Indian Oil Corporation (Pipelines Division).	(*i*) Counter guarantee to SBI for due and punctual payment of supplies and other charges.	6%	13,68,20	5,38,96	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Guarantee as primary obligor for the due and punctual payment of the contract price and interest and other charges under the contract entered by Indian Oil Corporation & M/s. Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha Ltd., M/s. Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan.	6%	5,38,96	Nil	No	Nil	
88. Lube India Limited	Guarantee for repayment of principal and payment of interest/commitment fee in U.S. Dollars loan arranged by Lube India Ltd. to meet part of the foreign exchange component in respect of purchases outside India of Capital Plant & Machinery for Lube Refinery as per loan.	$7\frac{1}{2}\%+\frac{1}{2}\%$ Commitment fee.	5,62,50	3,06,80	No	Nil	
89. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.,	Deed of guarantee dated 31-8-57 for Rs. 1,42,50,000 executed by the Govt. of India in favour of the Industrial Finance Corporation for the outstanding amount of loans mentioned under Col. 5.	7% p.a. with a rebate of ;% p.a.	1,42,50	*35,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
90.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	(*i*) Cash credit facilities from the State Bank of India. (Letter No. 8(26)/71-Ch. III, dated 26-6-73).		5,45,00	5,44,00	No	Nil	
		Do.						
		(*ii*) Letter No. 3(26)/73-CL. III, dt. 4-7-73).		1,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	
91.	M/s. Fertilisers and Chemicals Trav. Ltd., Udyogamandal P.O.	(*i*) Counter guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Societa Italiana Impianti for the payment of bills of exchange covering Principal and Interest @ 5.75% p.a. in respect of equipment for Ammonia Plant imported for Cochin Fertiliser Project.	5¾%	10,31,41	*6,64,87	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Montecatini Edison S. p.a. for the payment of Bills of Exchange covering Principal and Interest @ 5.75% p.a. in respect of equipment for Urea Plant imported for Cochin Fertiliser Project.	5¾%	5,73,13	3,63,39	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Counter guarantee for deferred pyament given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Nuovo Pagnon for the payment of Bills of Exchange covering Principal and Interest @ 6% p.a. including credit insurance charges in respect of equipment imported for the conversion and purification section of the Cochin Fertiliser Project.	6%	1,65,51	1,08,74	No	Nil	
		(*iv*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest and other charges to I.F.C.	4% to 7%	3,06,00	72,50	No	Nil	

92. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee to indemnify the agreements between C.R.L. and U.S. Banks.		13,10,22	4,94,97	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Guarantee for new dollar loan from Phillips Petroleum International Corp., Panama as per guarnatee agreement dt. 31-12-67.		1,81,98	Nil	No	Nil	
93. Madras Refineries Ltd.	In respect of Agreement dated 10-6-67.	5½%	16,46,36	*7,97,05	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
94. Madras Fertilisers Limited	(*i*) Gurantee against debentures issued by the company and for amount payable by the company pursuant to the Loan and Purchase Agreement in respect of Debenture A Series Notes, between the President of India and Chemical Bank, Trust Company, New York.	5½%	4,23,63	*4,23,63	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
	(*ii*) Gurantee for payment of freight to Railways.	Nil	6,00	6,00	No	Nil	
95. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	Deffered payment in respect of accepted drafts.	6%	13,75,37	2,62,73	No	Nil	
96. Hindustan Organic Chemicals	Guarantee to the SBI for opening letters of credit. (Letter No. 9(20)/71-CH-III, dt. 4-9-73).		50,00	50,00	No	Nil	
97. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	Collateral Security for the advance outstanding.	½% above S.B.I. advance rate minimum 11%	9	9	No	Nil	
98. Indian Petro Chemicals Corpn. Ltd., Baroda.	Counter Gurantee against SBI for deffered payment by I.P.C.L. (Letter No. 49/2/72/Ch. I, dated 3-1-73).	5.90%	5,21,60 plus interest	5,21,60 plus interest	No	Nil	
			MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (रेल मंत्रालय)				
99. Ahmadpur Katwa Rly. Co. Ltd.	The amount of guarantee is limited to make up the net reciepts of the Rly. Co. up to 3½% p. a. on its paid up share capital. When the net receipts of the Co. exceed the minimum amount on its paid up share capital @ 5% p. a. Such excess is divided equally between the Govt. and the Company.	3½%	17,24	17,24	No	60	This line is worked by the Central Govt. through the agency of the Railway Administration.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
100.	Futwah Islampur Light Rly. Co. Limited.	Do.	3½%	11,50	11,50	No	91	This line is at present worked by the Company.
101.	Bankura Damadar River Rly. Co. Limited.	Do.	3½%	34,00	34,00	No	1,19	This line is worked by the Central Govt. through the agency of the Rly. Admn.
102.	Chaparmukh Silghat Railway Co. Ltd.	Do.	3½%	31,00	31,00	No		Do.
103.	Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway Co. Ltd.	Do.	3½%	8,91	8,91	No		Do.
104.	Central Provinces Railways Co. Ltd.	If the net earnings do not yield a dividend of 5% on the paid up capital of the Co. the shortfall is made good by the Govt. by way of rebate limited to the net earnings derived by the Central Railway from the traffic interchanged with the Central Provinces Railways. If the net earnings of the Co. exceed 5% the excess amount is equally divided between the Govt. and Co.	5%	94,00	94,00	No		Do.
		MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)						
105.	Shipping Corporation of India, Ltd.	(*i*) Gurantee for the loans advanced by the Shipping Development Fund Committee.	3%	10,98,00	*28,19,02	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72.
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee to SBI against their guarantees to foreign Suppliers.	3% to 6%	16,09,00		No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Guarantees in favour of Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade for due and punctual payment of instalments due.	3%	39,49,20		No	Nil	
		(*iv*) Guarantee for payment against the supply of spare parts by the Yugoslavian Suppliers.	3%	7,01		No	Nil	
		(*v*) Guarantee against overdraft facility with S.B.I.	8¼%	5,00,00		No	Nil	
116.	The South Indian Shipping Corporation, Madras.	Gurantee bonos for payment of principal and interest.	5½%	14,33,39	8,44,02	The ships have been mortgaged to the S.D. F.C.	Nil	

107. Mogul Lines, Ltd.	Guarantee against German Consortium of Bank's credit for purchase of an Oil Tanker.	5½%	6,86,37	4,05,41	The ships have been mortgaged to the S.D.F.C.	Nil	
108. Scindia Navigation Co. Ltd.	Guarantee bond for payment of principal and interest in respect of ships constructed.		6,12,00	2,47,00	Do.	Nil	
109. Damodar Bulk Carrier Ltd.	Do.	3%	8.43,00	*4,72,13	Do.	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
110. Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.	Do.	5½%	6,45,29	*37,40	Do.	Nil	*-Do-
111. Surrendra Overseas Ltd.	Do.	Do.	5,05,00	2,52,39	Do.	Nil	
112. Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd. New Delhi.	Indemnification of the State Bank of India for and against all claims and demands on the Banks in respect of guarantee bonds issued by it in favour of the Mitsubishi Shipyard, Japan in respect of eleven ships constructed by the Company in Japanese Shipyard.	Nil	27,63,70	*2,94,50	Do.	Nil	*As on 31-12-71
113. Calcutta Port Commissioners.	(*i*) Primary obligation for the entire amounts of loans 1st I.B.R.D. and 2nd I.B.R.D.	5½% to 5¾%	34,69,49	*21,21,89	No	Nil	*As on 31-3-73
	(*ii*) Against purchase of 13 diesel/locomotives financed by Canadian Development Loan Assistance.	3/4%	1,46,74	*1,46,74	Rupee equivalent of amounts drawn deposited by the Commissioner with Government.	Nil	*Do.
	(*iii*) To meet the foreign exchange component of diesel launch for Haldia Dock Project financed by loan from the Netherlands Investment Bank.	Not known	30,53	30,53	No	Nil	
114. Madras Port Trust.	(*i*) For the purchase of plant and equipment for port development works.	5½%	7,29,80	*3,53,36	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
	(*ii*) For the acquisition of a Tug for Oil Dock.	6%	30,10	*19,74	No	Nil	Do.
	(*iii*) For dredging the outer dock of Madras Harbour.	7½%	1,44,38	*97,84	No	Nil	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
115.	Viskhapatnam Port.	(*i*) For 150 ton floating crane Dutch—Credit 90% of the Contract Value.	6%	1,79,00	*1,32,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-3-73
		(*ii*) For the supply, construction and installation of one Bucket Wheel reclaimer—West German Credit.	Do.	47,00	*32,00	No	Nil	Do.
		(*iii*) Visakhapatnam Port Trust Bonds 1984 and floatation of debenture Loan. (Letter No. 17-PG(S)/72 dated 8-6-72 and dated 11-8-72).	5¼%	2,20,00	*2,20,00	No	No	Do.
116.	Marmugao Port Trust.	(*i*) Guarantee given in favour of Nederlandsche Handle Moatschappi M.V. Amsterdem for the purchase of Dredger "Zuhari".	5¼%	1,65,00	*43,98	No	Nil	Do.
		(*ii*) Repayment of loan for the Development project after 12 years. (Letter No. 17-PGA(53)/22 dt. 25-8-73).	5¾%	3,71,80	3,71,80	No	Nil	
117.	Cochin Port Trust	Guarantee for punctual payment in respect of supplies received from Holland and West Germany.	6%	97,79	*58,02	No	Nil	Do. Guarantee given in foreign currency.
118.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee of cash credit account liabilities of R.S.N. Co. with the SBI transferred to C.I.W.T.C. by Calcutta High Court.	1% above S.B.I.'s advance rate with a minimum of 7¾%	90,00 plus interest	88,21 plus interest	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Cash Credit Account Facility from the SBI.	2% above S.B.I.'s advance rate with a minimum of 9%	90,00 plus interest	88,21	No	Do.	
119.	Mangalore Harbour Project	For payment of Customs duty on penalty on that account.	—	3,00,00	3,00,00	No	Nil	

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)

120.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Guarantee for Cash Credit accommodation given to SIB	1½% above SBI advance rate with a minimum of 10%.	4,00,00	4,00,00	Nil		

121. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	(i) Guarantee for cash credit accommodation given to the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 20 crores.	11%	20,00,00	3,19,19	No	Nil	
	(ii) Full and timely payment by HSL of its payment obligation under various foreign credits.	2% to 3%	13,55,03	8,33,49	No	Nil	
	(iii) Cash Credit facilities to HSL Min. of Steel & Mines letter No. S.C.II(2)/72 dated 21-9-72.	8½%	15,00,00	15,00,00	No	Nil	
122. Bolani Ores Ltd.	Guarantee for paymnt by Government to the State Bank of India, Calcutta, for the mechanisation Scheme of the Iron ore mines at Bolani.	2½% above SBI advance rate.	1,00,00	*1,00,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72 50.5% of the share capital of the company is held by the Govt.
123. Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd.	Surety for the due and punctual payment of principal and interest.	3% to 5½%	18,01,07	*15,18,58	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
124. Bokaro Steel Limited	Guarantee against deferred Payment for equipment.	No interest	5,49,28	1,51,59	No	Nil	
125. Triveni Structurals, Ltd. Naini.	Renewed Guarantee for Cash Credit facility with S.B.I.	Nil	60,00	*60,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
126. National Mineral Development Corporation.	Cash credit facility for Iron Ore Projects at Kiriburu & Bailadila and Diamond Mining Project at Panna.	8%	45,00	—	No	Nil	
127. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	Guarantee of loan from SBI for working capital of the corporation (Letter No. 4/98/67/CX dated 29-8-1968)	Present rate 9% i.e. ½% over the advance rate of the Bank.	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil	
128. The Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	(i) Counter Guarantee to the SBI in respect of Bank Guarantee extended by SBI in connection with the payments totalling Rs.1,44,67,100 to be made by BALCO to M/s, Chemohoplex of Hungary for technical assistance for the Korba Alumina Plant and Indemnification of SBI against any loss or damage incurred in connection with the guarantee).	Nil	1.44,67	Nil	No	Nil	
	(ii) Do. (Letter No. 12(61) Met/69, dt. 3-1-1962).	Nil	4,80	Nil	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
129.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd. . .	Payment of wharfage demurrage warehouse and other charges payable to Bombay Port Authorities.	No interest payable	24,40	Nil	No	Nil	
130.	National Coal Development Corpn. Ltd.	Guarantee in respect of payment for machinery equipment etc. and counter guarantee to the SBI in respect of import of plant and machinery from USSR.	Nil	16,79,56	8,67,58	No	Nil	
131.	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. Nagpur.	Guarantee for overdraft to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs.	Bank rate	Agreement not yet entered into	**50,00	*	Nil	*Govt. will have a second mortgage on the plant equipment and other assets of the Co. **As on 31-12-72
132.	Organisation for the Management of Coking Coal Mines, Dhanbad.	Counter guarantee in favour of custodian General organisation for the Management of Coking Coal Mines to enable him to meet the capital requirements of the new organisation.	..	2,50,00	*2,50,00	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
133.	Bharat Gold Mines, Ltd.	(i) Establishing over draft facilities with S.B.I. Mysore. (Min. of S & M Deptt. of Mines letter No F. 4/4/72-Met. IV, dated 18-3-72 and 25-9-1972).	11%	20,00	Nil		No	Nil
		(ii) -Do-	1½% p.a. over and above the SBI rate with a minimum of 10½% per annum with quarterly rests or compounded quaterly.	50,00	32,43	No	Nil	
134.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. .	Overdraft guarantee of Rs. 5 crores.		5,00,00	5,00,00	..	..	..
		MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)						
135.	Air India.	(i) Repayment of principal and payment of intereston 3½% Air India Corpn. Bonds 1953-58.	3½%	2,54,00	*1	No	Nil	*As on 31-12-72
		(ii) Payment of principal and interest on loans.	6% to 8%	66,56,71	*53,19,38	No	Nil	-Do-
		(iii) Guarantee for repayment of principal payment of interest, etc. against loan for the purchase of new aircrafts.	6% to 8%	25,77,69	*23,10,16	No	Nil	-Do-

136. Indian Airlines Corporation	(i) Repayment of principal and interest on 3½% IAC Bonds, 1953-58.	3¾%	2,62,30	*	No	Nil	*Negligible.
	(ii) Guaranteed punctual payment of all instalments by the Indian Airlines Corporation in respect of planes and spares/purchased from firms in Holland and U.K.	7% to 7½%	2,99,64	1,06,04	No	Nil	
	(iii) Guarantee for payment of principal interest, etc. against credit extended by Manufactures Hanover Trust Company, U. S. eximbank and the Boeing Co. for the purchase of Seven Boeing 737 aircrafts. (Loan Agreement of 10th June, 1970).	6% and 1½% over the Euro Dollar Rate.	20,26,25	14,85,06	No	Nil	

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